

Chignecto Post.

SACVILLE, N. B., MAR. 2, 1871.

From Our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27.

My duty of reporting to you the doings at the Celestial City during the Legislative Session, has been suddenly ended by the brilliant coup d'état of the now Honorable George L. Hatheway. To one who had no personal interest in the contest between the Government and opposition, except what every man must feel, to have the Government of his Country carried on to promote the public weal, the Exhibition we have just had, would have been enjoyable, but for the painful reality that the destinies of the Country were in the hands of a parcel of hungry and unscrupulous men, who had not even the decency to conceal the engrossing selfishness that actuated them.

The King Government had apparently failed to satisfy the public expectations—I say apparently, because I believe the opposition have failed to manufacture a public sentiment hostile to his Government. Its weakness or indecision in not filling up the vacancies, gave color to the idea—it was doomed to expire on the meeting of the House. It appears however that shortly before the meeting of the Legislature, the Secretaryship was offered by King to Gough, and accepted by the latter; that subsequently influenced by Hatheway, he withdrew such acceptance and came to the Assembly in opposition to that Government in which he had shortly before agreed to take office. Your readers have all read the notorious political vacuities at the Bratley House, where 23 of the Honorable Members met and signed a document to oppose the Government, considering even among themselves their verbal pledges as worthless.

In the whole Parliamentary history of England we hear of no such pledges, and even in the less pure Legislative Halls of other lands such things are unexampled; there it is an insult to ask more than the word of a gentleman. The round robin was signed by the leaders; each with his tongue in his cheek; each trusting to deceive his associate and secure the new and unsophisticated members, while the members of the incoming administration were left to be determined after the defeat of the Government. Having the game in their own hands they could have afforded to wait for the distribution of the spoils of office, until they could act with authority. The expectation of office whetted their greed too keenly and intrigue was busy. Hon. D. L. Hanington pressed the claims of his son—your Westmorland Representative as Attorney General—Stevenson, the member for Charlotte was required to give way. The compensation fixed at for his loss was \$600 a year to come out of Mr. Hanington's \$24,000; pickings to the amount of \$400 a year and he was to be made a Queen's Counsel. In all Stevenson's support and silence was to be purchased at \$1,000 a year; liberal pay, and more than Hubbard has made by four years of thunders declamation. The latter in the new regime was to be Secretary; an office which he is not over-competent to fill; and Gough Premier. This appropriation of the chief offices, whose imaginations revelled for a few fleeting hours in the anticipated delights of official honors and salary. While this was being arranged another scene was being enacted elsewhere. Stevenson annoyed at being thrown overboard prepared to meet intrigue by intrigue. He met Hatheway who was similarly aspirated. Hatheway is an old stager in politics. He was not to be thrust out of office. The result of their action, was, what in these material times may be termed a flank movement. The Government promptly resigned and Mr. Hatheway was called upon to form a new Government. When the denouement came—surprise and astonishment do not convey an idea of the feelings of Gough, Hubbard & Co. For a moment they were dumb—paralyzed; then they broke forth into rabid professions. So personal, so abusive, so violent were some of the members, that the old Nestor of the Legislature declared that during the 40 years he had been there, he had never witnessed so disgraceful a scene, as was enacted after Hath-

way announced his being called upon to form an administration. To the bitterness of the conviction of prestige lost and gone, of being "jerked" was added the disappointment that they had all the trouble of beating the bush, for Hatheway to bag the game.

A striking feature connected with this episode in our Political History is the total absence of any pretence of political principle, actuating the Opposition. They committed no creed of their own. They attacked no political dogma of the Government. Their vote of want of confidence was avowedly a war for plunder. Had it been otherwise, had they attacked the Government on some great measure and been tricked, the country would have sympathized with them and avenged them. As it is, they receive no condolences here, at least. Indeed the country is delightfully amused at the whole transaction.

There is some speculation as to what the opposition would have done had they been successful. It is said that the Bribery and Corruption Act of 1869, under which Mr. Hanington, is threatened with political extinction, would be at once repealed; that Free Schools would receive a quietus as a price for the support of your County Members; that the acting Clerk of the Legislative Council would be secured for life in his office, notwithstanding the report that he has been canvassing members (his former experience having failed to teach him prudence) to deprive Hon. Mr. Saunders, of the Presidency of the Council.

The Hatheway Government follows the King Government in this; that it has not failed to lay down a broad platform upon which to raise a splendid superstructure. The position of any Government in dealing with Free Schools is one of difficulty. Their establishment involves the best interests of our Country, and all honor I say to the men who will stand or fall on that question.

To give the people the means of Education, is absolutely necessary to the intelligent exercise of their duties as freemen; for no uneducated Country can sustain a free Government. To give the people Education is the primary duty of any Government. When we see Nova Scotia on the East, and the United States and Ontario in the West, boasting of their Free Schools where all can receive the rudiments of education. Shall New Brunswick be a desert of ignorance between them? I hope not.

Your Westmorland Members still disport themselves in the cool shades of opposition, and from appearance their enjoyment is not likely to be disturbed.

Mr. Hanington undoubtedly displays uncommon vigor. He made a bold jump over Moore and Stevenson for the Attorney Generalship. His ambition is creditable. It is peculiarly witnessing Moore, Landry and McQueen in his boat, after their struggle to keep him out of the Assembly. I am not in the secrets of the Government, but it is thought they will be amply sustained. The opposition now count a following of eight members—omitting Hibbard, Gough, Hanington and your other Westmorland Members.

The Joint Commission.

Sir John A. McDONALD, accompanied by Mr. Wilcher of the Fisheries Department, left Ottawa on Monday last to take a part in the Joint Commission deliberations at Washington. The following matters will come before the Commission: Losses by the Alabama and other cruisers; losses by the Fenian invasions; and losses by British subjects South; Reciprocity, including navigation in Canadian Canals, coasting trade of the States and Registration of Canadian ships there. If the Commission agrees to a treaty, it will be submitted to England, United States and Canada, before final ratification. The debate in the Dominion Commons on Friday last shows the feeling is strong, that Fishing and Navigation rights of the Dominion will not be sacrificed for Imperial interests.

A special despatch to the St. John "Globe" states that Bismarck and Thiers have agreed to prolong armistice till 12th March. In Berlin news of peace created great excitement. Great illuminations to-night (27th). Army will not enter Berlin till May 1st. Germany is to observe six weeks mourning. Only 80,000 Germans will enter Paris and then not go beyond the Palace de la Concorde. Paris Journals and people exhibit a bitter feeling. Doubtful if violence can be prevented.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.

To-day, Sir A. T. Galt, moved his Fisheries Resolution. In his speech he said the despatches from the Imperial Government were very unsatisfactory, and that in all the points of Mr. Campbell's mission, namely: Fisheries, withdrawal of troops, and Fenian raids, it was a total failure. He did not impute dishonorable motives to the British Government, but he believed in the settlement of the Alabama claims Canadian interests would be regarded of secondary importance and be yielded up, in the interests of peace, to the Empire. He would not have brought the matter before the House were it not that there was cause for mistrust, and the hands of the Government should be strengthened by the opinion of this House. The avowed policy of many public men in the United States was to annoy Canada, and we should not allow ourselves to be put in a position of dependence upon them. Our claims arose out of the Fenian raids, and were very much stronger than the Alabama claims; yet the answer of the Imperial Government did not give assurance that they would be pressed.

He (Mr. Galt) contended that the commission was first suggested by Minister Adams in 1866, and not by our Government. He was glad of this, because if we had the right and were the first to propose to contestants of that right arbitration upon it, it would be making our position worse for final adjudication. He spoke of the great importance of our rights in the question not only on account of their intrinsic value, but because they would, if retained, strengthen our position in all future negotiations with the United States. He was willing to go a good distance towards establishing friendly relations with the United States, but there were certain rights we could not give up, for giving use of them would be equivalent to giving up our separate political existence. He utterly repudiated the idea that this country should be subordinate to the policy of the United States. (Cheers.)

He desired to maintain the connection with Britain as long as it could be maintained in interests of both countries; but if the time ever should come that that connection should cease, he desired that Canada should not be placed in a position of inferiority to the Great Republic. He desired to keep in our hands and preserve for posterity the great interests which would hereafter go to build up a great empire on this continent; that could only be done by maintaining all our rights, and in doing this we should best perform our duty to the people of Canada, and best protect them from what he felt to be the somewhat dangerous position in which we now stand.

Sir John A. MacDonald replied. He said he did not believe the resolutions would strengthen his hands, but rather embarrass him; because they would tell the United States that we distrusted the mother country. It would not strengthen his hands if it was thrown up to him that the Commons of Canada was afraid her interests would be sacrificed by England. He was satisfied that the present ruling statesmen in England would not, on any consideration, either of peace or a desire for friendly relations with the United States, sacrifice the interests of Canada. There was no fear that the pledge which had been made by the Government in England, to defend Canada, would be broken. Why, then, should we tell the United States that we were distrustful of England? The enlargement of the Commission would in no way affect the interests of Canada. Canada was deeply interested in the settlement of the Alabama claims, and it indicated the spirit of England towards this country that in that settlement Canada would have a voice. These claims once settled a new era of prosperity would be opened for Canada. He said it would be the duty of the Commission first to decide the rights of each party, then how these rights shall be enforced, and then the question of reciprocity might come up; but no treaty affecting the rights of Canada would become law till it was accepted by the Canadian Parliament.

McKenzie replied: He thought Canadian interests had frequently been sacrificed by the ignorance of British negotiators; but did not believe the Premier would sacrifice our interests.

Dr. Tupper did not think England had any idea of deserting us or betraying our interests. She had

pledged her whole power for our defence, and was now fortifying Halifax.

Galt's resolutions were withdrawn. Canal Commissioners to-day adopted a report recommending the construction of Sault St. Marie and Bay Verte Canals.

Feb. 27.—Col. Gray's preliminary report on the assimilation of the Laws laid on the table.

The decision of the Government in the Arbitration between Quebec and Ontario, given on Thursday. Correspondence relating to Provincial building, at Halifax, ordered to be brought down.

Sir A. T. Galt, said the Nova Scotia Government would be reimbursed for money spent on it since Confederation. Sir P. Hincks, said Government had no legal power to comply with Nova Scotia demands. It is said the Government will yield.

Cornell pressed for settlement of unadjusted New Brunswick claims. Correspondence thereon will be submitted.

Blake moved a resolution preventing Government employing M. P.'s, as in the case of Gray, who has received \$300 per month. Salary of Nova Scotia moved amendment, striking out personal references.

Cartier said it was English practice to employ Members, and moved an amendment, that House would consider any measure for securing independence of Parliament. Carried.

The Governor General leaves for England in May next, on leave of absence for two months.

It is reported that the extra duties imposed last year will be removed. The printers are hard at work on the estimates, and it is rumored that, with the exception of supply, all important measures will be left over for a special session to be held next fall.

It is reported that the Government Election Bill allows the ballot to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for two years, and provides for all elections being held on one day.

Feb. 28.—In the Commons to-day Mr. Pearson, the new member for Colchester, took his seat.

Cartier said a British Columbia Delegate was in Chicago, and would arrive on Saturday.

Cartier introduced election Bill. It provides for elections being concluded in one day.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22. Mr. Purdy, was added to the H.M. Election Committee case.

Mr. Smith, introduced a Bill to reduce the time of study of Attorney to three years.

The Provincial Secretary brought in the Financial Returns for 1870. The expenditure was \$699,257.71; the receipts \$671,196.88, leaving a balance of \$28,060.83. The principal items in the receipts are Lands sold \$131,328; Royalty on Coal \$15,927; Dominion of Canada subsidy \$219,232; Mines \$25,618.

The principal items of expenditure were: Education \$165,000; Legislative Expenses \$38,025; Local Works \$56,500; Road and Bridge service \$225,203; Government Salaries \$215,629.

Mr. Purdy attacked the Government for discriminating in favor of the Acadia Iron Mines Co., and making them large grants—18,000 acres of land.

Morrison and Smith spoke against H.M.'s controverted Election Bill.

Feb. 23.—Discussion on H.M.'s Election Bill was concluded. It received a three months' postponement.

Feb. 24.—The Provincial Building question was discussed. Pine moved an amendment, requesting executive to hand over building to Dominion subject to Nova Scotia claims.

Feb. 27.—Report of Survey, of proposed Railway to Cape Breton, brought in. Attorney General spoke against and Hill for Pine's amendment.

Nova Scotia News.

DUFRENE has appeared in Shelburne Co., N. S., and caused more than twenty deaths.

Rev. Dr. CLAY, of Pugwash, was apprehensive that three brothers of his were lost on the coast of Cape Breton, a few weeks since. The vessel in which they were trading having been found ashore—derelict. The welcome news has come that they are alive but badly frozen.

The "Amherst Gazette" say that on the 11th ult., Mr. John Scott, of Pugwash, while chopping wood at his door, became suddenly ill and died in a short time. The same paper records the death of a railway navvy, Little Fork, died on the 16th, run was the cause. The Oxford Manufacturing Company, are doing a flourishing business and increasing their facilities. A new building 80 feet long and three stories high is under construction. They will employ about 50 hands this season. The Woodmenware Company is also commencing operations. Temperance appears to be progressing at Pugwash. J. B. Woodland, Esq., lectured there a few days ago on that subject.

Local and Provincial News.

BIBLE SOCIETY meeting to-night. ROCKLAND Correspondence crowded out.

THE Amherst Brass Band give Concert to-night at Bowes' Hall.

Mr. HANINGTON held a meeting at Moncton, on the evening of 26th ult.

THE Central Church, West-River, Pictou, was destroyed by fire on the 26th inst.

YARMOUTH has subscribed \$101,000, for Railway Extension to that place.

JUDGE ALLEN decides on 7th, the time the Hebert Petition case comes on for trial.

ALL the small pox patients in St. John, who have been vaccinated have recovered.

THE Legislature meets on the 5th, April. Meeting of the Board of Agriculture is postponed till then.

TEMPLEMAN, County Lodge British Templars, meet at Moncton on Tuesday next.

CONDUMEN.—A congress of 80 German Hatters has condemned the "store pipe" hat as a nuisance.

SUICIDE.—Chas. Peters, of Eastport, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at Woodstock, on 22nd ult.

WESTMORELAND OWNS 16 BARQUES, 1 Brig, 13 Brigantines and 20 Schooners. Total 50 vessels, measuring 13,044 tons.

PAPERS.—We are indebted to J. B. Snowball, Esq., now in London, and Messrs. G. E. Morton & Co., Stationers, Halifax, for late English papers.

NOTICE.—An Agricultural Club Meeting will be held at Bowes' Hall, next Wednesday evening. An attraction will be Mr. Howard Trueman's Paper, on "Farmers and Farming." See advertisement.

SMALL POX.—The St. John papers are agitating for more energetic action on the part of the authorities to prevent the further spread of the disease. The Board of Health has decided upon a house-to-house visitation by medical men in order to vaccinate everybody.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.—L. Carville, Esq., is in Ottawa arranging for increased Railway accommodation at St. John and Point du Chêne.

Are the representatives of Westmorland taking any interest in the much required Branch Railway tracks at Dorchester and Sackville?

THE Fredericton University has been the scene of a rebellion. The senior class would not submit to a young Mr. Carter, being temporarily placed in the classical chair. The Board refused to disperse with him. The Governor lectured the insurrectionists. Finally the Board backed down.

A SHIPPING LIST of Westmorland County will be found on our first page. As no reliable official list exists, we have been at some trouble and expense to make it complete and correct. In each case we have only inserted the name of the principal owner on the Registry; to insert the names of other owners would take too much space.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in this County promise to be much more brisk this season than the past. In Dorchester, Giddons Palmer and W. Hickman, Esqrs., each has a large vessel approaching completion, and the former is commencing a second one. Our Rockland correspondent speaks of three vessels there. In addition to the 4 vessels building in Sackville, noted in our issue of 9th ult. There is one being built at Rockport, by Capt. Alfred Cole, of about 100 feet keel, and one at Port Elgin, by Mr. Edward Ogden. The latter will measure nearly 600 tons and will be launched in May next.

WITHIN THE WHOLE, however, of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

We have received the prospectus of the "Joggins Coal Mining Company." Capital \$159,000. We are glad to see that a valuable property which has been never valued as it deserved, is now about being properly developed, and vigorously worked. We think the prospects hardly does justice to the great length of time each year, during which Coal can be shipped, and none whatever, to its proximity to the Bay, its accessibility and safety from dangers to which vessels passing up the tidal rivers, at the head of the Bay are subject: matters of importance in shipping the Coal and in diminishing freights to market.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PRESS-DESPATCHES.

France.

FEB. 25.—The Radical members of Assembly demand the impeachment of Napoleon. The Duke of Broglie presented his credentials to the Queen, yesterday, as French Minister to England. A terrible colliery explosion occurred to-day in South Wales. Fifty dead bodies have already been taken from the mines.

FEB. 26.—The English Government has persuaded the Germans to abandon their march through Paris. The troops will only pass through an open space on the south side of the city. Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, has communicated to the Greek Government a despatch of Earl Granville, containing that the investigation of the Marathon massacre is insufficient and demanding fresh inquiry. A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt. The Khedive has not yet replied to the representation of Spain demanding satisfaction. Several European powers have offered mediation.

FEB. 27.—Emperor William telegraphs from Versailles to the Empress Augusta as follows:—With a deeply moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminary terms of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must verify them. The triumphant entry of the Germans into Paris has been fixed for Wednesday next. Republican manifestations continue in Paris. There is perfect order, but the feeling among the people is strong and deep for future revenge upon Germany. The conditions are the cession of Alsace and the fortress of Metz and the payment of a war indemnity to Germany of \$200,000,000 sterling. The fortress of Belfort is not included. The Germans are to claim portion of the territory and several fortresses until the whole of the conditions are fulfilled.

FEB. 27.—In the House to-night, Mr. Othway, after stating the reported terms of peace, asked if Her Majesty's Government had made any effort to mitigate their severity. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government had notified the Government that preliminaries of peace were signed this morning, and that the diplomatic representatives of England had been instructed not to accompany German troops into Paris, and he declined to make any further response.

FEB. 28.—The proposed entry of the German army into Paris, creates intense excitement in that city, but it is believed there will be no blood. The decision of the National Assembly is anxiously looked for, and fears are expressed that council of the left may prevail against a just ratification of peace, and complicate the peace prospects of the nation. Louis Blague and Gambetta oppose the terms of peace, as do number of Bonapartist agents now in Paris.

England.

FEB. 24.—In the House to-night Disraeli made a powerful speech on foreign policy of England. He urged the House to consider the gravity of the Eastern question, and the serious consequences of Russia's repudiation of Treaty of 1857, which had cost England so many sacrifices. Mr. Gladstone replied, denouncing Disraeli's intemperance, and expressing surprise that he should contumaciously to lead and repeat the rumors on which they were based.

FEB. 25.—A crowded meeting was held in London on Thursday evening in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England. Small pox is increasing at Liverpool. The English members of the Joint Commission spent comfortably settled in Washington, and spent yesterday in preliminary court-dress, Baron Lisgar, Governor General of Canada, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of County Cavan, Ireland.

The Nova Scotia Board of Agriculture, met at Halifax, on 21th ult. Hon. R. A. McElroy, presiding. The report shows that Agricultural Societies have increased in strength and number. Since the returns four applications have been received for new Societies; two from Shelburne Co.; one from northern part of Halifax Co.; and one from Arichat. Money expended for stock, seeds, implements &c., has largely increased.

The culture of Ryf wheat has been eminently successful. The Norway Oat's course has given enormous yields on suitable soils, and the Surprise Oats are highly valued. Efforts to introduce Hemp culture have not been very successful owing to imperfect preparation of soil and want of suitable manure.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some disease exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectively expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life. [Mercer (Pa.) Whig.]

TELEGRAPHIC

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

Latest from France!

Proclamation of The

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

Barriades Thrown

LONDON, March 2.

Thiers has issued a Proclamation to the people of Paris, urging to their patriotism and wish preservation of order.

"Famine," says Thiers, has compelled the surrender of the Paris obliged Government to open negotiations.

They were only able to extension of armistice by consent to partial occupation of Paris.

Paris greatly excited at the entrance of the German.

Barriades have been thrown. Mitrailleuse guns placed in position by women and boys.

Several Battalions of the National Guard refused to surrender to General Vinoy's orders to them.

OTTAWA.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OTTAWA, March 2.

In Commons yesterday, a submitted message containing response respecting Arbitration between Ontario and Quebec.

The gist of it was as follows: Council, in which Government claims the power to decide upon validity of award, and recognize Provinces concerned, to submit to English Privy Council.

In reply to Smith, Cartier pending appointment of Council for assimilating law govern would not undertake to make from the laws respecting peace and civil rights.

Long discussion arose on for copies of instruction to Commissioners.

Mr. Duffell opposed principle. Commissioners had charged Government with abolishing its functions submitting the Canal inquiry to irresponsible body.

Cartier thought there was no of this Commission.

Cartier, Blanchard and showed it was English practice that McDougall had himself on Commission sent to West India 1868.

Upper castigated McDougall. He ended the appointment of Commission.

House adjourned.

The steamer "Zee" wrecked at glass reef, N. S., had on board 1000 lbs. of beef and other provisions the relief of the French. Here is being recovered by divers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Ctd at Boston, Feb. 19, adv. 100 tons, Hay.

Ctd Feb. 20—barque Cynthia Smith, Havana.

Ctd at New York, Feb. 2—barque Wilbur, Munroe, to London.

Ctd at St. John's, Feb. 25—barque data, from New York, 28—Harris, 30—Baltimore.

At New York Feb. 18—sloop Newcomb, Gloucester.

Sailed from London, Feb. 1, barque Charles Wood, to New York.

Sailed from London Feb. 25—barque Rickman, Seattle.

Sld Feb. 12—sloop A. L. Palmer, to Charleston.

Passed Forts: Monrovia, 20th ult. barque Grace, 18-ton, 11th, to New York for Annville.

MARRIED.

21st inst., by Rev. D. A. Steele, Henry Munroe of Sackville, N. B., Esther Reed, of same place.

DIED.

18th inst., at Amherst of County, Eliza Helen, young son of daughter of Mr. William Sharp, of Lower Mer.