

# THE BULLFROG.

No. 12.

NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## RAILWAYS.

The manner in which railways are proposed, constructed and worked in British North America is very peculiar. Although railways can be built in these colonies at an average cost of £10,000 per mile, one third the cost of such undertakings in Europe, there is more agitation over a short line of railway in these colonies, than has ever been provoked by the tens of thousands of miles already constructed in Europe and the United States. The reason of this is obvious; the Governments alone can construct our railways, and that these alone have this power, is an evil inseparable from our thin population and lack of capital. When we consider the utter failure of such railways as were propounded and commenced in Canada without any assistance from the Government, and the comparative failure of other later and more matured schemes, largely assisted by the Government, but originated by private Companies, the conviction is forced upon us that on the Government alone devolves the power of creating railways in these sparsely populated Provinces. We hold however, that such being the case, railways should be constructed with a view to the future benefit of the whole Province, and not of any particular part, county, district, or town. If our railway system is one of our greatest political issues, as it undoubtedly is, it should be treated by our leaders in a statesmanlike manner. Unfortunately for Nova Scotia, railways have hitherto been made tramways to political popularity. Should one Government propose a railroad the opposition opposes it as a swindle and a vile party job. The same opposition on coming into power finds that some railway scheme is necessary for its continuance in office. It adopts probably with a few modifications, the same plan as its predecessor, and on retirement in its turn from office, again pronounces the whole scheme extravagant and dangerous to the financial prosperity of the Province. Then come recrimination, abuse, and all those vile nameless things so well known to the readers of our parliamentary debates. Hence the turmoil which attends the proposal of a railroad. Be it to Pugwash, be it to Annapolis, be it to Pictou, there will always be an opposition ready to cry down any scheme favored by the Government—not so much perhaps because the railway itself is undesirable, as because the members of the opposition abhor the proposer of the road. The cause of the opposition directing itself more at the men, than the measures which they propose is very easily discernable. The opposition knows well enough that the measures will end in smoke, but a public man's broken word is worth a great deal of political capital to his opponents. Although at the next Session our Legislature will have to consider higher questions than our local railway squabbles, it will doubtless afford to the laughing portion of the community a fair mean amount of quiet fun on railway matters. First and foremost will figure the Annapolis promise, and besides this we shall have many pleasant bickerings about the round about route selected for the Pictou railway. With the latter we have nothing at present to do. Let us think of Annapolis and its apple orchards. The promise which was made to

that city must be redeemed. This promise was made when Federation being in view, Annapolis might justly, *without a definite promise* begin to despair of her railway. This promise was made at a moment when the Government knew that if its larger scheme were successful, the smaller of necessity must fall to the ground. That such must be the case the Government knew right well when its leaders were preaching Union and the Inter-colonial railway in Halifax and a subordinate member working for electioneering purposes upon the simple inhabitants of Annapolis Royal. The promise however, was made and the Government must either redeem its pledge, or eat the words of its Solicitor General. Of the former contingency we have no fear. Should Nova Scotia resolve upon Union of any kind, the great railway must be built and Annapolis will have to wait some years for its promised boon. The proposed Confederate Government will not build it, and such works we are told will be in the hands of the Confederated authorities. The fair valley will doubtless willingly postpone for a short time its own pleasures, for the interests of the common weal. The other alternative remains. The unpleasant, though by no means novel sight of public men eating their own words, eating indeed very humble pie, will then be presented us. As such gastronomic feats are not new to the Halifax public it is highly improbable that the Province Building will be crowded on the occasion. There is one however who should be present at the performance. A member for Annapolis should, by that time be elected, that he may give an account of the operation to his disappointed constituents. We pass now to a far more important matter than the Annapolis railway. Our Union, all agree, cannot be achieved without an Inter-colonial Railway. In fact as our contemporary the *Citizen* remarks, we should like to see the railway first and let the Union follow if it please. However this may be, the recent interchanges of hospitality will have produced but mean results indeed, if the importance—nay, the immediate necessity—of this great work is still unfelt throughout the whole of British North America. It is almost certain then, that some definite plan for carrying out this railway will be concocted before the spring. The present Government will probably regulate the contracts, the survey, and the general mode of constructing such sections of the line as lie within this Province. They may do it well, they may do it badly. One thing however, if we are to judge by their past conduct, appears certain, viz: that, if it comes in their way, political capital will be made out of the transaction. Such is the nature of our public men that we cannot expect it to be otherwise. We ask our readers—is it to be supposed that a Government which (with the certainty of detection before their eyes) wilfully pledged themselves to a scheme, whose carrying out they saw only in the dimmest future, for the sake of one vote; will suddenly become honest when any amount of political power is to be obtained, and that moreover without any fear of detection. The Annapolis railway scheme was before the public. The public judged wisely that the whole thing was a hoax and two thirds of the Province would have protested

against a single sod being turned towards its construction. The case however will be widely different when it is settled that the Intercolonial Railway is to be constructed. The whole Province will justly urge its immediate completion, and all parties will agree that it is essential to our future welfare. Whether all parties will agree that every detail, all the patronage and the universal power which is attached to the "successful promoters" of a great railway scheme, shall remain vested in the present Government or not, is quite another question. Whether the people will or will not leave such important matters in the hands of men, who, for the sake of one vote have played a double and unfair political game, we cannot at present prophesy. They have the example of Canada before them. The historian of "*Eighty years progress*" alludes with biting eloquence to the baneful effects of political influence on the construction of the "Grand Trunk Railway." The many subterfuges and evasions on railway questions in this Province are still fresh in the memory of the public. Is it possible then, that the future liabilities of the Province are to be left in the untrammelled hands of men so undeserving of public approbation as the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY and his colleagues. We allow men of both parties to represent us in Canada. Why in the name of common sense cannot a Committee, composed of members of both parties be made responsible for the construction of our railway. The only possible object which can be obtained by leaving this power as heretofore in the hands of the Government is an increase of power to that Government, and the probable augmentation of the public debt. If the details of railway construction are left in the hands of the Government, the Government has the power of injuring the Province to suit its private ends. Whether it will do so or not, we cannot now say. Looking back at what it has recently done, we are forced to the conclusion that such an event is possible if not probable. Let us hope that this temptation to evil doing may be removed once and forever beyond the reach of the men in power, for after all, the temptation is a great one man is weak, and the members of the Government are not above the common frailties of humanity.

#### THE LAW IN NOVA SCOTIA.

There are perhaps no subjects whereon the great mass of mankind evince so general an interest as upon subjects connected with the administration of the law. Men of every profession and rank in life, take as a rule more interest in legal matters than in any other matter without the actual business of their daily lives. Hamlet, quotes the "law's delay" as one of the most galling trials to which a fretful man can be subjected, and up to the present hour the "majesty of the law" is an expression familiar to us all. For one schoolboy that can accurately define the leading features of the Great Charter signed at Runnymede, there are fifty who can glibly narrate the incidents connected with Judge GASCOIGNE'S commitment of Prince HAL for contempt of Court. Those, whose ideas regarding Ship money and the Grand Remonstrance may be somewhat confused, are nevertheless perfectly at home as to the treatment of King CHARLES in Westminster Hall. Many who have never troubled their heads about the parentage of the indiscreet woman who joined hands with the last of the GEORGES, are yet fairly informed as to the evidence adduced against Queen CAROLINE. No public library, worthy the name, is without those interesting volumes which embody the State Trials, a perusal of which is almost imperative upon such as wish to study English history aright. Indeed, there can be little doubt, that the study of the procedure of law courts, has in all ages found favor with civilized men, and such study has been turned to more account

than almost any other. Dramatists and novelists have worked out some of their best conceptions with reference to the complications of the law. In "Measure for Measure," SHAKESPEARE founds his plot upon the result of a violation of law; the most vigorous speech uttered by SHYLOCK, is addressed to a legal tribunal; one of the most spirited scenes of HENRY VIII. is that wherein Queen KATHARINE pleads her righteous cause; the celebrated apology of OTHELLO is delivered before the Venetian "Council of Ten;" in the most read of MASSINGER'S plays, the interest culminates where Sir GILES OVERREACH is legally outwitted by means of a blank parchment. And, quitting the drama,—which truly represents "the very age and body of the time,"—we find that fiction writers, both past and present, use the law as a wide field for the scope of narrative power. FIELDING, in his inimitable satire "Jonathan Wild," makes the incurrance of the extreme penalty of the law the most triumphant finale of human greatness. In one of the most popular of BULWER'S early novels, the part best remembered is the celebrated defence of Eugene Aram, when on his trial for murder. Few books have earned a wider popularity than WARREN'S "Ten thousand a year," the greater portion of which is almost entirely devoted to law proceedings. The most popular portion of "Pickwick," is that which so humourously caricatures a trial for breach of promise; in "Bleak House," again, we have an interminable chancery suit; the scene of "Little Dorrit" is laid in the once notorious Marshalsea. We must, therefore, perforce, conclude that the Anglo Saxon race attaches very great importance to the law and its belongings, and we have no reason to suppose that the people of this Province are at all behindhand in this respect. Yet, if we are informed aright, we have no legally appointed Law Reporter, and are solely dependent upon the press for such scanty details of legal information as are accorded us from time to time. If the proceedings of the City Council are so important as to necessitate the employment of a paid Reporter, why should not the proceedings of the Supreme Court be dealt with in a like manner? Without in any way wishing to disparage the civic body, we are of opinion that the issues brought under its consideration are in nowise as important as those submitted to the judgment of the Supreme Court. The Mayor, and Aldermen, have at times to deal with questions of no mean importance, but they never incur the terrible responsibility accorded to a Judge and twelve jurors. It is one thing to send a man to Rockhead for ninety days, but it is something more to be invested with the power of condemning a fellow creature to death, or penal servitude for life. It is not only the general public that suffers from being kept in the dark regarding the proceedings of the Supreme Court; members of the legal profession are also deeply interested in this question. Let us suppose, for sake of illustration, that an important case has been decided in the Supreme Court, and that, upon the various issues evolved in such a case, arise nice questions concerning the legitimacy of queries propounded by Counsel;—what guarantee have our leading lawyers as to the establishment in our Courts of any important legal precedent? They cannot under the present system quote save from memory, or from private memoranda, and any such quotations might very properly be pooh-poohed. It is not indeed probable that any one of our Judges would urge one opinion to-day, and a totally different opinion six months hence, but were such to prove the case, it would be no easy matter, as things are at present, to fix upon him a charge of inconsistency. A lawyer might, on the strength of an expression judicially dropped, undertake a client's case, only to find that such an expression might be judicially ignored. We can recall an anecdote which bears indirectly upon this very important

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question. Prior to the adoption of steam as an agent of land and sea transport, a somewhat overbearing Englishman practised his calling as a barrister, both in the London and Dublin Courts. When any legal alteration, however minute, was sanctioned in London, he travelled, post haste, to the sister country, and appeared in the Dublin Courts with the, as yet unbound legal alterations in his hand. But he quoted the latest Westminster decisions in vain, inasmuch as an Irish Judge cut him short by saying—"I cannot be bound by laws which themselves remain unbound." Nor can our Judges here, be forced to acknowledge opinions which have never been officially made public. It is imperative that our Government should provide an authorized Legal Reporter for the Supreme Court, and the only wonder is, that such an appointment has not been made long since. In this most important respect we are altogether behind the age we live in. While on the subject of law, and legal proceedings, we cannot avoid noticing a paragraph which appeared within the last fortnight in one of the evening papers, in relation to a poor woman, arraigned upon a very serious charge. We forget the actual words used, but their meaning was this—"The prisoner, being in indigent circumstances, was undefended." Can this be true,—can it be, that the Provincial Government makes no provision for the legal defence of those unable to purchase legal defenders? We sincerely hope that such a monstrous supposition may be utterly unfounded. Before concluding this article, we feel it our bounden duty to advert to some opinions which have been incautiously dropped in public with regard to a recent trial for manslaughter. We cannot,—we will not believe, that such opinions can be universally popular,—but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that, a not inconsiderable proportion of the community of Halifax, regard a certain recent trial with misgiving. We do not so regard it; we believe that the ends of justice only were consulted. To even hint at a doubt in such a matter, would be not merely unwise, but criminal on our part. We are of opinion that the accused left the dock a free man, untainted, and comparatively unpolluted,—but we cannot on this account turn a deaf ear to the voice of the Haligonian public, as expressed in the streets, in private houses, and in amicable debate. And it is here we would pause, and ask the public to consider what impression a stranger might carry away from such unqualified assertions. It is no light thing to say—"Such and such a jury was with or against such and such a prisoner"—or to say—"Such and such a Judge may have been influenced in such and such a case by political associations." We cannot for a moment credit any such assertions, nor can we recognise the wisdom which prompts Haligonians to volunteer them—possibly before strangers. "To be once in doubt, is once to be resolved,"—and if we cannot put trust in trial by jury, we cannot put trust in anything.

#### THE PAUPER ASYLUM.

At a monthly meeting of the Board of Poor House Commissioners, on the 7th of November, it was deemed expedient that certain extracts from the Minutes of the Board's proceedings should be made public in the columns of the *Colonist*. A proceeding more unwise on the part of the Commissioners it would be difficult to imagine. They have, it is true, a perfect right to draw up any Minutes they please, but we cannot recognize the wisdom which prompted them to make public their own shortcomings. While, "acknowledging as they do their responsibilities to the public for the well being and good management of the poor under their charge," they yet come before the public with apparently no object in view save that of apologising for the mismanage-

ment of the Pauper Asylum. Let the public form its own opinion of the following passages from the Minutes under consideration—"By an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature the Commissioners trust they will be enabled to provide hereafter a more suitable as well as more commodious Alms House." We sincerely trust they may, but the public will hardly accept this as a suitable apology for the fact, that up to the present time the Pauper Asylum has been and now is what we stated it to be, viz—"a disgrace to Nova Scotia,—a foul blot upon the fair fame of our metropolis." Again,—"The numerous and increasing applications for admission made by the aged and wholly destitute they cannot, however disregarded, though from the now limited accommodation it is not in their power to classify them as it would be proper to do." Well, whose fault is this? Why has not this fact been represented long since? We must suppose that the Board of Commissioners is, and has been composed of gentlemen gifted with ordinary powers of calculation—of men who make it, and have made it, their special business to note the ratio of increase of paupers from year to year,—of men who know, and have known, the force of the expression, "forewarned is forearmed." The wretched state of the Pauper Asylum is nothing new. What the Commissioners now so hopefully look for at the hands of the Legislature, should have been accomplished long ago, and would, we feel assured have been accomplished long since, had Commissioners shewn less apathy in the matter. The Commissioners lay much stress upon the limited accommodation at their command, but we are not quite clear as to whether they have done all that might have been done with the Asylum as it is at present. Are we to understand that it is altogether impossible to separate those whose only crime is poverty, or illness, from those who have been brought to the Asylum through oft repeated misconduct. Is it impossible to separate the crippled victim of an accident, from the hourly companionship of hardened and reprobate jail-birds? Must a youthful female orphan, necessarily be thrown amongst the most profligate and abandoned of her sex? But the accommodation is limited, and it is we suppose on this account that there is (or was very recently) in the Asylum an able bodied youth who has been born there, *his parents having married while in the Asylum!* It is because the accommodation is so limited, that the Asylum becomes a nursery for the rearing of juvenile paupers. In fact, every thing is the fault of the building, and nothing is the fault of the Commissioners!

And now we come to the fact upon which, in a former issue we laid most stress—viz. the manner in which surgical operations are, and have been performed. Here, again, we find the Board pleading guilty to our charge—"It will be seen that it is not possible that a separate apartment can be provided for necessary surgical operations, even if the Medical Officer were to deem it necessary, so to remove the patient from the sick room." So there it would seem a doubt upon this subject in the mind of the Medical Officer who undertakes to treat the paupers! We have had the opinions of other medical men on the subject, and they coincide with our own, and we venture to hope, with those of the public in general. If we are informed aright, it is not very long since a female pauper went into hysterics upon witnessing the amputation of a hand. This too was, of course, the fault of the building, inasmuch as it never occurred to any one connected with the establishment, to temporarily clear any one ward for the reception of the person to be operated upon. But we are dealing with Paupers, who have perhaps none of the feelings of ordinary men and women, and an hysterical Pauper may be something out of the common.

We are glad to learn that the insane, "have all the com-

forts which the Asylum can bestow,"—this fact speaks volumes, as our readers know already. We now come to the concluding portion of the Board's remarks, which we publish entire—"The other observations of the anonymous writer in the *Bullfrog* the Commissioners do not consider themselves called upon to notice; they rely rather on the knowledge their fellow citizens possess of their characters and long continued charge of the poor, as sufficient to exonerate them from the imputations cast upon them, and with confidence hope that it will be readily admitted they have every humane desire to discharge aright the duty they have gratuitously undertaken." We beg to call particular attention to this passage, inasmuch as it comes before us in two distinct lights—a ludicrous and a serious light. We shall first deal with it in the former light. A number of men having, as we before remarked, met together to make a public acknowledgment that our facts, as formerly stated, were literally correct, must needs salve their wounded feelings by passing a vote of confidence in themselves! We have no doubt that the resolution was passed unanimously. Nothing can be more charming than a number of men coming together resolved to pat one another on the back all round. "I say, old man, you're a capital Commissioner.—What do you think of me?"—"First rate, old boy, first rate," &c. &c. "Your character is above all suspicion,—What do you say about mine?"—"Immaculate, my dear sir," &c. &c. This sort of thing is very nice in its way, so long as no serious charge is to be combated; but we, in the name of the outside public, brought certain charges against those connected with the Pauper Asylum, and we do not feel disposed to withdraw those charges on the strength of the character of the Commissioners. We stated our belief that, the paupers are constantly employed as menials without receiving any adequate compensation, and we further stated that, if we had been informed aright, at least one Commissioner had thus employed one or more paupers. This was one of the observations, which "the Commissioners do not consider themselves called upon to notice." What does this mean? It must mean, either that what we formerly stated regarding the employment of paupers in menial offices, was untrue, or that it is a trifling matter—a matter unworthy of notice, that paupers are, or have been so employed. In either case, the Commissioners have placed themselves in a position somewhat awkward.

They rely upon their character to exonerate them from the imputation, but we doubt whether the public will rest satisfied with this assumption on their part. If the paupers have not been employed as stated, let the Commissioners say so; if the paupers have been so employed, the appeal as to character has been somewhat unfortunate. The Commissioners, by their own Minutes, published at their own express desire, make the question of pauper employment without adequate remuneration, a question which reflects upon their characters in the eyes of their fellow citizens! Why then, do they not clear their character by a simple denial of the charge brought against them? It is a charge which cannot be altogether pool-pooled, inasmuch as the employment of paupers without adequate remuneration, is an admirable method of keeping such men paupers to the end of their days. If paupers can be fitly employed, they may be made useful members of society, and a system which tends rather to keep them a useless burthen upon the public is, as we before remarked, a "vicious system." No, no, Messrs. Commissioners, the public is not altogether satisfied with your polite evasion of those "other observations of the anonymous writer in the *Bullfrog*." Remember, Gentlemen, you have, by the publication of your Minutes, most gratuitously made the question at issue a question of character, and the public is watching your proceedings with the interest due to your self declared social importance.

#### THE PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING.

We understand that a Public Meeting will shortly be held in this city, for the purpose of narrating the proposed Federation scheme. We sincerely trust that it will be largely attended, and that we may note upon the platform a goodly array of speakers. The general details of the scheme are by this time known with tolerable accuracy, and all that remains to our delegates at the recent Conference, is the task of convincing their hearers that the Federation scheme is sound in its bearings upon our own interests. That they will do their best in defence of principles to which they are already pledged is what we must naturally expect; but that they will altogether convince their audience is by no means certain. This will be no ordinary meeting, inasmuch as the questions at issue will be questions of more than ordinary magnitude,—questions, involving changes which affect in a greater or lesser degree, not only every Nova Scotian, but every one in anyway interested in Nova Scotia. We trust therefore that Messrs TUPPER and McCULLY, will not have the field of discussion all to themselves; but that others, having, it may be, a larger stake in the Province than either of these gentlemen, will make themselves heard. If rumour can be trusted, one of our city members is a man of great wealth and commercial importance,—one to whom it would be a dull impertinence to ascribe any narrow party ambition,—let him speak, and make public his sentiments prior to the reassembling of the members of either House. Since it is, unhappily, not the custom for our members to address their constituents during the recess, let our city members, at least, seize the opportunity about to be afforded them, and speak their minds freely upon the greatest topic with which they have ever had to deal. The proposed meeting will be a first appeal to public opinion, and the subject to be discussed is one which public opinion must eventually decide. The Haligonian public must either endorse or reject the policy of Messrs, TUPPER and McCULLY, and the opinion of Halifax will, we presume, have some effect upon the general opinion of the Province. The question, as to whether the contemplated Union shall be Federal, or Legislative,—whether Haligonians are in favor of any Union,—whether they are prepared to abide by the numerous issues involved in the Union scheme at present proposed, such as, the change of our Constitution, the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor, the probable disfranchisement of many of our Constituencies, and our transformation from a quiet progressive, yet independent people, into a remote offshoot of a trading community bound together by a mercenary compact which may at any moment be ignored,—these, are some of the questions upon which Haligonians will be called upon to give an opinion.

The proposed Public Meeting offers an excellent opportunity for the public expression of opinions hostile to those which found favor at the Quebec Conference. That there are many influential men in favor of a Legislative, and opposed to a Federal Union, we have no reason to doubt. Let such men come forward at the proposed meeting and speak out,—or for ever after hold their tongues. The question before us, is not one of Provincial partizanship, but of general importance. It is a question upon which all are, or ought to be, deeply interested. It is a question, greater—far greater, than any we have yet been called upon to decide. Let the proposed meeting be in every sense a *public* meeting: when we have heard all that our citizens have to urge *in public*, it will be time enough for us to canvass public opinion, as estimated by a contemporary—in expressions dropped at the county smithy, or the village counter. We confess to having great faith in public meetings, as calculated to elicit public sentiment; and we trust that the publication of the proposed Federation scheme may provoke public meetings in every

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town throughout the Province. A public meeting—in the true acceptation of the term—has an influence upon men's minds immeasurably greater than any amount of learned discussion which is not made public in the columns of the Press. The words of a tailor's assistant, spoken at a public meeting, have more influence for good, or for evil, than the most polished arguments used in private at the tables of the Squires, Lawyers, or Ministers. And if ever an expression of public opinion were required in Halifax, it will be required at the meeting shortly to be convened in this city, upon the great questions of—Union, or no Union—Federal, or Legislative Union.

We cannot conclude this article, without addressing ourselves to one particular class of men,—men, who, while ignoring politics as at present constituted, yet express themselves (in private) pretty strongly upon political matters in general. This city, like all other cities, has its so-called "upper ten." The members of this "upper ten" have thought proper to treat our local politics with contempt. They consider it beneath their dignity to come forward as candidates for admission to an Assembly entrusted with such trifling matters as the formation of laws, and the control of the Provincial revenues. They deem the Assembly decidedly *low*, and withhold therefrom the light of their genius. They are—par excellence—the "leading men" of Halifax, but they do not consider the interests of Nova Scotia worthy of their exalted interference. Well,—let it be so,—let us suppose that local politics are as a rule beneath the notice of gentlemen. We think the time has come, when these fine gentlemen might show their exalted patriotism in a manner calculated to benefit the country wherein they assume such lofty importance. Nothing is easier than the affectation of a dignified contempt for Provincial politics,—but the time has now arrived when these lofty minded men must either declare themselves in favor of a scheme propounded by those whom they affect to despise, or else oppose such a scheme in a manner befitting their dignity. At a public meeting, common sense generally wins the day. Our recent delegates are doubtless better speech makers than most of their detractors; but readiness of speech comes with practice, and the public is seldom influenced by mere oratorical display. A great question is about to be discussed, and many of our most influential citizens are utterly and entirely opposed to the views to which the Provincial Secretary and the Leader of the Opposition are pledged. Then, in the name of common sense, let our leading citizens speak at the proposed public meeting, or, by their present silence, forfeit all right to be heard hereafter. Our delegates have done their best,—let us follow their example to the best of our ability. They have given time and thought to an all important question:—if their conclusions are faulty, let us not keep our sentiments to ourselves.

#### BODIES CORPORATE.

Why Bodies Corporate, Commissioners *et hoc genus omne*, should never by any accident give to the world an idea worth the paper it is written upon, and why they should never be able to compose two consecutive lines of decent English are questions worth the attention of the Darwinites or any body else interested in the "development of the species." These bodies are, as a rule, composed of citizens of average attainments, who we may presume, would look upon such questions as, Have you any idea what you are talking about? Did you ever hear of Lindley Murray? as direct insults; yet no one on reading any of their productions will deny that such queries are generally very apropos. Whatever they may do in private, no sooner do they come before the public than their "collective wisdom" assumes the undesirable aspect of collective nonsense.

They seem to seize it, we will hope, unusually stupid idea as a good opportunity of impressing upon the world their disregard for grammar, and their total ignorance of the meaning of the English language, though why they should consider an absence of common sense and a deficient education necessary qualifications for their position we are at a loss to understand. The way in which they invariably ignore the ordinary rules of composition suggests some curious speculations as to the *modus operandi* by which their minutes, etc., are reduced to writing. A more painful instance of the proverb "too many cooks spoil the broth" we never met with. For take any individual of a Body Corporate, shut him up in a room by himself, give him an idea, pens, ink and paper, and the chances are he will write something intelligible; but put them all together, and the result is enough to make Johnson and Lindley Murray rise from their graves. The original draft of their minutes and records may or may not be English, but each member has his own pet sentence or phrase which he fondly believes will "aid in bringing out the meaning," and this he insists upon pitchforking in at random all over the proceedings. Mr. Fozzle, with a tendency to adverbial expressions and long words, views "notwithstanding," or "nevertheless," with a good deal of admiration, and without as far as anyone else can see much regard to relevancy, wishes to adorn every other sentence with one or other. The other members having, as we have already hinted, taken leave of their senses for the time, after a slight demur admit it, and down it goes just where room can be found to write it, its position in the sentence being of secondary consideration. Mr. Dazed inclines to "owing to" or "seeing that" at intervals, and one of them is occasionally smuggled in much the same way. Mr. Fozzle and Mr. Dazed probably look upon the results of their labor with much complacency, and well they may, only "Mahershaallahashbash" or "Holy Poke" would look just as pretty, and would be much more intelligible.

A very beautiful instance of these unfortunate peculiarities of Bodies Corporate was recently afforded in a published Minute of the Board of Commissioners of the Poor's Asylum. It comes quite up to the usual standard in point of composition, logic and absence of ideas. Why the Commissioners should have made this remarkably successful effort to write themselves down asses, it is not easy to see. They may be bashful when assembled in conclave high, or may there indulge in the bad habit of all speaking at once. However we will not enter into any more speculations on the subject, but will go at once to the consideration of this extraordinary document. It opens with the following very exquisite preface, "The Board having under consideration a certain anonymous publication which appeared in the *Bullfrog* newspaper of the 29th of October last, censuring in severe terms the conduct of the Commissioners in the management of the institution, it was unanimously resolved that the following minute of their remarks thereon be entered in the Record book:—" It will occur to every one before we have done with "their remarks," that it is very unfortunate that said remarks were not allowed to slumber peacefully in the "Record book," instead of being published for the benefit of a critical public. It would not be easy to guess what the Commissioners mean by "a certain anonymous publication which appeared in the *Bullfrog*;" a knowledge of the facts, however, enables us to gather that this is the mellifluous phrase by which they designate an "article" in the said newspaper. This method of putting it does not say much for their knowledge of the usages of newspapers in general, for "articles" never have any name attached to them, nor does it appear to us particularly elegant English, as talking of "an anonymous publication in the *Bullfrog*," is equivalent to saying "an anonymous *Bullfrog* in the *Bullfrog*."

There was evidently some uncertainty in the collective mind of the Commissioners on this latter point, as lower down they talk of "an anonymous communication," in the *Bullfrog*, and of "the observations of an anonymous writer" in the same. The latter part of the prologue shows that the stage of hopeless confusion has not been reached, for the Commissioners show themselves equal to the task of connecting cause and effect; the article in question having noticed some of the habits and customs of the Poor's Asylum, and not being able to praise them, the Commissioners, very naturally, concluded that they were respon-

sible, and appropriated the implied censure. Having, however, relieved their minds of this chance morsel of sense, they become severe, and at times rather maudlin, bewailing themselves with an air of the most comical woe. Having once got hold of a long word like "anonymous," it must be dropped in over and over again, the mere fact that its application is silly, and that it only gives a weakly acidulated appearance to their whole production, being overlooked. "The Board acknowledging as they do their responsibilities to the public for the well-being and good management of the poor under their charge, deem it, *notwithstanding incumbent* to notice the publication." Making a merit of acknowledging their responsibility to the public, whose servants they are, strikes us as being rather cool, and more adapted to July than November; they are punished, however, by being led into a most hopeless jumble, "deem it, notwithstanding, incumbent to notice the publication." Notwithstanding what? incumbent upon whom? upon what? What are these poor forlorn words doing here? Does it not look as if some little but important words had been squeezed out to make room for Mr. Fozzle's favorite "notwithstanding." Then again, "the grounds of complaint are mainly owing to the inadequacy of the building."

Here is Mr. Dazed with his tiresome "owing to," it fills up a line, but obscures the meaning. They go on to say that they cannot disregard "the numerous and increasing applications for admission made by the aged and the wholly destitute, though from the now limited accommodation it is not in their power to classify them as it would be proper to do." What accommodation do they require for the purpose of classifying *applications*? do they want a separate house for the operation? we should have thought that one room furnished with Johnson's Dictionary, a ruler, and plenty of india rubber should have sufficed; a complete Letter-writer might have been useful. "It will be seen that it is not possible that a separate apartment could be provided for surgical operations, *even if* the medical officer were to deem it necessary to remove the patient from the sick room; everything which can tend to alleviate his sufferings and add to his comfort is supplied." The judicious application of "*even if*," in the above sentence gives it a charming resemblance to "Hokey Pokey Conjurous, Wrong by the way and right at the end," which we suppose is what the Commissioners aimed at. And they are quite right in trying to turn the matter into a joke, though it may seem a rather ghastly sort of merriment, for their ideas of what can alleviate the sufferings of the sick do not redound greatly to their credit. The finale to this strange apology deserves reproduction. "The other observations of the anonymous writer in the *Bullfrog* the Commissioners do not consider themselves called upon to notice, they rely rather on the knowledge their fellow citizens possess of their character and long continued charge of the poor, as sufficient to exonerate them from the imputations cast upon them, and with confidence hope that it will be readily admitted that they have every humane desire to discharge aright the duty they have *gratuitously* undertaken."

The Commissioners deserve some credit for their attempt to pull-in "their fellow citizens" to share any blame that may fall upon them, but such clap-trap is a little behind the age. In declining to notice "the other observations" of the *anonymous* writer, they apparently do a sensible thing. If they could only cover them with tears, as they have done those already noticed, they were best let alone. It is a bad plan to show when "a law is established," and a worse one to flounder into print with very slight knowledge of the meanings of words; particularly when there is nothing to be said, one is generally sure of coming to awful grief. Of course there can be no two opinions as to the bad taste of the last half dozen words of this singular minute; it is not merely offensive, to obtrude the fact that they are not paid, but looks as if they considered it, in some sort an apology for carelessness.

Good English and no ideas, in a Minute, is not very enticing. Bad English and Good ideas, is a degree better, but Bad English and no ideas—at least no *good* ones—is simply intolerable.

## THE RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.

SCENES FROM AN UNPUBLISHED FARCE BY THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SCENE.—On board the S. S. Emperor nearing the Windsor wharf.

*Enter the P—-I S—-y, and the L—-r of the Op—-n.*

P. S. *cheerfully*. This is indeed a charming end to a delightful trip. It is long since I have enjoyed a summer so much.

L. o. O. The feeling that in you Mr. P. S. and myself, were represented all the sentiment and common sense of Nova Scotia has added vastly to the charm of that delightful tour which now approaches its close.

P. S. The knowledge that the public men of Nova Scotia have distinguished themselves in the Conference must always be soothing to us both. (*Steamer bumps against the wharf.*) Ah! here is Windsor—what a lovely spot it is to be sure!

L. o. O. Pah! Yes. No. Very fine town. I was thinking what a wonderfully long suffering people the Nova Scotians are.

P. S. (*after a fit of pretended coughing, assumed to give him time*)—They were so once. Two years ago they were so. Now however they have all that suffering humanity can desire. What with Union, the Pietou and Annapolis—

L. o. O. Hush my dear Sir, all mention of that job, I beg pardon scheme, was proscribed during our merry trip. Remember we are not yet on our native soil.

P. S. You began it. This rush of eager passengers, most of whom, as you will have observed, came on board at Parrsboro, quite overwhelms me. Let us leave the vessel.

L. o. O. Only one got in at Parrsboro, and he came off in a boat. That snag is a disgrace—*voice drowned in the tumult of disembarkation.*

Scene changes to interior of Railway Car.

P. S. and L. o. O. are discovered seated opposite to each other. Each holding a bundle of newspapers under his arm.

L. o. O. A very rough road this sir, and the cars I fancy require repair.

P. S. *Bitterly*. It is not astonishing that you should think so. *Opens a paper defiantly and reads.* L. o. O. does ditto, —and a pause of some moments ensues, during which the face of P. S. becomes gradually livid.

L. o. O. *reading half aloud*. "Regardless of either truth or consistency the *Chronicle* asserts one thing in its columns one day, and contradicts its own statements in the next issue. The shameless misstatements with which the *Chronicle* is now teeming in order to dash the cup of prosperity from their lips, will only bring discredit upon themselves." There sir! If you can wade through a few sentences of malice, meanness, falsehood, purgery, treachery, and clap-trap, a laugh will probably repay you for the trouble of reading this ungrammatical twaddle. Here sir is the *Colonist* for the 4th of October.

P. S. *refuses by angry gestures the proffered boon and turns over his seat*—the L. o. O. does the same, and the two gentlemen sit back to back. Another pause during which both are engaged in reading the bundles of newspapers in their possession.

P. S. *reads aloud*. "Who we should like to know envies the leading men of the Administration their positions or their public reputations, damned as they are at this hour by a public repudiation of all the obligations, promises and pledges that secured them their present position." *Chronicle* October 3d." The lowness of this paper is inconceivable! The impertinence of the publisher of this article is only equalled by his stupidity. The whole thing is false, false, false, and rotten into the bargain.

L. o. O. *quietly*. That may be but I can find here a fair match as to *lowness*, for the publication you have just so indelicately quoted. (Reads.) "The *we* of the *Chronicle* without the least feeling of shame publishes the shams. But their moral olfactories are dull to all sense of offence, to themselves or their friends. *Colonist*, October 6th."

P. S. *rising angrily and rumpling the files of the Chronicle he holds in his hand*. I did not come here to be insulted, (*then recovering himself and rummaging amongst the papers.*) We are talking I believe of the prevalent lowness in Editorial compositions. Allow me to pursue my studies for a few moments. *Another long pause, after which the P. S. waxing*

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*pale with futile wrath returns to the charge.*) Here is a gross lie. I have caught it. Just listen to this: "The whole government policy, as now developed, is a huge conglomeration of falsehood and deception. \* \* \* It is amazing—it is indeed, the deception and treachery to which the government are resorting, in order to win one single seat in the province." If I had the author of this statement (glancing gloomily at the L. o. O.) in my presence, I would crush him sir. I would grind him up into small pieces and cast the fragments under the wheels of the Locomotive.

L. o. O. *gaily*. Tardy wheels they are Mr. P. S. We are now one hour behind time. Let us go on reading. The study is edifying in the extreme. Here is a tit-bit. Colonist, Oct. 18th. "Let the reader carefully peruse the following extracts from the Morning Chronicle of the past few weeks, and if he is not inspired with disgust at the tergiversations that with worthless rag, we shall be most mistaken. \* \* \* Such a journal is simply a disgrace to the country, and an insult to the intelligence of the people." Here is a fine gentleman to talk about rags. The creature whose slimy hand penned the scorbatic words above quoted should be ducked in a horse pond. Were he here (frowning with sinister meaning on the P. S.) I myself would glory in becoming his executioner. This scoundrel I perceive has recently gone so far as to violate the secrecy of the chamber of delegates. The Viper has actually published the expression produced upon the members by the glorious orations of the opposition representatives. Hear what the creature says: "The Editor of the Chronicle is a man of wit, a man of pathos, and what is better, a master of the art of vituperation. Yet it must be confessed that out of his editorial chair all these advantages seem to be invariably wanting"

P. S. Well and what of that? He may be right.

L. o. O. Sir I say this: If the writer of these words is the man I imagine, he means to convey the impression that at the Congress the leader of the opposition made but a poor figure. I say Sir the writer is a reptile—a poisonous reptile. (*Clenches his fist.*)

P. S. These demonstrations are useless. I am not afraid. I shall call the guard (*aside*) he is in our pay. (*Retires towards the door, and then utters*) Sir the editor of the Chronicle though no dangerous beast is a very offensive one; he reminds me of a flea—disagreeable but not dangerous—stand back Sir.

L. o. O. I won't be insulted on the Nova Scotia Railway.

P. S. My Railway—

Conversation suddenly interrupted by a crash. The train having gone off the line all is confusion, and passengers are thrown huddled one above the other. L. o. O. falls beneath P. S.

L. o. O. *promptly and triumphantly*. How about your new Pointment *W*

P. S. *weakly*. Oh!

Curtain.

#### AID TO SACRAMENTAL COMMUNION.

By Rev. George Macdonnel. Z. S. HALL, & R. T. MITCHELL.

The author of this work observes in his preface, that he has kept in view the "importance of comprehensiveness and conciseness." We cannot congratulate him upon having carried out his views on these important points; indeed, throughout the whole volume we note a want of arrangement which sadly mars its general effect. Mr. Macdonnel argues that, from St. Mathews account of the Divine celebration, Judas absented himself prior to the distribution of the sacred elements. This hardly tallies with St. Luke's statement, that the announcement of the betrayal was made after the eating of the bread, and drinking of the cup, or with the declaration of St. Mark that such announcement was made "as they did eat." If Mr. Macdonnel's ideas upon this point are correct, a great many sermons we have heard have been comparatively pointless. The work before us would not lose any of its interest, were many passages relative to the R. Catholic Church left out. In treating of those Divine Mysteries instituted for the spiritual sustenance of all

Christian men, it is, we think hardly consistent with charity, to continually allude to Anti-Christ, in connection with a faith cherished by the larger proportion of Christendom. There is another point whereon we must dissent from Mr. Macdonnel—viz:—the constant repetition of our Saviour's name without any preface whatever. As our Lord's disciples called him Lord and Master, we think Christians of later days might follow so good an example. This volume contains thirteen chapters, and twice that number of prayers. Of the latter we cannot speak very highly; indeed when we contrast them, and thousands of a like nature, with the vigorous fervour which glows in the writings of ancient divines, we are forced to admit that it is difficult to improve upon the labors of our forefathers in spiritual matters. As the Bishop of Oxford has well remarked—"Who can turn from the writings of St. Augustin, St. Bernard, or of Hooker and Leighton, to most of this day, without remembering the sacred words. 'No man having drunk old wine straightway desireth new; for he saith, the old is better.'" Our space will not permit us to analyse this book as carefully as the industry of its author deserves. That it will command a large sale among those who have a turn for full flavoured, and somewhat one sided controversy, we have not the smallest doubt.

#### Communications, &c.

*It is desirable to be local in mind that we do not, by inserting letters, convey any opinion favorable to their contents. We open our columns to all, without limiting to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Nova Scotia.*

*No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous communications.*

*We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

W. C.—*There is no real injustice in your case, if every man thinks proper to sink a well on his premises is to be exempted from Water Rates, the city funds would suffer heavily. You say that your well cost you £3, but the rich man, about whom you write, has not only paid that sum for water rates, whether they have wells or not. Your last communication is simply outrageous, and you forget yourself sadly when you presume to dictate to us what shall, or shall not be published in our columns.*

#### ASSESSMENT UNDER THE EDUCATION ACT.

Very little was generally known respecting the nature of this measure till the time arrived for enforcing its provisions. A meeting at Pictou recently voted upwards of \$5000 for assessment on the rate payers of the town; and this was quietly accomplished by the select few who having much to gain, and little to lose are always alive to their own interests. Persons of this description are to be found acting in concert at all our Town meetings. They spend most of the evenings and rainy days of the year in the discussion of political and ecclesiastical questions and in the supervision of our municipal affairs. The School Bill, however, afforded this knot of wassengers the most direct opportunity they ever enjoyed of putting their hands deeply into the pockets of their wealthier fellow-citizens, and when they imagined that their purposes were effected their exultation could no longer be suppressed. They ruled their chairman and concluded by three lusty cheers for their victory. They appointed trustees and assessors and were at no loss to find a suitable person ready to grasp at the office of collecting the odious rate.

Several influential members of the community who accidentally heard of the intended meeting were desirous of securing a respectable attendance, but as there was not sufficient time for this purpose they remained absent rather than attend a meeting at which, persons of their class and sentiments, if few in number, would likely be controlled and insulted.

Since that meeting the principal inhabitants representing the great bulk of taxable property assembled and having instituted a strict examination of the proceedings already taken, have determined by all lawful means to resist payment of the rate. There is every prospect of avoiding the assessment as several necessary preliminaries required by law have not been complied with, and a vigorous effort will be made to get rid of the obnoxious law altogether.

This hostility is free from any political aspect, and is directed solely against the provisions of the Act itself. It is admitted that former Administrations would have passed a law similar in principle had they dared; and the difference is just that a Liberal Government had not the courage to force such an enactment on the public, whilst the present Government have had the courage to do what they thought was right, and even they could not have foreseen the unpopularity of the measure to its

full extent. Had such a law been passed under a recent administration parties in Picton as unkindly as at present would have repudiated the measure as unjust and oppressive.

We shall not here discuss the principle of assessment for education, but even admitting the soundness of the principle, it is an outrage on private rights to levy the rate in the proportions fixed by our System of County assessments. A sense of the security of property is essential to the encouragement of industry and enterprise and to the prosperity of a people. The depredations of the thief and wrongdoer are only occasional and may to a great extent be remedied, but from spoliation sanctioned by law there is no relief.

Under the act a simple majority of rate-payers present without reference to the amount of their property or rates, virtually levy the tax without any check on their extravagance; whilst those owning the great mass of property and who really bear the burden of Assessment, have no more voice or influence in the distribution of their own property than if it did not belong to them. There is practically no better criterion of power and intelligence than property, but by this new law it is ignored. If the power of Assessment had been vested in a majority of rate-payers provided they also represented the greater, or some other proportionate value on the Assessment rolls, the law would have been more equitable—every man's vote or opinion would count equally, and his property would be also represented according to its value—but the Act assumes that intelligence alone shall exercise the power, tho' that intelligence should be represented as it commonly is by those persons who figure on the County rolls a few shillings above the poll tax.

The Act itself is an undigested production rendered little more intelligible by the copious comments appended to it. It would be unreasonable to expect its mysteries to be unravelled by any District Inspector, and accordingly on account of serious omissions and blunders, its operation in the neighbourhood of Picton will be defeated, at least for the ensuing year. Many sections have refused to organize under it, and in others, large majorities will take advantage of irregularities. In one section adjoining Picton the whole business of Assessment was done at a meeting of five rate-payers. County Sections generally will repudiate the measure, and the seaport of Picton, liable as it is to an influx of pauper rate-payers and navvies, and wisely dreading any such assertions to their troublesome seat of Water street philosophers will vigorously oppose the introduction of this hasty, unjust, and levelling enactment.

We have gone too far in the paths of universal suffrage, and by the act under consideration, its practical tendencies have been illustrated in a manner more significant than by theoretical declamation about equality and natural rights. If the administration of our affairs, from the highest Legislative and Executive functions to the management of the most ordinary municipal matters, is to be conducted with wisdom, and impart to our institutions a character of stability and dignity which will secure respect, principles of a more conservative nature must be engrafted. We need not go far to witness the evils of a corrupt and debased democracy.

#### OVERCOMING "EVIL WITH GOOD" ILLUSTRATED.

About three years ago, two burglars broke into a store, in this city, one of them presented a pistol at the head of the owner of the store, and threatened his life. The burglars were eventually arrested, brought up before the Supreme Court, convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Not many days ago, on some one visiting the Penitentiary, it was mentioned that one of the men was dying of consumption, and that in the opinion of the Medical Officer, his days were numbered. It was also stated that the Government were willing to grant him a free pardon, if he were conveyed to England free of expense. Funds were raised—the passage money produced, and the pardon was granted, but where was the unfortunate man to remain before the steamer sailed. Clothes and money he had none. One captain refused point blank to allow his cab to be engaged for taking him away. At least, a certain individual hearing the case and pitying his forlorn condition, drove down to the Penitentiary with comfortable warm clothing, drove with him to his house, kept him there till the Mail Steamer for England arrived, took him down, put him on board, gave special directions for his comfort, supplied him with a sum of money, left him with kind words of hope and encouragement. This "good Samaritan" was no one else than the very person whose store had been broken into, by this man, who had been robbed by him of five and twenty pounds, and whose life he had threatened to take. Such a man is indeed an honor to any community.

#### Local News.

Dr. Tupper (the Provincial Secretary) returned to this city last week.

Our readers need no longer consult our advertising columns for notices of Government Railway contracts, tenders, &c.

Farini, the celebrated rope walker, has been performing during the week in our city. His feats of daring and plomab equal, if they do not surpass, those of the great Blondin. The most noticeable parts of Mr. Farini's performances, was the ascent on the high rope with the feet incased in baskets, the walk on the high rope without a balancing pole, and the feats of agility on the horizontal bar.

The Amended City Charter authorizes His Worship the Mayor to appoint—without pay—a number of special Policemen, who shall be subject to do duty when called upon, in cases of emergency, and whilst on duty to receive remuneration. At a meeting of the Council, held yesterday afternoon, His Worship signified his intention of exercising the power thereby delegated to him. He is privileged to appoint any number not to exceed one hundred.—*Chronicle*.

GRAND CONCERT.—We learn from the *Star* that the members of the Choir of St. Mary's Cathedral, in this city, under the leadership of J. P. Hagarty, Esq., are making arrangements for giving a Grand Concert, soon after the arrival of the new Organ, now building in Boston. The musical public may, therefore, look forward to one of the most effective musical entertainments that has ever previously claimed their patronage. Mr. Hagarty's ability as a leader is unquestioned; and the Choir of St. Mary's comprise several of the finest voices in Halifax.—*Colvaist*.

CONCERT IN ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL HOUSE.—The Amateurs of the Cathedral choir gave a concert on Tuesday, which was numerously attended. We cannot compliment the managers on the Programme neither can we see the object gained by interspersing the compositions of first rate masters with so many works of very inferior merit. The performance was on the whole good. Mrs. Cosse was in excellent voice, and as usual charmed her audience. Capt. Thomas's performance on the flute deserved and received much applause. Mrs. Toldey rendered a Cavatina from *Loretta* with much grace. The choruses we think would have been improved by an extra rehearsal. We hear however that the concert was arranged in a hurry which must excuse this defect.

THE SCHOOL LAW IN YARMOUTH.—The *Yarmouth Tribune* says the school bill, from which so much was expected, has not been cordially received by the people in that county; all but four or five of the School Sections have spurned the Provincial allowance and refused to place themselves under government control. In many places a most belligerent spirit has been manifested, and in some instances the rival factions have only stopped short of actual violence.—*Citizen*.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Miramichi correspondent of the *St. John Telegraph*, writing on the 5th inst, says:—"The recent failures in England referred to in my last, have not been so disastrous to our mercantile community as many were led to believe. True, the times are exceedingly dull, money very tight, lumber low, wages low, and every thing else on a low level. Yet the business of the County is going on, if not so briskly as heretofore, nevertheless going on in the department of lumbering, ship-building, &c., to an extent that will give employment to the labouring classes. No mercantile firm has collapsed—no ship-yard has suspended operations—no store has closed its shutters. On the contrary, new vessels are being laid down in our shipyards—lumbering parties are getting into the woods, and loaded scows and truck waggon are hourly taking their departure from our wharves, freighted with the needed supplies for the many camps in the distant forest. The only exception so far, is the ship-yard at Rose Bank, occupied by John Haws, Esq., who some months ago, in consequence of the low prices for ships, decided to suspend operations for the winter.—*Citizen*."

CROSSINGS.—The Streets Committee are placing a number of new granite Crossings at some of the nuddiest corners. All the principal streets are now pretty well supplied with crossings, although some places may yet be found, where they would be of great benefit to pedestrians. The Committee have expended a large amount of money in this service during the present year, but they have never spent money for a better purpose. Every tax payer who is eased by this improvement from wading ankle deep in mud, feels as his foot touches solid granite that in this case he receives value for his money.—*Citizen*.

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The following advertisement reached us too late for insertion in our advertising columns.

**PORT WINE.**

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

10 Hhds.	100 gr cases.	40 octaves.	Double Diamond.
10 "	100 "	40 "	Treble Diamond.
10 "	100 "	40 "	Four Diamond.
50 cases containing 3 dozen each	Bottled Port		
50 "	"	1 "	"
100 "	"	1 "	350 doz.

20 Hhds } PORT WINE, Grape mark.  
250 Gr. cases }

Also in Warehouse.—One and Two Diamond Port of former importations. The above Wine is of a quality corresponding to the brands and such as the trade has been accustomed to purchase from the Subscribers.

Halifax, Nov. 18, 1864  
H. A. CREIGHTON & SON,  
chron ed Im

**Summary of the Telegraphic News of the Week.**

It is reported that Ewell has been largely reinforced, and will shortly take the offensive against Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. There is a bill before the Confederate Congress, requiring Citizens liable to militia duty absent from the country not on public business, to return and assist in the public defence on pain of confiscation of their property and disfranchisement after the war or other adequate penalties.

The proposition to arm slaves was being warmly debated. Richmond papers mention a rumor that Grant contemplates a movement on Wilmington via Weldon and its passing troops for that purpose. Federal gunboats throw shells into Mobile three hours daily.

Steamship Peruvian brings intelligence of a terrible hurricane at Calcutta, Oct. 5th. Of two hundred ships in the Hoogly one hundred and ten were wrecked, and twelve thousand lives lost, the latter mostly natives, carried away by inundation.

There was much excitement at Lloyds in consequence of the heavy losses. Several first-class American ships were wrecked. Fifty-two cannon and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition were captured in the successful attack on Plymouth, North Carolina.

The captured Steamer Florida has arrived at Fortress Monroe. A smart cavalry fight took place on Saturday near Winchester in which the Confederates were defeated, losing two guns and 150 prisoners. The Confederate Secretary of War, in his report reviews the campaign of 1864, and claims a succession of victories. He demands a more vigorous conscription, and favours arming the slaves, but does not perceive any immediate necessity for the measure.

The losses by the hurricane at Calcutta are estimated at forty million dollars. Nineteen British ships were totally wrecked, and eighty five badly injured.

The gun boat Tulla exploded a boiler on the Potomac River on Friday, by which 59 persons out of 69 were killed.

It is now reported that General Johnston is in command of the rebel forces in the Shenandoah, S. & W. A. Smith, Bankers in New Orleans, have brought suits against Gen. Butler in New York to recover \$69,000 in coin which they allege he seized in their Banking House while in command of the former city.

One of the largest Naval expeditions ever gathered in American waters is now in Hampton Roads under Admiral Porter but the destination is not yet made public.

The log book of the Florida lately captured, shews that since January 16th, 1863, she has captured thirty six vessels, of which twenty two with their cargoes, were valued at three millions and a half dollars. The Government will sustain Collins in his capture of the Florida.

Gen. Canby, commanding the department of the Mississippi, was shot by a guerrilla, while ascending the White River on the 6th inst., receiving a serious, and perhaps, fatal wound.

The Steamer Jura was breaking up, with small chances of saving her cargo in any shape.

The Cunard fortnightly Emigrant line is withdrawn during the present depression of American trade.

Spain has sent ultimatum to Peru, and if satisfaction be not given, war will follow at once.

The Border Townships in Pennsylvania, are arming against threatened invasion of Guerrillas from Virginia.

The Ocean Monitor Dictator has made a successful trial trip. The resignation of Gen. McClellan, in the United States army has been accepted, and General Sherman promoted to the vacancy.

The Herald states that Secretary Stanton will be made Chief Justice, and Gen. Butler succeeds him as Secretary of War.

It is also reported that Robert J. Walker, will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond papers of Saturday, generally accept the re-election of Lincoln, as presenting no alternative, but four years more of war.

The Richmond Whig, predicts Grant will make a grand land, and naval attack on Richmond, within the present month.

The Officers of the Florida have been committed to the old Capital Prison in Washington.

Late Richmond papers shew that great anxiety is felt concern-

ing Gen. Sherman's movements. The fact that he was at Atlanta, on the 7th, with Hood far in his rear, is regarded as showing that he has no fear of the latter's movements, but is prepared to carry out a new plan upon a gigantic scale.

Forgeries to the amount of 250,000 dollars have come to light in New York. The parties have been arrested.

Rebel newspapers state that Forrest in his recent movement in Tennessee, destroyed 4 Federal Gun-boats, 14 steamers and 20 barges, with a vast amount of stores.

The rebels also claim a victory over Sheridan's cavalry in the Shenandoah. The Federal Government has received no advices to confirm these reports.

Rumors of a proposed amnesty to all rebels, including Jeff. Davis, if accepted before the 8th of January next, are current, but probably without foundation.

Orders from the Federal War Department, require all Officers and soldiers on furlough to report immediately at their several Head-quarters.

Contributions North and West to supply the army with a good Thanksgiving dinner, are on a magnificent scale.

Heavy revenue frauds have been discovered in this city, and three distilleries have been seized by the Government, valued at one million dollars.

It is asserted that president Lincoln seriously contemplates issuing another proclamation of amnesty to the Confederates.

Richmond papers of the 15th announces the evacuation of Atlanta, by Gen. Sherman, and express great surprise at the step.

No official advices have been received from Sherman for a week past.

Confederate papers state that 200 Irishmen captured from Federal ranks have joined Hood's army.

The receipts at the National Sailors Fair held in Roston, already amount to over \$130,000. Gold opened at 216 3-4.

**Police Court.**

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Edward Mehan, of H. M. S. Lily, was given in charge for drawing a knife and threatening a man, but as no person appeared to prosecute, the accused was dismissed.

Wm. Collins was fined \$4 for assaulting the above named man-of-war sailor.—Mary Walsh, found lying drunk on the street was declared a common vagrant, and sentenced to 30 days in City Prison.—Geo. Thuekbraek for being drunk and causing the Police much trouble, was fined \$4.—Thomas Callum was fined \$4 for being drunk and conducting himself in an improper manner.—John Ryan, found drunk and annoying a citizen, was fined \$1.—Rhoey McNeil, drunk and noisy, was fined \$2.

Mary McKinzie found drunk was excused.—Hugh Dauphney was fined \$2 for breaking boards from off a building on Barwick Street.—Mary Simmons, a common vagrant, found drunk, was sentenced to 12 months in the City Prison.—John Barratt, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined \$2.—James King, a stranger, was fined \$1 for being drunk on the street.—Jeremiah O'Mara, charged with the same offence, was dealt with in a like manner.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15.—James Humby, for drunkenness, admonished and dismissed.—Wm. Kilpatrick, for some offence, admonished and dismissed.—Wm. Armstrong, H. M. S. Challenger for being drunk and assault, ordered to be sent on board his ship Jas. King for being drunk, sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 or 10 days, James Fielding, for being drunk, admonished and dismissed. Rose Little, for being drunk.—George Kennedy, for stealing, remanded to the City Criminal Court.—John Humphry, for being drunk, admonished and dismissed.—Elizabeth Johnston, for wandering on the street, sentenced to 30 days.—John K. Murray, for having no number on his cab, sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 or 30 days.—Richard Aikeman, for driving his hack without lights, admonished and dismissed.—Mary O'Neil, for having her tavern open on Sunday, defendant acquitted.—John Short for having his tavern open on Sunday, defendant acquitted.—Maurice Wren, lights in his tavern on Sunday, defendant convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of \$4 or 4 days.

WEDNESDAY, November 16.—John Hatcher, charged with having stolen two shirts, was committed for trial before the City Criminal Court.—Peter Harpswell for being drunk, very disorderly, and fighting on the public street was fined \$10.—John Ryan was fined \$2 for being drunk and noisy.—Sydney Coakley and Richard Halliard, were fined \$2 each for being disorderly on the street.—George Davidson was fined \$4 for assaulting James Harrison.—Jeremiah Sullivan pleaded guilty to a charge of having driven a cab in the night without lights attached thereto, and was fined \$1.—William Kline was fined \$2 for trucking without license.—Frederick Fishwick was fined the same sum for driving unlicensed wagons.—Daniel Gilfoyle was compelled to pay \$2 for trucking without having license.—John Dureen pleaded guilty to a charge of having been engaged in fighting on Water street, and also with having assaulted Alderman Roche. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20, or in default 90 days in the City Prison. Dureen was sentenced to six months additional for having assaulted Constable No. 1,—whilst the latter was in the discharge of his duty, and three

months longer,—twelve in all—for assaulting Stephen Pearce.—John Green was sentenced to 90 days, in addition to a former sentence, for being disorderly in the City Prison and assaulting the keeper thereof.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## PORT OF HALIFAX.

## ARRIVED.

Saturday Nov. 12th.  
Steamer, Commerce, Snow, P. E. Island, produce—to J. F. Pielan; Brig, Regatta, Hopkins, Barrington, ballast in—Master; Express, —, Havana, ballast—to Hall & Creed; (Portuguese) Panchal, DeJanza, St. Kitts, 50 casks wine—to E. Albro & Co; Cassie Gray, Cunningham, Jamaica, ballast—to J. A. Moren; Schrs. Sea View, Merriack, Port Medway, ballast—to Master; Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool, Sundries—to Master; Harkaway, Smith, Bermuda, ballast—to J. C. Harvey; Friend, Westhaver, Lunenburg, Sundries—to J. M. Watson, & Co.

Saturday Nov. 12th.

Sunday Nov. 13th.  
Steamer Prince Albert, Back, Montreal, ballast, bound for New York; Schrs. Spray, Veno, P. E. Island, produce—to Joseph Ince; Vista, Kennedy, Cape Breton, coal and fish—to Master; Lotie, (Am.) Burke, Gloucester, bound to Plover; Morning Star, Landry, Cape Breton, fish—to Master; Pearl, Kennedy, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Emerald, Bonroit, Sydney, coal—to Master; Perseverance, Powelo, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Enterprise, McDonald, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Nancy, Taylor, Sheet Harbor, lumber—to W. Chisholm; Maritime, Thomson, Sheet Harbor, lumber—to Chisholm; Mary Alice, Ritey, Sheet Harbor, lumber—to W. Chisholm.

Monday Nov. 14th.

Schr. Foaming Billow, —, Sheet Harbor, lumber—to G. H. Starr, & Co.

Tuesday Nov. 15th.

Brigs, Princess Dagmar, Bruce, Sydney, coal; Isabel, Bonsoett, Pictou, coal bound to West Indies; First Agenoria, Dickson, Co. Bay, C. B. coal—to Master; Hero, Woodin, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Dolphin, Bouchet, Cape Breton, fish; Comet, Laing, Pictou, coal; Western Paeker, McDonald, P. E. Island, produce; Annie, LeBlanc, P. E. Island, produce; Ariel, Davis, St. Marys, fish; Rising Dawn, Swift, P. E. Island, produce; British Eagle, Day, P. E. Island, produce; M. & W. Perry, King, P. E. Island, produce; Brothers, —, Arichat, fish and oil—to S. Strong, & Co.; John Gilpin, Kenney, Sheet Harbor, spruce lumber—to Geo. H. Starr, & Co.; Rifle, Belmont, Sheet Harbor, spruce lumber—to Geo. H. Starr, & Co.; Villager, Watt, Miramichi, lumber to G. E. Tobin; New Schooner, —, Moser's River—to James A. Moren; Schrs. Zone, Sheet Harbor, lumber—to Wm. Chisholm; Express, Howard, Kingston Ja., 19 days run &—to N. & J. T. West.

Wednesday Nov. 16th.

Barques, Eliza Bars, Frith, Bermuda, 6 days ballast—to J. N. Harvey; Union, LeBlanc, Pictou, coal—to Master; Campbell, —, Sydney, coal—to Master; Brig, Elmer, Townsend, Sydney, coal—to Master; Schrs. George M-Kean, Hemannt, Inagua, salt—to Salter & Taining; Rover, O'Brien, Little Bras D'or, coal—to J. F. Pielan; Lady Speedwell, Heckman, P. E. Island, produce—to E. Morrison; Bras D'or, Young, P. E. Island, produce—to E. Morrison; Alexander, McDonald, P. E. Island, produce—to E. Morrison; Pictou Paeker, Marmont, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Victoria, Watt, Miramichi, Scantling—to J. H. Tobin; Amelia, Gerrard, P. E. Island, produce—to E. Morrison; Pearl, —, P. E. Island, produce—to E. Morrison; Ava, Scott, Wallace, Stone—to R. Maloin; Harriet, Bonroit, Sydney, coal—to Master; Sarah, Townsend, Sydney, coal—to Master; Julia, Fenton, Sydney, coal—to Master; Shannon, Young, Arichat, fish—to Master; Lady Mulgrave, Carlin, Sydney, coal—to Master; Prima, Morrison, Sydney, coal—to Master.

Thursday, Nov. 17th.

Steamer, Franconia, Nickerson, Boston, gent. cargo—by J. F. Pielan and others; Schrs. Tres Fires, Micky, Quebec, gent. cargo—to G. C. Harvey; Brig, Mary Jane, Terrier, P. E. Island, produce—to Master; Alliance, Church, Montreal, flour—to J. H. Tobin; Elizabeth Hooper, Hooper, Cape Breton, fish, &—to R. Noble, & Sons; Ocean Bird, Morrissy, Sydney, coal—to S. F. Bars; Adelaide, Selig, Sydney, coal—to Master; Kate, Curry, Boston, gent. cargo—to Lawson, Harrington & Co.; J. L. Vogler, Smith, LaHave, fish—to P. Power & Co; Inst. Simpson, St. John N. B., gent. cargo—to T. A. S. DeWolf, & Son.

Friday, Nov. 18th.

Barques, David McNutt, —, Glasgow, 21 days—to S. F. Bars; Creole, Wardman, Quebec, 14 days—to T. A. S. DeWolf, and Son; Brig, Chesapeake, Newland, C. B.; Schrs. Wm. Kandick, Hooper, Newland, C. B. 6 days—to Master; Alma, Lomas, Glace Bay—to S. Tupper, junr.; Combar, Bomkey, Boston, 4 days—to Halls and Creed; Triumph, Bolen, New York, 5 days—to T. A. S. DeWolf, and Son; John Tilton, Rudolf, Eastport, 6 days—to Stairs, Son and Morrow; Challenge, LeBlanc, P. E. Island—to E. Morrison.

## PORT OF HALIFAX.

## CLEARED.

Saturday, Nov. 12th.

Brigt, Egata, Philadelphia, pickled fish—by Young & Hart; Schrs. Agility, Pys, St. George's Bay, gent. cargo—by Lawson, Harrington, & Co.; Harmony, Nicholson, Bay of Islands, gent. cargo—by John B. Fay, and others; Ocean Belle, Blackburn, P. E. Island—by Master; Sopey, Bolling, P. E. Island, gent. cargo—by J. & R. B. Scaton, and others; Cutter, Pigeau, Magdalen Islands, gent. cargo—by D. H. Pitts and others; Velocity, Ham, Pictou, gent. cargo—by Esso & Co. and others.

Monday Nov. 14th.

Schr. John Wilson, New York,—by Young & Hart.

Tuesday, Nov. 15th.

Barqt, Kathleen, Barthe, Jamaica via Shelburne, lumber by Juno, Taylor; Schrs. Velocity, Horn, Pictou, gent. cargo—by Juno, Bayne, and others; Shooting Star, Murray, Ship Harbor, gent. cargo—by Wm. Stairs, Son, & Morrow and others; Elizabeth Ellen, DeLong, Arichat and Canso, gent. cargo—by B. Wier, & Co. and others; Blanche, Wilson, B. W. Indies, fish &—by Salter & Taining; J. W. S., Griffin, Charlottetown, gent. cargo—by W. Aiken, & Co.; Golden West, Seaboyer, Isaacs' Harbor, Merchandise—by Thomas Mitchell; Durham, Chadley, Ragged Island, gent. cargo—by Stairs, Son, & Morrow; Rachel, Burke, Sydney, gent. cargo—by James W. Flinn, and others; Schrs. Thistle, Lardor, Newfoundland, Diving apparatus—by E. & G. C. Stayner.

Wednesday Nov. 16th.

Brig, Tallot, Hart, Nfld.—by J. A. Croighton & Son; Brig, Elizabeth Ellen, Cunso—by Master; Schrs. Hope, Baker, Annapolis—by A. McLeod & Co.; Triumph, D'Entremont, Pubnico—by Master; Perriel, McMillan, Liverpool N. S.—by Master; Durham, Chadley, Ragged Island—by T. Bolton; Rachel, Burke, Sydney—by Master.

Thursday, Nov. 17th.

Steamer, Franconia, Nickerson, Boston, gent. cargo—by J. F. Pielan; Barque, Lady Milne, Canso, Nassau, N. P., coals ex same bottom from Cardiff—by T. A. S. DeWolf, & Son; Brig, Queen of the West, Joyeume, fish &—by X. L. & J. T. West, and E. K. Brown; Steamer, Charlotte, Cocker, Nassau, N. P., gent. cargo—by B. Wier, & Co.; Schrs. Spray, Doane, Yarmouth, gent. cargo—by E. Albro, & Co. and others; Azile, Vogler, Port Medway, flour and hay—by W. P. Martimer; Snow Drop, Wood, Barrington, gent. cargo—by H. H. Potts and others; Brig, Wanderer, Laybold, B. W. Indies, fish &—by R. J. & W. Hart.

Friday, Nov. 18th.

Brigt. Annette, Newell, P. W. Indies—by Salter and Taining.

## RETALIATION.

In 1845 I was attached as surgeon-major to the military hospital of Constantine. This hospital rises in the interior of the Kasbah, over a precipice of from three to four hundred feet in height. It commands at once the city, the officers' palace, and the vast plain beyond, as far as the eye can reach. It is at once a comprehensive and a savage scene, from my window, left open to inspire the fresh breezes of the evening, I could see the vultures and ravens soaring around the inaccessible cliffs, before withdrawing for the night into their fissures and crevices. I could easily throw my cigar into the Rummel, which flows along the foot of the giant wall. Not a sound, not a murmur came to trouble the calm of my studies, till the evening angle and drums, repeated by the echoes of the fortress, called the men to their quarters.

Garrison life had never any charms for me; I never could accustom myself to absinthe and rum, or to the petit verre de cognac. At the time I am now speaking about, I was called wanting in esprit de corps, but my gastric faculties did not permit my having that kind of "esprit." I occupied myself there with visiting my patients, prescribing and dressing, and then I retired to my room to make notes of the cases, to read a book, or sit at the window contemplating the wild, gloomy, savage scene before me.

Every one got accustomed to, and put up with, my retiring habits, save a certain lieutenant of voligeurs, Castagne by name, whom I must introduce to you in propria persona.

On my first arrival at Constantine, getting down from the carriage, a voice shouted out behind me:

"Tiens! I'll lay a bet that is our surgeon-major."  
I turned round and found myself in the presence of an infantry officer, tall, thin, bony, with a red nose and grey moustache, his kept over his ear, its peak stabbing the sky, his sword between his legs; it was Lieutenant Castagne, and who has not seen the same military type?

While I was familiarising my eyes with this strange physiognomy, the lieutenant had seized my hand:

"Welcome, doctor! Delighted to make your acquaintance. You are tired, I am sure. Come in, I will introduce you to the 'Cercle.'"  
The "Cercle" at Constantine was the restaurant and bar of the officers, united. We went in. How was it possible to resist the sympathetic enthusiasm of such a man! And yet I had read "Gil Blas!"

"Garon, two glasses. What do you take, doctor—cognac or rum?"  
"Neither. Caracac, if you please."  
"Caracac! Why not say 'parfait amour' at once! Ah, ah, ah! you have a strange taste. Garcon, a glass of absinthe for me, full to the brim; be attentive. Your health doctor!"

"And so I was forthcoming in the good graces of this strange man. But it is needless to tell you that the intimacy did not last long. Castagne had habits that were especially antagonistic to my own. But I made the acquaintance of other officers, who joined me in laughing at the originality of his character. Among them was a young man of merit, Raymond Duterte, who said that he had likewise been obliged to drop his acquaintance, but that Castagne having taken it up as a personal affront, they had gone outside the walls, and he, Duterte, had administered to him a severe chastisement, which chagrined him all the more, as he had previously bullied with impunity, on the faith of one or two successful duels.

Things were in this condition, when about the middle of June a malignant fever broke out in Constantine, and among the hospital patients were both Castagne and Duterte; but Castagne was not there for fever, he was inviolable by that strange nervous affection called delirium tremens (and in our barbarous army, D. T.), and which is especially common among those who in Algeria are given to the frequent imbibition of absinthe. Poor Castagne used to get out of his bed during the attacks, and run along the floor on all fours, as he was catching rats. He also moved like a rat, but the only words that he uttered were, "Fatima! oh, Fatima!" A circumstance that induced

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me to suppose that the poor fellow had experienced some disquieting moment in love, for which he had sought consolation in the abuse of spirituous liquors.

When he recovered from his fits he would invariably ask the same question:

"What did I say, doctor? Did I say anything?"  
I naturally replied that he had said nothing of importance, and bade him quiet himself. But he was not satisfied, and after trying to search my inner thoughts with his fierce eyes he would give up the attempt and resign himself to his couch, with the equally invariable observation:

"A glass of absinthe would do me a great deal of good."

One morning, as I was entering into Castagnac's room, I saw Duterte, who was nearly convalescent, hastening after me along the passage.

"Doctor," he said, taking me by the hand, "I have come to ask you a favour. Will you give me permission to go out for a day?"

"Anything, my dear friend but that. The fever is still raging in the town, and I cannot expose you to a relapse."

"Well, give me then two hours—the time to go and come back."

"It is impossible, my good friend. In another week, if you go on well we will see what can be done."

He withdrew, evidently deeply chagrined. I was sorry, but could not help it but on turning round was surprised at seeing Castagnac following the retiring sutor with a strange look.

"What was Raymond asking for?" he inquired.

"Oh, nothing! he wanted to go out, but I could not sanction it."

"You refused him permission, then?" persisted the sick man.

"It was my duty to do so."

Castagnac said no more, but resumed his recumbent position, with a grim smile, I was almost about to say a diabolical expression of contemptance, which I could not account for, but which filled me with strange apprehensions.

That same evening my duties called me to the amphitheatre, when an antopsy claimed my attention. The so-called amphitheatre was in reality a vaulted dungeon fifteen feet long by twenty wide, with two windows opening upon the precipice and looking in the direction of the high road to Philippeville.

The body lay upon a table slightly inclined, my lamp was placed upon a stone that advanced out of the wall, and I remained engaged in my examination till near eleven o'clock. On leaving off at length, I was horrified at seeing the window blocked up by innumerable owls, small and grey-coloured, with their feathers all erect, their green eyes sparkling through the semi-obscurity. They were waiting till I had done.

I rushed horrified to the window and drove the rapacious birds away, like so many great dead leaves carried off by the night wind. But, at the very moment, I heard a noise—a strange sound, almost imperceptible in the depth of the abyss. I stopped, and putting my head out of the window, held my breath so as to catch the sounds more distinctly.

Castagnac's room was immediately over the amphitheatre; and below, between the precipice and the wall of the hospital, was a space, not above a foot in width, covered with broken pottery and bottles, the refuse of the infirmary. In the stillness that reigned around, I could distinctly hear a man groping his way along this dangerous shelf.

"Heavens grant!" I said to myself, "that the sentinel does not see him. A single false step, and he is a lost man!"

I had barely had time to make this reflection to myself, when I heard the hoarse voice of Castagnac calling out from above:

"Raymond, where are you going?"

It was a condemnation to death. At the very instant I heard some of the broken pottery slipping down the incline, followed by the fall of a heavy body. I heard the sighs of a man struggling as if to hold for his life—a groan that went to the very marrow of my bones, and I beheld my forehead with a cold, clammy perspiration, and then all was over!

Not exactly all, for I heard a diabolical burst of laughter above, and then a window closed with such impetuosity, that it was followed by the sound of broken glass. And then the deep silence of night spread its shroud over this frightful drama.

After I had somewhat recovered from the state of indescribable horror in which I had been thrown I mechanically took the light, and, venturing my way to my own room, I went to bed. To sleep, however, was out of the question: all night long I was haunted by those lamentable sighs and by that demonic laugh. The next morning a feeling of horror came over me, which prevented me verifying my impressions till I had visited all my patients. It was not till that was accomplished that I directed my steps to Duterte's room. I knocked; there was no answer. I entered; there was no one there. I inquired of the hospital attendants: no one had seen him go out. Summoning all my courage, I went next to Castagnac's room. A glance at the window satisfied me that two panes were broken.

"It blew hard, lieutenant, last night," I remarked.

Castagnac's lifted up his head, till he lurched in his bony bands, as if in the net of reading. "Parlen!" he said; "two windows broken, only that!"

"Your room, lieutenant, appears to be more exposed than others, or perchance, you left your window open?"

An almost imperceptible muscular contraction furrowed the cheeks of the old miscreant, and he at the same time fixed so intently a look at me, that I felt glad of a pretence to withdraw. Just as I was going out I turned back suddenly, as if I forgotten to ask a question;

"By-the-by, lieutenant, has Duterte been to see you?"

A shudder passed through his grey hairs.

"Duterte?"

"Yes, he is gone out, and no one knows where. I thought, perhaps, 'No one has been to see me,' he interrupted, abruptly; "no one whatsoever."

I went out convinced of his guilt, but I had no proofs. I determined to wait and watch, and in the mean time contented myself with reporting the disappearance of Lieutenant Raymond Duterte to the commandant de place.

Next day some Arabs, coming with vegetables to the market of Constantine, made known that they had seen from the road to Philippeville, a uniform dangling in the air on the face of the rock of the Kasbah, and that birds of prey were flying around it in hundreds. These were

theremains of Raymond, and it was with the greatest possible trouble that they were recovered by letting-down men by means of ropes.

The catastrophe furnished a subject of conversation for the officers of the garrison for two or three days and was then forgotten. Men exposed to perish every day do not dwell upon unpleasant topics, Jacques dies, Pierre takes his place. The regiment alone is immortal.

My position with regard to Castagnac grew, in the mean time, more painful every day. My actions were constrained in his presence—the very sight of him was repulsive. He soon detected it, and suspicion was awakened on his side.

"He doubts that I suspect him," I said to myself: "if he was sure of it, I should be a lost man—that villain stops at nothing!"

(To be Continued.)

Advertisements.

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VARIED AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FURS,

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Running to all parts of New Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick, commencing at St. John, N. B. with the Eastern Express Company for all the Eastern States, at Portland with the British and American Express for all parts of the Canadas, and at Boston with Adams' (Thony, Fisk & Co., and other Expresses for all parts of the United States—Also at Liverpool, Gt. B., with the American Express Company.

FOR ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND THE EAST.

This Express forwards all kinds of Parcels and General Freight, Species, &c. to all the above places. Also collects notes, &c.

Special Messengers accompanying all Goods.

Parcels in small sums to suit sold on London, Liverpool and Paris.

Expresses made up at this office twice a day for Windsor and Toronto; daily to all parts of New Scotia, New Brunswick, United States, Canadas, (overland) and twice a week via Windsor and St. John. Fortnightly for Newfoundland and Europe; and monthly for Bermuda and West Indies.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

London—12, Fleet-street, and 25, Mill Street.  
Liverpool—44 & 45, The Albany, and 9, Chapel Street.  
Newfoundland—W. D. Morrison.  
St. John, N. B., Boston and Portland Eastern Express Company.  
Chief Office, 24 & 25, Jollis Street.

FREDERICK H. FISHWICK, Proprietor.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,

BELL & ANDERSON,

Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

DEALERS IN BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

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

HOUSE AND SHOP FURNITURE!

VARIETY HALL.

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

SUPERIOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS AND SLEEPING BELLS.

Children's Crisps, Oil Cloth (carpetings), Felt Druggists, Hearth Rugs, Cocoa Matting, &c., different qualities and widths. Also from Boston—Twenty new Bedroom sets, some very handsome, containing 12 pieces. Bedroom Furniture; round end Wooden Bedsteads. Bureaus, assorted sizes, painted; also, Mahogany and Walnut Venueled, marble-top and plain; Mahogany and Walnut Haircloth, spring-seat SOFAS, CHAIRS, AND ROCKING CHAIRS; Case and Wood Seat Sitting and Rocking Chairs, in great variety; children's Chairs in wood, cane and willow; assorted Cane and Wood Stools, and Arm Chairs; Hair, Excelsior, and seaweed MATTRESSES, all widths, constantly on hand and made to order.

FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS.

Assorted sizes: American Green Cane or Reed Beds, all widths; Wash Stands, Toilet Centre, Lavatory, Dining and Extension, in various woods, well and well assorted; BED CHAIRS, a beautiful assortment; mats of Tubs, dozens and Panted BARKERS; Looking Glasses, and an endless variety of articles needed by Housekeepers, and which can be purchased cheaper at VARIETY HALL than elsewhere. All Goods purchased at this place are sent home free of expense, to parties living in the city.

Our Purchasers are allowed a Trade Discount.

Goods given on credit to responsible parties at regular prices. Intending purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine our very large and varied stock, before concluding their arrangements with

J. D. NASH & CO.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The Subscribers having removed from Fair town in the City of Halifax, return their sincere thanks to their old Customers in the Counties of Colchester and Pictou for the generous support accorded them, and solicit a continuance of the same in the New Establishment, NO. 24 SACKVILLE STREET, opposite J. D. Nash's Variety Hall.

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

CHARLES GRAHAM & CO.,

24 Sackville Street,

Halifax, Jan. 7, 1864.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 22nd, 1894.  
**EXTENSIVE FALL STOCK OF**  
**SCHOOL BOOKS STATIONERY, & C.**  
 A. & W. MACKINLAY have received per steamers *Sidon* and *Asia*, ships *Bismarck*, *Spirit of the Ocean*, and other vessels, a large part of their Fall Stock of School Books, Stationery, &c., which they offer wholesale and Retail, on their usual low terms, for cash or approved credit.  
 On hand—A large stock of the **IRISH NATIONAL SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.**

**M. MAC LEWIS & CO.,**  
**TAILORS,**

157, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Have always on hand of good quality.

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

**HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BAG DEPARTMENT**

HALIFAX BAGS of all kinds made to order at the shortest notice, and printed to order.  
 The bags manufactured at the above Establishment can compete both in price and in quality, with any imported into this city.  
 Specimen bags of every description with prices marked, can be seen at the Depository, 111, Barrington street, where orders are received.

**W. M. HARRINGTON & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, ALE,  
 PORTER, FRUIT, OILS, SPICES, CHEESE,  
 PICKLES, SAUCES.**

**HAVANNA CIGARS, ETC., ETC.,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,**

**Nos. 253, HOLLIS AND 50, WATER STREETS,  
 HALIFAX, N. S.**

**103, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.**

LOWER SIDE PROVINCE BUILDING,

**COGSWELL & FORSYTH,**

SUCCESSORS TO MERTON & COGSWELL.

**DRUGGISTS, & GENERAL PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS,**

L. J. COGSWELL. A. FORSYTH.

COGSWELL and FORSYTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c. Agents for Kimmel & Sander's Peppermint and Toilet Preparations. Also Agents for Illustrated London News, Punch, News of the World, Wilmer & Smith's, and all other English Papers and Periodicals, which are mailed regularly, immediately on the arrival of the mail from England. We have no business connection with any other House.

**GROCERY AND CIGAR DEPOT.**

**JAMES REEVES,**

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

**TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, FLOUR, MEAL,  
 PICKLES, SAUCES,**

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.,  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**43, BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.**

**HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**

**PRINTING OFFICE.**

**BILL HEADS, CARDS, NOTICES, POSTERS.**

**Job Printing of every description executed**

**WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.**

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

**Notice to Wholesale & Retail Buyers of Rubbers.**

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

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

Geo. S. YATES, 56, GEORGE STREET,

OPPOSITE THE NORTH END OF THE PROVINCE BUILDING.

**ACADIA DRUG STORE,**

151, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

The strictest attention will be paid to the

**DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.**

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

M. F. EAGER, Chemist, &c.

**PROVINCIAL BOOK STORE,**

**Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.**

UPPER SIDE OF THE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.

Books, Stationery, Music, Photograph, and Postage Stamp Albums. Engravings, Copy Books, Bibles, Church Services, &c., &c. Agency for all British and American Magazines, Illustrated and other Newspapers—Books imported to order at Publisher's prices.

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

M. J. KATZMANN.

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

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

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

The attention of the public is called to the following stock of  
**LAMBS WOOL Hosiery** READY MADE CLOTHING  
**GLASSES, BRACES** SCARVES, VESTETS  
**COLLARS, WHISTLEBANDS** CHIBRELLAS, RAILWAY RUGS  
**WHITE CORALLA SHIRTS** FANCY FLANELL SHIRTS  
**RUBBER CLOTHING** STAMP PINS AND RINGS  
**PORTMANTHAUS, VALISES, CARPET AND LEATHER BAGS**  
 ETC., ETC. ETC., ETC.

Shirts made to order in superior style and shortest possible notice at

**131, GRANVILLE STREET.**

**ATTENTION!**  
**JAMES SCOTT**

Has just received from England and France—  
 150 doz superior Champagne, Hock, Moselle, &c. Most & Chandon's, Clicquot's, Munin's, and Prince of Wales Champagne. Superior sparkling Hock, Moselle, and Burgundy—pints and quarts.  
 150 doz superior pale and brown **SHERRIES**—Vino de Pasto, Amontillado, Bell, Kemis, & Co's, Lindsays, Hornblower & Co's. Woodhouse and Ingalls's dry **MARSALE**. Fine old **MADEIRA**.  
**LIQUEURS**—Cognac, (Bachel and French) Creme De Cacao, Cherry Brandy, Maraschino, Noyau, Absinthe.  
 Fine old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Hennessy's Monnaie and Robin's fine old pale and dark Brandy, from 5 to 22 years old. Old Tom, Holland Gin, Fine old Jamaica and Demerara Rum, London and Dublin Brown Stout—pints and quarts.  
 All articles warranted of superior quality and sent to all parts of the City free by express.

**ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.**



**J. R. CHAMBERLAIN,**

**Surgeon Dentist,**

No. 198, ARGYLE STREET, HALIFAX.

**Cockle's Pills,**  
**Dixon's do.,**  
**Leeching's Essence for  
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**Gibson's Horse Powders,**  
**Choice Perfumery,**  
**Hair Brushes,**  
**Pomades,**

At **JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.**  
 At **JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.**  
 At **148, HOLLIS STREET.**  
**JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.**  
 At **JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.**  
 At **JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.**  
 At **JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE.**

**R. T. MUIR,**

**BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,**

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN WRITING PAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**  
 Keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale on the most favourable terms—  
**NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS.** All sizes and qualities, Post, Foolscap, Crown, Drawing, Music, Royal, Super Royal, **NEWS PAPER PRINTING PAPERS.** The stock of Mourning, Wedding, and Counting House Stationery will be found one of the largest and most complete in the city. **BLANK BOOKS** made from the best and superior English Book Paper, ruled and bound on the premises, will be found superior to and less in price than imported books—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Blotters, Bill Books, Memo and Pass Books.

**ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS:** PLAIN AND FIGURED WINDOW CURTAINS. Playing, Printing, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Visiting Cards. Pen and Pencil Knives, combs, Violin Strings, Jewellery, and a large variety of other small Wares suitable for Jobbers, Pedlars, and others. The stock of **BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS,** is very large, and Colporteurs and other dealers can be supplied on the most favourable terms.

The British Books and other beautifully Illustrated Books in Plain and Antique Morocco Bindings. Every description of School Books and School requisites, with a General Assortment of Standard Books in the various departments of Literature. Bookbinding, Printing and Paper Ruling executed with neatness & despatch.

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125, GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**Filberts and Almonds.**

TWENTY BAGS FILBERTS, 20 fruits soft shelled Almonds. Fresh and good. Just received by **LOLDLY & STIMPSON.**

**Tea, Tea.**

SEVENTY chests Black Tea—just received from London.  
**LOLDLY & STIMPSON.**

**Albert Gem Biscuits.**

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Sale of the **ALBERT GEM BISCUIT**, have, not received by Mail Str. "Africa," a supply in small tins, which they offer for sale at a very low price. These biscuit are supplied to the Royal Family and many of the Nobility of England. **LOLDLY & STIMPSON.**

**THE BULLFROG.**

Published Weekly, Price Two Cents per copy. Communications, Advertisements, &c., to be addressed to X. Y. Z., Bullfrog Office, 111, Barrington St.

The Bullfrog is Printed at the Halifax Industrial School Printing Office, 111, Barrington-street. Mr. W. Theakston, Manager.