

"Rum and Railways" when combined are capable of being made a source of much mischief—indeed "a curse" to any country. We are glad that our present Chief Commissioner is determined to do what in him lies to carry out the law, and to sever the unholy alliance by banishing the "Rum" curse from the track. He says in his report, (for a copy of which we tender our thanks):

"In September last I deemed it necessary to issue an order closing all the saloons on the road. I did this because they were the source of immorality, annoyance, and danger,—and more than one fatal casualty may be directly ascribed to their agency, I fear."

I am happy to say that the course adopted has not only met the approval of all the friends of sobriety, but been attended by a marked improvement in the quiet and good order witnessed along the line; and although there were some at first to complain, few are prepared now to condemn the step taken, upon any general principle relating to the safety and welfare of the public."

The editor of the *Advertiser*, a few weeks since, gave quite a graphic sketch of a raid on the law breakers on the Pictou line. It deserves to be held in lasting remembrance. We therefore copy it for the perusal of our readers:

**RUM SHANTIES.**—Having heard that Mr. Longley, the Railway Commissioner, had removed a number of rum shanties from along the line of Railway between Truro and Pictou, and that he met with resistance, we made enquiries and learned the following particulars:

It having recently been brought to the Commissioner's notice that the rum shanties were multiplying along the line and seriously interfering with the progress of the work, he felt that it was time to suppress them. It may be well to state here, that about midsummer Mr. Longley issued orders and had printed handbills posted up along the line, giving notice that the Law would be rigidly enforced; and at the same time gave written authority to two or three persons to destroy any Liquor found exposed for sale. Nothing was done, however, in the way of enforcing the law, hence the action recently taken. Having occasion to go over the line on other business, the Commissioner thought it would be as well to secure the services of a couple of Policemen. He applied to the Mayor who sent Sergeant Hunt and Policeman Greenwood to accompany him upon the unpleasant and hazardous mission.

Beginning at No. 4 Section, several places along the line were visited, and in all of them more or less liquor was found and destroyed. No resistance was made except at one place, where some half-a-dozen men assembled with a view of resisting the law. One of them fastened himself in a room with his liquor, and armed with a gun, swore he would shoot any man who attempted to enter. The man, who could be distinctly seen through the window, was a youthful, athletic fellow, and to all appearance a desperado. The risk of breaking open the door seemed to be too serious to be resorted to until other means had failed. Mr. Longley parleyed with, and sought by almost every means to induce him to open the door, but without avail. He could not prevail on those outside to open the door; and he promised the man inside that he would not be injured if he complied with the request made. The policemen having deemed the risk of breaking open the door to be too hazardous, Mr. L. resolved to do so himself at all risks. He again read the Law, and requested those outside to open the door, but they still refused. He then burst in the door, lock, hinges and all, seized the gun by the muzzle and wrenched it out of the villain's hand. The fellow had been bullying and threatening for about half an hour before the door was broken in, and was like a madman. His resistance terminated the moment the gun was wrenched from him; in fact he had become a very great coward. It was then discovered that his intention was to guard a recently tapped cask of liquor; under the mistaken notion that it must be preserved at any cost.

Subsequent to this, other shanties were visited farther along the line, and all liquor found in them destroyed. The Law was therefore executed in every instance, and such a lesson taught as will, we hope, tend as a warning for the future. It was an errand of a very unpleasant kind, and we trust that the day is far distant when Mr. L. or any other Railway Commissioner shall have to be called upon to discharge a similar duty. Fair warning had been given months before, and as authority previously delegated had proved unavailing, there was no alternative left but to enforce the law, or submit to the annoyance of the progress of the work being seriously interfered with.

We understand that in every case Mr. Longley sought to convince the parties whose liquor was destroyed, that he was executing a very unpleasant duty, and regretted much that he was obliged to resort to such measures.

Mr. Longley certainly ran a great risk, for which the Government and the country should feel grateful. Mr. L. has spoken highly of the policemen mentioned for the aid they rendered him, and has officially intimated the same to his Worship the Mayor.

Railways, themselves, we regard as a great blessing to any land. Man and beast are saved much suffering, and, by the economy of time in travelling, it is so much added to the length of human life, as well as being a great public convenience. The Report makes known to us many gratifying facts with regard to the extension of our present railroads. We cannot give the details of construction and cost,

expenditure and revenue, the report fills seven pages, many of them consisting of closely printed tables. The following paragraphs concerning the Extension to New Brunswick and Annapolis, will perhaps be amongst the most satisfactory items to most of our readers:

"The extension of the lines from Truro to the New Brunswick border, and from Windsor to Annapolis Royal, is anticipated at an early day, indeed, the contract for building the former is already signed, and it is confidently expected that a contract for building the latter will be made at an early day, with a view of beginning operations on both lines early in the ensuing season. If this is effected, the dream of former years is likely to be much more speedily consummated than the most sanguine could have anticipated a few years ago, and in a more, too, which must commend itself to the approval of all."

The advantages likely to result from the successful carrying out of these important enterprises are too obvious to require that they should be pointed out. The "Annapolis Line" must become the favorite one for travellers between Halifax and St. John and the United States; as not only will the time be shortened by this route, but a voyage of three and a half hours across the Bay of Fundy, will be substituted for one of some ten hours via Windsor, with the additional advantage of passing through sections of country the most attractive of any in the Province. It is hoped that the line between Windsor and Annapolis will be built and opened for traffic some time during the season of 1868.

We are pleased to see by his report that Mr. Longley is seeking to make arrangements for a Daily mail from Halifax to Annapolis. He says "The additional cost will not be very considerable, and the claims of the people in that direction are sufficiently strong to justify the outlay." We trust nothing may occur to disappoint our hopes and present expectations with regard to railway extension. The people of Yarmouth and Digby have petitioned for a survey to be made, for an extension to those towns. By all means, we say, as soon as possible!

**LIBERAL BEQUEST.**—Judge Smith of Michigan died last month and bequeathed the greater part of his estate to Kalamazoo Baptist College. It is supposed that it will realize \$50,000. The *Michigan Christian Herald* bears the following honorable testimony concerning this noble christian gentleman:

When Judge Smith came to Centreville the Baptist church was in great weakness. He immediately called the scattered and disheartened members around himself and the denominational standard. A pastor was called, and from that time to this a preacher of the Word and shepherd of the flock has been kept on the ground and cared for. A most eligible site was furnished by him, and a substantial and tasteful House of worship was erected, he footing the bills after the rest of the church had done what they could. This House for the Lord he has ever personally attended to keeping it in attractive neatness and repair, and beautifying its grounds with the trees that will ever whisper of his hand that itself planted and watered them. Another site and a cash bequest of \$500 remain in the possession of the church for a Parsonage, the terms of his benefaction being such as to insure the speedy realization of the object. In the spiritual life of the church and its benevolent action, his part was that of the most systematic and unvarying promptitude and regularity. If but two were at the Prayer meeting Bro. Smith was one of them; arranging his multifarious business, and his journeys even, with reference to such appointments. Alas that so few churches have such an example to lose!

Nearly fourteen years he was a Trustee of our College. An active mover in securing full College powers in the Charter, his plans for the Institution were ever broad and high.

He had attained to that rare Christian wisdom which sees and practically adopts, first Christ's church, and next Christ's Institutions, of Learning for bringing out and training. His servants as objects worthy than the world's to receive the accumulations of one's life, after those dependent upon him are judiciously provided for. The proportion of his estate, which will soon, and in part at an indefinite future time, accrue to the College, has been estimated, perhaps prematurely and incorrectly. But his own cherished hopes may be confidently expected to be realized. That one or two, if not more, Christian Professors will forever sit here in chairs which he has endowed, winning noble youth to themselves, to Christ, and to the higher devotions and attainments of godly service.

A fine example, worthy of imitation!

"The Answer" published by Strahan & Co., Montreal, is a popular magazine of light literature, and superior to most of its class. It costs only 15 cents a number.

The twelfth Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association shows a decidedly improved condition in that valuable institution.

The Catalogue of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academy is a very respectable pamphlet of 40 pages, and of a degree of vigor and efficiency in those institutions highly creditable to the Methodist body.

Fairplay writes approvingly of the proposed measure for amendment of the Education Act, but thinks the scale for allowance to Teachers may not operate justly in all cases, as a third class teacher may in some instances have a larger number of pupils than a first class one, and do a larger amount of work for his money. We believe this difficulty will be met by the provisions in the law respecting the mode of apportioning the amount raised by the Counties. This should be according to the daily average attendance of pupils, and the length of time of keeping open a satisfactory school during the term prescribed.

By this means it will be seen that, 1st, the Provincial Fund secures a certain degree of efficiency in the Teacher; and 2ndly, the County pays for the labor performed, thus making the Schools a part of the social arrangements of the Counties and Sections, rather than Provincial or government institutions; and the remuneration of Teachers as nearly as may be in proportion to the labor performed.

We are glad to afford, all the information in our power to practical men such as our correspondents, of established and good repute.

There has been some talk in Virginia lately about a union of the "Disciples" and the regular Baptists. It appears, however, to have been only a proposal, and not likely to be carried into effect, except as individuals may choose to fraternize with one or the other body. Some expressions of opinion have been most hostile to any compromise which would effect an amalgamation.

The Superintendent of Education has requested us to say that Trustees of Schools may obtain copies of his Report from the County Inspectors.

**NEWS SUMMARY.**

The differences between President Johnson and the U. S. Senate, arising from Southern complications, do not appear to approach any speedy or satisfactory conclusion. The points of disagreement are, no doubt, of a serious nature, and cannot well be reconciled without pretty large concessions on one side or the other. The President, as we understand it, is in favor of restoring the States lately in rebellion, to the full privileges formerly enjoyed without very strict enquiry as to the active participation of individuals in past events, as most likely to conciliate the masses of the community, and ensure sincere co-operation in the work of re-union. He also is of opinion that the emancipated slaves should not be admitted to the full enjoyment of municipal and political rights, until they shall have gradually become fitted, by increased education and intelligence, to use and appreciate the elective franchise, and the duties of free men. The Senate is in favor of admitting the freedmen at once to all the rights and privileges of free citizens, and insists that the States lately reduced by force of arms, shall only be fully restored to their former status, in being represented in Congress by men who are loyal to the Union, and without the taint of Secession. What is to be the solution of the difficulty it is hard to say. Matters at present seem to be at what is termed a deadlock. From the general tenor of the Press we should think that the majority of the public see with the President.

As the Fenian excitement is still kept up in all the Northern States of the Union, although no overt act of aggression on the Provinces has yet taken place, measures to meet any such contingency are still in active preparation, both in Canada and the Lower Provinces. It seems most probable, should any attempt be made upon our frontier, that it is most to be apprehended in Upper Canada. Should such be the case, we cannot doubt but our Canadian friends will show themselves fully prepared and equal to the emergency.

**Notices, &c.**

Rev. J. A. Moore wishes to inform his friends that he has removed to Freeport, Long Island.

On the 1st of March, between sixty and seventy persons met at my house, and refreshed with an excellent dinner, after which Deacon J. Ediger presented a Donation with an excellent speech. Bro. Wallace was present and gave an interesting address, followed by Deacons Foster and Halliday, and Bro. Anderson Healy. After singing and prayer the company separated leaving us the very acceptable sum of \$42.42, \$25.35 cash, the remainder in useful articles. Last Autumn a number of my friends made me a donation of a handsome frame for an outbuilding with boards and work which was worth me at least \$35, making in all with the above \$77.92. My sincerest thanks to the Donors. May God so abundantly reward them in the kingdom of heaven as the PRAYER of  
Your truly,  
HENRY AQUILLAS.

DEAR BROTHER.—I afford me very great pleasure to record and acknowledge the excellent Donation Visit made me on the 24th of January by members of my own church and congregation and other friends. The evening was delightfully spent in christian converse and prayer; the entertainment, the speeches and music were excellent. The contributions presented to the Pastor amounted to \$170, since raised to \$176, of which the sum of \$134 was in cash.

Thanking my kind and considerate friends for the continued confidence and sympathy expressed by their liberal donations; and in many other ways, and praying each may receive from the Father of all mercies the rich and imperishable blessings of his saving grace through our Lord Jesus Christ, I remain yours and their in the service and hope of the Gospel,  
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Bridgetown, Feb. 17th, 1866.

**Letters Received.**

S. Wheelock, Esq., \$7. E. M. Whitman, Rev. H. Achilles, W. H. Whitman, W. H. Goudey, G. J. Creed, Jas. Desbrisay, \$6, W. J. Gates, (2), \$4, 1 sub. Rev. A. Cogswell, Rev. Dr. Tupper, Rev. J. L. Read, \$4, 1 sub. Rev. S. W. DeBlos, J. W. Bars, Esq., Rev. T. C. Delong, A. H. Harris.

**WINTER CLEARANCE SALE OF CHEAP REMNANTS!**

Commerce House, No. 144 Granville St.

REMNANTS Coburgs, Lustres, Delaines and Fancy Dress Goods, Mohairs, Winceys, Check and Fancy Tweeds, Poplins, Poplinses, Prints, &c. Various lengths from 2 to 10 yards, suitable for Children's Dresses and for Skirts.—ALL VERY CHEAP.  
REMNANTS Grey and White Cottons, Striped and Fancy Shirtings, Drills and Denims—various useful lengths.—At very Reduced Prices.  
REMNANTS Towellings, Linen Diap'r, Hollands, Grass Cloths, Skirtings, Flannels, Kerseys, Serges, &c.  
REMNANTS Tweeds, Dooshins, Cloths, and Coatings, in lengths suitable for Coats, Vests and Pants, all at EXTRA LOW PRICES.  
Together with a great variety of Ends of other Goods too numerous to mention.  
Feb. 14. R. McMURRAY & Co.

**Farm for Sale.**

Situated in Woodville, West Cornwallis containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES superior land, all cleared except about Twenty Acres. This place could easily be made to cut from forty to forty-five tons Hay, mostly English. Another feature of importance is, it contains almost inexhaustible deposits of rich mud. There is also an excellent ORCHARD of grafted fruit trees in bearing, covering nearly two acres, and said to be the handsomest in West Cornwallis. Also a good supply of Pear, Plum, and Cherry trees, of the choicest varieties.  
BUILDINGS good and water never failing. The above place is conveniently situated with regard to CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, and MILLS of all kinds required.  
For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.  
L. V. ROCKWELL.  
March 21.

**Prepare for the Worst by getting a Bottle of**

**LANGLEY'S CORDIAL RHUBARB, ANTI-CHOLERA COMPOUND.**

In the present age of humbug it is hard for a genuine preparation, however good it may be, to escape the open or covert sneer, and the muttered condemnatory word "QUACK," that many preparations thoroughly deserve on account of their utter worthlessness.

LANGLEY'S CORDIAL RHUBARB has however managed not only to escape censure, but also to obtain high praise. This it has done simply by being what it purports to be, a RELIABLE MEDICINE for a specified complaint. It does not propose to cure a dozen different diseases of most opposite natures, but confines itself with great modesty to one particular class of diseases, viz: those arising from a DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH AND

This Cordial is therefore good for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera. It has been used with great success in the EAST INDIES, having been introduced there by office as one of the staples in the garrison. Lately it has found its way to the COAST OF AFRICA, and is there fast becoming esteemed for its curative powers as a specific for Asiatic Cholera. Each bottle has around it a copy of the Recommendations of the Royal College of Physicians on the subject of Cholera, and is itself worth the price of the bottle. Price 60c. a bottle. Liberal discount to dealers.

Prepared by GEORGE S. WALLACE, 148 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. And sold by all Druggists; and also by the Proprietor, 148 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. March 14.

**TANCOCK MEETING-HOUSE.**

SEABED TENDERS addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, will be received at Tancock Island, until the 16th day of April next, from persons desirous of contracting for finding the materials and finishing the inside of the Baptist Meeting-House, on Tancock Island, according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the store of Joseph Ham, Esq., Mahone Bay. Tenders must be accompanied with a written guarantee from a responsible person who is willing to become surety for the completion and faithful performance of the contract entered upon.

One third of the money will be paid the moment the contract is sealed. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.  
WILLIAM CROSS, Chairman.  
CALEB HUNTER, Secretary.  
HENRY HUNT, JOHN CROSS.

March 14.