

PETITCODIAC, N. B., MARCH, 1869.

clean until this day. Now, Dr. Johnson tells us, that "if a man drinks beer, he will think and feel beer," and if so, then a man who eats hog will feel *hoggish*, and act like one! In other words, the whole nature and character of an animal may be changed by the quality of his food. If, for instance, you feed a tomato worm upon tomato leaves, it will grow up a great, coarse, clumsy worm, and passing through its chrysalis state, come out a butterfly with little beauty or attraction in its appearance; but if you feed the same worm upon different food, the leaves of the rose, and the petals of beautiful flowers, when it passes through its chrysalis state, and comes out a butterfly, it will be of surpassing brilliancy and beauty in its plumage and its armature. And so of the silk worm, feed it upon inferior diet, the leaves of the forest, and it will sicken and perish; but feed it upon the leaves of the mulberry, and it thrives and grows, until it finally wears its life away spinning its gossamer silken thread! The same is true of the hog, feed one upon hard corn, another upon *swill*, another upon distillers' slop, and another upon nats and mast in the forest, and their flesh will be totally different, as any butcher will tell you. In fact, the diet any animal lives upon will modify its constitution and character for better or worse, as the case may be. Feed a human being on pork and garbage, and he will be inferior in health, constitution and endurance; feed him upon beef and bread, and in constitution, health, endurance and disposition, he will be superior. And of our prize fighters and athletes, when they would secure great strength and endurance, eat beef and bread for food. Experience has taught them its superiority to pork and sausage. But some will say "our grandfathers ate pork, and were healthy, and lived to a good old age." Well, suppose they did so, and our fathers did the same, and we still eat it, and if it was good diet then, we would be as healthy and vigorous as our grandfathers, and our children more so! Now, is it not quite notorious that the reverse of this is true, and that living upon this unclean and improper food, there has been a gradual deterioration of the race in consequence? Jews eat no pork, they reverence and obey the law, and are wonderfully blessed with remarkable exemption from scrofula, and its kindred diseases. As a race, they are distinguished for their clean, sharp features; and a "skin as clear and transparent as that of a Jewess" is a compliment to any lady's beauty. Scrofulous people may be distinguished for their muddy, sallow skins, and puffy, pear-shaped noses, covered with buds, pimples and blossoms, so commonly seen among gross livers. Very few persons in this country have had a better opportunity to observe and study the habits of the American people in different parts of our country, for the past twenty years than the author, to observe the diet of people in different localities, and witness its effects upon health and character. In Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and other New England States, the inhabitants send their beef cattle to Boston market, and live principally upon pork as meat, the year round, and what myriads of them are afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ring Worms, "Humours in the Blood," Consumption, &c. In the far West, pork is the principal meat consumed by the farming and laboring classes: ham for breakfast, roast pig for dinner, and sausages for supper, and "hog all the time!" And what is the effect of this unclean diet upon their constitution, health, &c.? Look at many of their wretched wives and children, with their rheumed eyes, and enlarged glands, sore ears, &c., for an answer. While the Western farmer works in his fields in the open air, he is comparatively exempt from its baneful influence, and it is chiefly upon the health of his wife and children that its terrible effects may be seen. The late Dr. Brainard of Chicago, told the author a few years since, that it was estimated by competent medical authority, that nearly one-fourth part of the entire population of the State were afflicted with scrofulous sore eyes, with enlargement of the glands at the edges of the lids, &c. This form of chronic ophthalmia is very common throughout the West. How any human being can read what the inspired writers say in regard to the use of this kind of food, and then deliberately close the sacred volume, and presume to invoke God's blessing upon a plate of ham and sausage, swimming in grease, I am at a loss to understand. Whenever I see a Christian do anything of that sort, it always reminds me of an intelligent and conscientious friend, a clergyman. Being seated at the table with one of his deacons, and having roast pig for dinner, the deacon requested him to ask a blessing. The clergyman looked steadily at the roast pig, and then raised his eyes towards heaven, and not knowing hardly what to do or say, when he remembered the law, "the swine is unclean, and of him ye shall not eat," finally he exclaimed, "O God! if thou canst bless under the Gospel what thou didst curse under the Law, then bless this pig!" Adam Clark, the great Commentator on the Scriptures, leaves us his testimony as to the value of pork, as food for Christian men and women, for, says he, "Were I compelled to offer a sacrifice to the devil, then I would offer a pig, stuffed with tobacco!" Indeed, no sacrifice to the devil could be more appropriate, since we never read anywhere in sacred or profane History, of a hog being offered as a sacrifice to the one true and living God, or even to the false gods, except with the deliberate purpose of defiling the altar, and ignoring the sacrifice.

Our Nova Scotia friends are anxious to enhance the general good, by showing how they respect the old flag.

The PANCREMATA AND PETITCODIAC JOURNAL will be issued on or before the 10th of each month, from the office of George W. Day, at twenty-five cents per year to single subscribers. Any person who sends us one dollar and the names of four subscribers, will receive a copy free of charge. Any person who sends us ten subscribers, and one dollar and seventy-five cents cash, will receive a copy free of charge. Any person who sends us the names of twenty subscribers, and four dollars, will receive the *Weekly Telegraph* and a copy of the PANCREMATA for one year. Any person who sends us the names of fifty subscribers, and nine dollars, will receive the *Tri-Weekly Telegraph* and PANCREMATA for one year. Any person who sends us the names of one hundred subscribers, and twenty-five dollars, shall receive the *New-York Ledger* and a sewing machine or watch worth fifteen dollars.

In all the above cases the money will be as readily paid as the articles named. All subscriptions taken for 1869 will end with the December number; but we will furnish back numbers to all subscribers on application.

Advertisements taken during this year will be treated the same, but taken at such prices that they cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Our paying circulation is nearly one thousand copies, and we are adding daily to our list.

In all cases the postage will be pre-paid by the Editor.

Among the many requirements of the village of Petitcodiac, there are none which so much demand the speedy and undivided attention of our people as that of better opportunities to educate the rising generation. We are inclined to believe that the want of united action in this respect is one of the principal causes why school matters are in their present condition. There are now at Petitcodiac, and vicinity, at least seventy children who should, and would, be constantly at school, if all parties could at once become interested. We can see no good reason why a Superior School could not be established, and teachers engaged, when our children could enjoy all the advantages of other districts similarly situated. There are no barriers in the way; the people are in religion of one mind, or nearly so. A School-house has been erected by the people, in which Mr. Addy taught a Superior School for some two or three years. This, of course, is too small for present requirements, but can be enlarged by a limited expenditure. And, notwithstanding, there is justly due to Mr. Crawford, from some subscribers, a balance of their subscriptions, which will probably never be paid. Those who have already done more than their share could not do better than meet at least a part of Mr. Crawford's claim, and have a fair understanding. Would it not be well to call a meeting and summon all parties who can give any information respecting how matters stand with a view to place the thing on a better basis. This being once effected, a subscription list might be opened up for the purpose of building the necessary addition, and paying off the old debt, if the circumstances of the case in justice demand it. Then another step might be made to procure a first-class teacher, who could furnish his own assistant. Then, instead of having the two schools we now have, we would have one of sufficient magnitude to induce persons from a distance to patronize us. And in connection with this a circulating library and reading room might be established, which would be of lasting benefit to aged as well as young.

According to announcement the "Mutual Improvement Society," gave their second and closing Concert of the season, at the Petitcodiac Hall, on the evening of Monday the 15th inst. The attendance was small, owing to unfavorable weather. All who were present, however, seemed highly pleased with the declamations and music. Mr. Parker deserves much credit for giving his undivided attention as instructor to the above class, and has by this act made many warm friends in the village. Mrs. Mariners and Miss Hannah Bell Wortman of Moncton, who presided at the Piano at the first Concert, and Miss Laura Moore and Miss Kate Weldon who presided at the closing concert, have the unanimous thanks of the Committee for the praiseworthy manner in which they performed their part.

The third lecture of the season, at the Petitcodiac Public Hall, was delivered on the evening of the 18th ult., by Silas Alward, Esq.

Alexander Wright, Esq., opened the course about six weeks ago, and had for his subject "Love of Country." The learned gentleman, in the comparing and contrasting of countries, showed much tact and ability, and caused many who had the pleasure of hearing him to feel proud of the old English flag, as well as their own well protected homes. The people of Petitcodiac may well feel proud to claim Mr. Wright as a resident of their Parish, where he has resided for many years, and is universally esteemed.

The second lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, of St. John. His subject was "Black Diamonds," by which he meant the coal fields, developed and undeveloped. His geological knowledge and experience made it but pastime for him (with the assistance of the diagrams with which he had provided himself) to render his subject pleasing, profitable, and very instructive to a large and appreciative audience.

We have already referred to Mr. Alward's lecture, the subject of which was "England in America." His audience was not so large as we anticipated, owing to a violent storm which commenced in the afternoon, and continued till late in the evening. We know many were disappointed in not being able to attend, and well they might be, for the lecture was a rare production of interesting facts and pure sentiment, spoken in the most pleasing style. He plainly showed the contrast of Spain with other nations at the time of America's discovery—her sordid views in its colonization, compared with the noble Anglo-Saxon, whose blood coursed the veins of the weather-beaten Pilgrims—in the one now extending her dominions from ocean to ocean, while the other can claim but a disputed isle. The audience listened with rapt attention, heartily cheering the speaker, who we are proud to claim as one of New Brunswick's sons.

A Committee consisting of the following ladies, Mrs. G. Hayward, Mrs. A. Pugsley, Mrs. J. S. Crawford, Mrs. Joseph Gougal, Mrs. John G. Humphreys, Mrs. G. Miles Bleakney and Miss Augusta Humphreys, prepared an excellent tea at the Petitcodiac Public Hall on Thursday evening, the 25th inst. The object in view was to raise money to pay a debt on the furniture in the Wesleyan Parsonage. The proceeds amounted to some fifty dollars, which was very creditable considering the short notice that was given. Too much cannot be said in favour of those kind hearted Ladies who furnished the tables in great abundance, with one of the best repasts we ever enjoyed. It was the intention to have had some speechifying, but as Mr. Parker's friends had to give up the Hall to the "Scribner Brothers' Troupe," at eight o'clock (by request of Secretary,) it was impossible to carry out this arrangement.

A month has scarcely passed since Mr. Barker's friends, under an able Committee of management, made him a handsome donation of about seventy dollars, at the above Hall, when a suitable address was presented and replied to in a most earnest, appropriate and able manner by the Rev. gentleman, who fills a large place in the affections of the good people of Petitcodiac, and those of other sections of his large and interesting circuit.

IT IS A WONDER THE BOY LIVED.—A man by the name of Church, who has the name of being cruel to his children, made an attempt to settle a dispute which had arisen between two of his boys the other evening. He commenced by sending the eldest, a small boy of about 16 years of age, barefooted and otherwise destitute of clothing, with the exception of shirt and pants, out for a gad, as he called it. The boy, who, from abuse or some other cause, is none of the brightest, felt it was better to flee in his present condition than return with the rod of correction. He accordingly started, and walked and ran together a distance of some five miles, where, at one o'clock next morning, he was found by his father and others who were in pursuit of him, and taken to a neighboring house. Strange to say, that notwithstanding his destitute condition, he was not badly frozen. Is such a monster worthy of the name of a man or father?

Mr. James Crawford, whose advertisement will appear in our next, has opened the Hotel which has been for the last three years occupied by Mr. George Hayward.

There has probably been no branch of industry started, in the vicinity of Petitcodiac, since the building of the railway, which bids so fair to be of lasting benefit, as the milling operations carried on by Hugh Davidson, Esq. We, in a former number, made some allusion to the work carried on during the summer months, when boxes were turned out at the rate of 3,000 per week. We could scarcely have believed then, that sixty or seventy thousand feet of boards and planks would be cut each week during the winter, but such has been the case.

We visited the mill some ten days ago, for the first time this winter, and saw the logs that were hauled in being manufactured and placed in cars for shipment the same day.

Mr. Davidson employs about ten men at the mill, and has thirty or forty engaged in lumbering, at (we understand) remunerative prices; in fact the class of men he employs would not work if they were not well paid. It would have been a great mistake to have cramped Mr. Davidson's operation by withholding the siding, which so much facilitates his work, for with his present facilities his transports are destined to be a considerable revenue to the railway, and together with Mr. Colpita, Mr. McQuiston's, Holstead's and Thompson's lumber exports, will no doubt do much to induce the railway authorities to make what is now the Sussex trains, the Petitcodiac trains, which we should suppose could be advantageously done.

Would it not be well for our Baptist and Methodist friends to unite in building a place of Worship at Petitcodiac. It will be quite out of the question for either of these Denominations to engage a Minister for more than half his time during the next five years.

Why then not build together, and at the expiration of that time, have it so arranged that one Denomination may purchase the other's interest in the building. This we think could be accomplished advantageously to both parties, by having a proper understanding at the beginning. Let this be a good warm, neat edifice, in the centre of the village.

The Lots between Dr. Jonah's and Mr. Tobias Addy's buildings would be just the place, providing they can be purchased for a fair price. They are now the property of John Livingston, Esq., of the "Morning Telegraph."

We have taken the liberty to add several names to our list of Agents, to whom we will send the March number of the paper, and if they send us twenty-five cents in stamps for the next year's subscription, we will send them the paper and a small supply of the Medicine it advertises, as soon as we conveniently can.

In looking over our Prospectus, our friends will see that it would be to their advantage to get subscribers for the Pancremata.

We are pleased to learn that our Episcopal friends are about erecting a Church at Petitcodiac. A splendid site has been selected on the Chandler Hill, near Mr. John B. Webster's new building. Colonel Willis, who appears to be the leading spirit in the matter, has been very successful so far. Some \$500 have already been subscribed, and the ground, as well as a handsome subscription, given by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. J. A. S. McLagin, who has been nearly twelve months at Petitcodiac, arranging the business in connection with the unfortunate Spool Factory, of which Captain Dunlop was proprietor, left last week for his home at Edinburgh. This gentleman made many warm friends in Westmorland and King's, as well as St. John during his stay, who will always be pleased to hear of his prosperity.

The *Morning Telegraph, News, and Journal* can be had at this office on the arrival of each train from St. John. Parties who wish to make arrangements with us for one month for any of the above papers, will please call and do so on or before the 20th of the present month, as only a limited number will be ordered.

We are pleased to learn that there is a good prospect of having the foundation laid for a foundry at Petitcodiac this Spring. A friend showed us some correspondence in reference to the matter the other day, and we have no doubt some steps will be taken to accomplish so desirable an object. Our merchants, we are informed, will assist in the undertaking.