NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Mourning Stationery.	H. Chubb & Co.;
Stationery,	do.;
Books &c.,	do.;
Varnishes &c.,	T. B. Barker & Sons;
Carbolic Powder,	do.;
Smoked Beef.	W C Freedwell;
Marble Works.	H J. McGrath;
Repairs.	W. S. Calhoun;
Herring Pumice,	do.;
Shirts,	Everett & Butler;
General Gry Goods,	do.;
Groceries.	Stephens & Figgures;
Per "Assyria."	Man. Rob. & Allison;
Fashions.	Miss M. E. Horton;
Wanted.	C. Milner;

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APR. 13, 1871.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The period has at length arrived when New Brunswick will quietly place her self in the front rank, with Countries blessed with Free Schools. Education has long been a subject of much consideration here, and its importance recognized, as the liberal legislative grants year after year, as well for the higher institutions of learning, as for the parish schools demonstrate. In all that has hitherto been done, there has however been the radical error of legislating as if the duty of educating the youth of the Country devolved only upon parents; and suffering the establishment of schools to wholly depend upon the voluntary action of the people themselves. Without discussing the defects of the present New Brunswick Common School system—we hail with pleasure the introduction of a law recognizing the duty of the Government in our schools, making our schools free and learning compulsory. The Government deserves well of the Country that without outside pressure has had the boldness to introduce the Free School system, and firmness to pledge its existence upon its being carried into operation; and with such a commencement, we have every confidence that while the provisions of the law will be liberal so as to embrace every description of secular knowledge applicable to Common Schools, they will strictly exclude the teaching of everything of a Sectarian character. Legislation for Sectarian purposes would be for a class or classes, and class legislation of any description is not only unpolitic and unfair, and if introduced into and underlying our School system would be especially obnoxious. The true duty of the Government is to educate the people so as make them good members of society, and their duty extends no further.—If teaching religious dogmas be the duty of Government, Government must determine what these dogmas should be; hence to establish Separate or Sectarian Schools of necessity involves a state church. We think however the Province is not prepared for that establishment, yet the logical conclusion from the position of the advocates of Sectarian Schools, forces us to that establishment even if disguised unnder the name of Separate Schools. We are aware there are persons of tender consciencious susceptibilities who profess an abhorence of what they call a godless education, and who use a great deal of claptrap to throw discredit on Free Schools from that cause. The term godless is applied to Free Schools by Sectaries undistinguished from the rest of the community by character, except their want of charity, who do not hesitate slanderously to an apply opprobrious term to a system, their narrow mindedness makes them hate, hoping thereby to destroy an education fatal to their bigotry. We deny however that any education is godless which gives the child a knowledge of the works of God and the laws of nature, and we deny the right of the Government to step in, interfering with and supplying the place of parents in inculcating religious opinions to their children. In other lands children have been torn from their parents, to be thought the dogmas of state churches, but so long as we live in a free country and by law their is no religious standard parents will have the right as it is their duty to teach their children as they think best. We have no sympathy with any sect or denomination who has not the charity to extend the same freedom to others it exercises itself, and as we believe any bigotry of that character is hostile to civil as well as religious liberty, we warn the Government against giving the slightest encouragment or countenance towards it, and will watch with a jealous eye for any indication of their covnetting in that direction.

What the p[illegible] a good system of Common School Education, undisturbed by the acrimonious and dogmas of Sectarianism, and we believe the time has come for it and for the people to enjoy it.

We have not referred to the various high schools and collegiate institutions scattered througouht the Province supported by Provincial grants, and we are not prepared to say aid to those institutions should be interfered with; *indeed* as they are doing work not properly within the scope of Common Schools, and have grown up under the fostering aid of Government charters and public monies, it would be a breach of faith now without cause to strike off grants of which they naturaly expected the continuance. This has nothing to do with the question of Common Schools, and we cannot more appropriately conclude our remarks than by quoting an extract from a paper laid before a committee of the Legislature of Canada in 1860 by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, while arguing in favor of denominational Colleges and which so clearly and exhaustively deals with the question:

"I lay it down then as a fundamental principle, that religious instruction must form a part of the education of the youth of our country, and that that religious instruction must be given by the several religious persuasions to their youth respectively. The Common Schools are, as a general rule, brought within an hour's walk of each family in the land; and therefore the oversight and duties of the parents and pastors of the children attending these schools, are not, in the least, suspended or interfered with. The constitution or order of discipline and liturgy of each religious persuasion, enjoins upon its clergy and members to teach their children the summary of religious faith and practice required to be taught to the children of the members of each persuasion. *To require*, therefore, any sort of denominational teaching in Common Day Schools, is not only a work of supererogation, but a direct interference with the liturgical or disciplinary codes and functions of each religious persuasion, and providing by law for the neglect of clerical and parental duties, by transferring those duties to the Common School teacher, and thus sanctioning immoralities in pastors and parents which must, in a high degree, be injurious to the interests of public morals."

Jail Breaking at Amherst.

On Saturday last about 8 o'clock, p. m., Mr. Berry, gaoler at Amherst, discovered that Michael Casey, committed to that institution in October last for passing one dollar bills of the Bank of New Brunswick altered to fives, had taken an unceremonious leave, having in his company Rich. Gray of Parrsboro, a negro lad confined with him on a charge of rape. Both prisoners were awaiting trial at the coming June Circuit, but it is probable that they concluded it was better not to await longer than the time named. The escape was effected by cutting off a beam overhead with a jackknife and an application of the same useful instrument to the flooring above—a rather slow process, which should have secured their detection—by which the worthies entered a second floor cell from which they passed through the unlocked door down the stairs and out the front door. Constable Trenholm was, at last accounts, prospecting about the region of Parrsboro for the lad, Gray, while the gaoler has been to Dorchester Parish, where he has left some fresh salt with which to entrap the worthy Casey who, doubtless, is a precious rascal.

Shipbuilding.

We notice in the St. John *Telegraph* an extended account of new shipping in course of construction at that Port. It is estimated there is about 12,000 tons on the stocks there to be launched this season. Many of them are very superior vessels: the builders taking advantage of the recently amended rules promulgated by Lloyds London, and a e chiefly building under the survey of English Lloyds to that end.

In this County we have previously given the particulars of ships on the stocks to be launched this season, whose tonnage amount to considerably over 5000 tons.

In Albert County, Wm. Bennet, Esq. at the Cape, is building a vessel of about 500 tons, and Capt. Pye has one of 400 tons well advanced.

In Cumberland County, on the Parrsboro shore, there are being built, two at P. Island River, two at Black Rock, one at Fox River, two at Ratchfords' River, and two, we understand, at Advocate Harbor.—They will not average much more more than 100 tons. It is worthy of remark that the above vessels, with hardly an exception, are intended to be owned here and not intended for sale to be owned abroad; and they may therefore be taken as evidences of the general prosperity of the country as well as the improved tone of this branch of its business.

☞ Cheap House Plants for sale [illegible]

Legislative Matters.

THE BOTSFORD CLERKSHIP DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Botsford has sent to the Legislative Council a Petition accompanied by the written opinions of Chas. Duff, Esq. and S. R. Thompson, Esq. as to his dismissal. Their opinion is that Mr. Botsford was illegally dismissed and that he has an action against Mr. Bliss for his salary, for money had and received, or that a mandamus could issue commanding the Lieut. Governor to issue his warrant for the amount due. The Petition has been referred to the Committee of Privileges. The Government has offered to compromise the matter by creating a new office, Clerkship of the Legislative Council and giving it to Mr. Botsford with a salary of $1000 and abolishing the assistant Clerkship. It is said that Mr. Botsford refuses to accept it.

We must say we believe the country is tired and sick of the wrangle about this office. It is a matter of not the slightest importance or interest to the people, and a large sum of the people's money has been wasted in a long and bitter contention about it. The public interests—the fact that the office was created for the benefit of the Province and not as a billet for either Mr. Botsford or Mr. Bliss is entirely lost sight of. The public has been satiated with personal grievances and now a new edition of the whole matter is threatened!—Unless a speedy settlement takes place we venture to say that a long suffering public grown desperate at last will remove the necessity for any clerkship at all.

BETTER TERMS.

This subject has this session received great prominence. The Assembly is a unit on the matter, and some of the members, Wedderburne, Gough, &c. being desirous of distinguishing themselves by placing this Province on an equality with Nova Scotia. The matter was brought before the Legislative Council on 8th inst. by Hon. Mr. Young, who stated he would be prepared to show that we are not receiving equal justice with Nova Scotia and that our expenditure is exceeding our income by about $60,000 per year. He gave notice of a resolution which recites among other things that New Brunswick is now indebted to the Dominion in the sum of $576,298, on which she is paying interest nearly $30,000 and then resolves that in the opinion of the House the allowance of $63,000 is insufficient to meet charges for which it was given. That the amount of debt of $7,000,000, with which New Brunswick was allowed to enter the Union is not proportionate to the liabilities incurred on public Works now the property of the Dominion and that before any reduction is made in the annual subsidy to New Brunswick in consequence of interest accruing on her public debt, due consideration should be given to the propriety of placing her in the same Position as Nova Scotia, and that an additional subsidy, proportionate to that of Nova Scotia should be granted to New Brunswick, and that an address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor to this effect.

Lovell's Dominion Directory.

We have received Lovell's Dominion Directory (1871.) It is an enormous tome, equal to the bulk of three respectable sized volumes rolled into one. It numbers in all 2,562 pages, and contains the names of professional and business men and other inhabitants in the cities, towns and villages throughout the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and P. E. Island, and lists of Post Offices, Banks, Governmental departments, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Custom Houses, Ports of Entry, Tariff of Customs, Railway, Railway and Steamboat Routes, Clergy, Patents of Invention, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Newspapers, &c., also, a great deal of Statistical information. Altogether, this work reflects the greatest credit on the energy and resources of Mr. Lovell.

We have also received the Provincial Directory of New Brunswick for 1871, which gives in a separate shape the part devoted to this Province in the Dominion Directory.

J. & A. McMillan St. John, are agents for the sale of the above works.

DIRECT TAXATION.—Without doubt for several years past our expenditure has exceeded our income, and that unless retrenchment is exercised the Province will have to resort to direct taxation. Is it absolutely necessary that this Province should have the same expensive machinery, the same number of legislators and rulers, the same forms and ceremonies, the same red-tapeism and circumlocution, the same number of loafers and hangerson as previous to confederation? If it is necessary the sooner the people prepare for direct taxation the better.

INCOMPARABLE. *Grace's Celebrated Salve* is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and on the [illegible] all [illegible] hand. [illegible]

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

THE SCHOOL BILL.

FREDERICTON, April 13.

King introduced School Bill this morning. It is non-sectarian. Provides for direct taxation on County and district, with poll tax on district and special aid to poor districts, recognizes the principle of payment for results. The machinery is simpler than in Nova Scotia, but in most respects resembles the system in operation there. It provides for on inspector in each County.

House in committee agreed to Bill to allow assignees of Life Insurance policies to sue in their own names, and a Bill to amend act dividing parish of Hampton.

Wedderburn gave notice of better terms resolution on Monday.

It is rumored on good authority that Moore was offered and pressed to accept the leadership of the opposition with the office of Attorney General or any other he might choose in case of defeating Government, but declined all proposals, owing to the extraordinary developements of the last session.

Heavy snow storm here.

TELEGRAPHIC!

FROM EUROPE.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

PARIS, April 12.

Nationalists have repaired the damage to Port Maillot caused by cannonnade. They have erected additional batteries and otherwise strengthened their defences. An assault upon it is daily expected.—Versailles troops are masters of the situation at Neuilly and they spare the inhabitants as far as possible.—Fire of Fort Valerien is consequently slow. Twelve thousand Insurgents occupy Chatillon.

Deputation has gone to Versailles to propose measures for conciliation. It is reported that Monherge has been taken. Great offensive movements by the Versailles troops expected to-day.

LONDON, April 12.

Versailles despatch says cannonnading about Paris is less frequent.

Thiers has issued proclamation stating that McMahon, Ladmerault, and Cissey have all taken their commands, and that Gen. Viney leads reserves.

Army increases daily.

It is stated that a large body of loyal National Guards will attack Insurgents simultaneously with Versailles troops.

OTTAWA.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OTTAWA, April 13.

Yesterday Blake moved that investigations into controverted elections in Manitoba should go on during Recess as otherwise result could not be determined during this Parliament. Cartier moved to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Carried. Large number Estimate Items agreed when Holton divided House on expediency of proposals to establish garrisons at Kingston and Montreal. He held this was planting the germ of an army and thought it objectionable. Motion negatived, yeas 19, nays 63.—Long discussion followed on item of $40,000 to compensate sufferers by the rebellion in the North West.—Bowell moved amendment that losses of loyal members only be paid and and that Government should bring to justice the Scott murderers, lost, yeas 24, nays 54. Remaing items passed in a very thin house, sometimes only fifteen members present. Prorogation probably to-morrow, possibly to-day.

THE "Manufacturer and Builder," for April, contains a splendid engraving of the new Post Office building now in course of erection in New York City, showing all the architectural details of the structure accurately and plainly. Also a full-page engraving illustrating the latest improvements in modern mammoth gasometers used in furnishing cities with a supply of gas. An improved pipe-organ, lathes, refrigerators, sectional boilers, self-acting curtain fixtures, and landscape perspective drawing complete the number before us. Every page of this magazine is filled with something useful in a practical point of view, and we recommend it to all of a scientific or mechanical turn of mind or engaged in industrial pursuits. It is published by Western & Company, 37 Park Row, New York, and furnished to [illegible]

Local and Provincial News.

THE Cutter, "Water Lily" is in commission.

"ONE INTERESTED" unavoidably crowded out; will appear next week.

A VERY interesting letter from Mrs. R. L. Bulmer, San Jose, California, in our next.

QUEEN'S ELECTION.—Williams 699; Simpson 431. The latter was the Free School Candidate.

CALVIN CHURCH is to be rebuilt.—A large sum has already been subscribed.

T. M. REED, has been re-elected Mayor of St. John by a majority of 165, over his opponent, Dr. Alward.

NEHEMIAH AYER, ESQ., A. B., a native of Sackville, is principal of Hamstead Classical School.

MR. EDGAR DIXON has purchased the farm of Thomas Carter, Esq., who, we understand intends removing to Cumberland.

THE P. E. Island Cable is out of order, and has not worked for some days.

THE schooner "Lucida," has been got off Petit Menan and is expected in St. John.

JOHN U. CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Restigouche has not been re-appointed, the office having been given to a son of Mr. Phillips, M. P. P.

MRS. HUMPHREY, widow of the late Dr. Humphrey, formerly of Sackville, has an appointment at the head of Vaser College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MR. H. J. MCGRATH, has commenced Monumental work in Marble and Freestone, at Dorchester. We understand Mr. McGrath is a good workman. See Advertisement.

A CAR load of hay, nine tons, was burned at Dorchester, on Monday morning last. It was being sent from Au Lac to St. John by R. M. Dixon Esq.

ENIGMA in our last—answer, Dorchester. The following were correct: Mrs. H McLean, Black River; T. S. Houston, Goose River; C. T. Purdy, Amherst; Ambrose D. Richard, Cape Bald; Miss L. A. Pugsley, River Hebert; Francis Burke, South Joggins; Miss F. E. Pugsley, River Hebert; G. T. N. Amherst; Alex. Angus Goose River.

THE Amherst "Gazette" reports that on Saturday, 1st inst., a large barn at Napan, owned by Jas. Ripley, was destroyed by fire with nearly all its contents, including twenty-two cattle. Loss $1,200; no insurance. The fire was caused by Mr. Ripley's son, seven years old, playing with matches in the barn.

SUDDEN DEATH. — Mr. Clifford Black, son of Mr. Edward Black, Salem, died suddenly at Salem on Monday, being apparently well on Saturday morning. In the afternoon he complained of a pain in his head, laid down and never spoke again. He was a promising young man about twenty-two years of age. He was home on a visit from the States, where he soon intended to return.

THE Roman Catholics, headed by Bishop Sweeney, are getting up a petition to the House of Assembly, praying that in the event of a new School Bill coming before the Legislature at its approaching Session, provision may be made by which the Roman Catholic minority may be granted the privilege of establishing Separate Schools, as is the case with that of Quebec.

TO CORRSPONDENTS.—J. P. B. Pugwash—Letter and enclosure received. Much obliged for trouble; To M. C., Fort Lawrence—Yours received. Matter is all right; To E. Botsford—Yours next week; To E. B. P.—Application too late; To B. H.—Situation filled; R. B., Tedish—Cannot account for your paper going astray. Mailed regularly; will make enquiries.

THE Easter Beeves, purchased in Kings Co. and exhibited at the St. John market some days ago, and which evoked the raptures of the St. John *Telegraph*, were raised by Mr. Ebenezer Bowser, of Westmorland Parish, and sold by him late last summer to Mr. Aiton, of King's Co. We are glad to inform our beef-loving contemporary that there are plenty more just like them where they came from.

IN Nova Scotia there has been a loss on Dominion Railway operations to the tune of $164,000, in New Brunswick the balance has been the other way, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $30,842. On the Intercolonial Railway up to the 30th June last, the total engineering expenses were $456,021, while the amount expended on construction was only $162,281. For right of way therehad been $59,000 expended, and on legal expenses, ascertaining value of land damages, &c., $21,817. The two items make $80,817, or, in fact, the right of way cost at the rate of some $15 per acre [illegible]

MUSICAL.—We have just been handed a descriptive list, of the Smith "American Organ" by our musical friend Mr. C Flood, of Prince William street. The pamphlet is finely illustrated, and shows the appearance and dimensions of each of the various grades of instruments manufactured in that establishment. The various styles of this instrument, some of which are of most exquisite finish, can be seen at the warerooms of Mr. Flood, who is always ready to wait upon his customers, while the tone of the instrument speaks for itself, as soon as the mechanical powers are applied.—*News.*

THE microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producting baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. The great ornament should be preserved since it can be by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair. [Tribune, Springville, N. Y.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON April 6th.

Twenty-six Bills were introduced. Among them, was one introduced by Mr. Landry, amending the Act of Incorporation of St. Joseph's College, one relieving volunteers from taxes; one relating to jurisdiction of Justices in civil suits; and one introduced by Mr. McQueen appointing a stipendary magistrate for Moncton. A long debate took place on publishing Debates. Many were in favor of it, but when the Secretary stated the money must be deducted from Bye-Road money, the resolution was killed, 24 to 12. During the debate Tibbits and Hibbard discharged at each other a large amount of personal abuse. The former said the opposition caused all the expense of prorogation. The latter retorted that Tibbets attended opposition caucus and acted as a spy.

APRIL 8.—Gillespie introduced a Bill to regulate the trading of non-residents. Palmer introduced Albert County Railway Bill and a Sewers' Bill. McQueen introduced a Bill to divide the Sewers' District, No. 4, of Sackville. Wedderburn a Bill to disqualify certain persons sitting in Assembly, and a Bill to revive an act relating to imprisonment for debt. Tibbits moved to go into address. Gough wished it postponed. The Government refused.—On sixth section a debate arose on the question of Better Terms.—Hatheway said when the correspondence relating to madjusted claims came before the House it would be alluded to in strong terms. Wedderburn said New Brunswick was not receiving fair treatment. Crawford thought outstanding claims should be settled first. Adams condemned the Government for not referring to it in the speech. Gough moved an amendment that the Government in not referring to this had neglected its duty. Hatheway accepted this as a want of confidence. He said this if passed would tie the hands of Tilley and Mitchell, by whose aid they hoped to get $500,000 unadjusted claims. Hibbard argued it could not affect our claims. Willis, Lindsay, Napier, Ryan and Wedderburn condemned amendment as useless and partizan. Beckwith was sure we have good claims to over $700,000 against the Dominion.—McQueen and Moore both condemned amendment. Gough said amendment emanated solely from himself. It was a test of the Governments sincerely. It showed when a question came between the country and a Government born in treachery and fraud, the country got the go by.—He withdrew it.

APRIL 10.—Reports of Auditor General and Chief Superihtendant of Schools laid on the table. Crawford introduced a Bill relating to the payment of land damages for highways. Wedderburn introduced a Bill to abolish the Legislative Council. The Provincial Secretary said the School Bill would soon be out of the printer's hands. Gillespie introduced a disqualification Bill, and Adams a Bill relating to Appeals from County Courts. Wedderburn introduced Bills relating to Insurance, Equity proceedings, and execution land sales. Moore introduced his ejectment Bill. Mr. Williams, new M. P. for Queens, was introduced. Mr. Donald's Bill to remove the power of withholding licenses from the Sessions to Town Meetings was considered in Committee. The Church Synod Bill was carried. It provides for organization of Synod.

APRIL 11.—Hanington took his seat to-day. Moore introduced a by-road Bill. The following Bills were introduced, relating to County Courts, to registry of deeds, and to Dower. Progress reported on Bill to revive an act providing that no person shall be kept in gaol for more than two years. Agricultural Report, University Returns and Crown Land Report laid on the table.—Hanington introduced a by-road Bill, and a Bill to place road from Petitcodiac to Butternut Ridge on Great Road list.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PRESS DESPATCHES.

France.

LONDON, April 5.

The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune. The Commune is forcing all citizens between 16 and 35 in the ranks.

APRIL 9.—Prince de Joinville fled to London. The Government troops are bombarding Issy, Vanves and Meudon. Communication with Paris has ceased, and the city is isolated. Bismarck has removed restrictions as to number of troops in Paris.

APRIL 7.— Severe engagement yesterday at Bridge of Neuilly. Result indecissive—Reported that Paris Churches sacked and Priests insulted and officers of College of Jesuits arrested, and 20 Jesuits shot. Great battle yesterday and to-day (Good Friday). Slaughter fearful. Government successful. Great alarm and disorder in Paris. Nationalists have pillaged La Madeleine. The Archbishop of Paris threatened with execution. Except Paris, all the towns rally to the support of Assy. Gen. Henry, (rebel) captured and to be shot.

APRIL 8.—Severe fighting continues. Government troops have gained a position within the city. The Communists contest every inch. Strong concentration of rebels in Place Vendome.

APRIL 9.—There has been a cannonade all day. the Champs Elysees are completely deserted, and the National Guards are hiding in the cross streets, seeking protection from the shells, which fall in every direction, many of them close to the American legation. The result of 48 hours cannonade is that the Versailles troops have crossed the Seine and occupy Sabonville and Longchamps. The drawbridge and fort of Porte Maillat are broken. The Communists are building additional barricades in quarters threatened by the besegers. The flotilla of gunboats has been sent from Havre to the Seine to assist in operations against Paris. Siege guns have also been dispatched from Havre and Charbony for attack on the forts occupied by the insurgents.

APRIL 10. — To-day is Easter Holiday in stock exchange and markets generally of London and Liverpool. Terrible work continues at Paris. The Cathedral of Notre Dame has been sacked. Rochefort vainly endeavored to save it from pillage. Nearly all the valuables were plundered. The Archbishopric of Paris has been transferred from the Conciergerie to the Mazas Prison. Gen. Cluzret has been arrested charged with misappropriation of public funds. A Versailles despatch says Government has resolved to enter Paris by storm at any cost rather than bombard the city. Fort Valerien fires mainly to clear the ramparts and prevent the artillery from being used to repel an attack. A partial breach has been effected in fortifications. The result of the fighting around Paris may be summoned up, that the Government guns now cover the squares of Paris. Bergeret, the commander of the National Guards was requested to resign. He refused and was arrested. Unless the Germans save us, Paris must soon swim in blood. The Commune hourly grows more desperate and resorts to fierce excesses. The Conciergerie is filled with Priests and nuns, arrested on warrants, calling them "Citizens styled servants of a person called God." Archbishop Darboy was stripped naked, bound to a pillar, and scourged for hours by a band of 200 Reds. The losses of the Nationals on Saturday and Sunday were 225 killed and 450 wounded. Vernisole, a member of the Commune, was killed at the outposts. Cannonade slackened yesterday. Barricades are building by Commune in Champs Elysees, Place de La Concorde, and the adjacent streets. The iron-clad flotilla in the Seine is in sight. An attack is imminent.

APRIL 12.— French advices of yesterday state that the Versailles troops are steadily gaining ground and the military situation has become exceedingly critical for the Commune both on the western and southern sides. Gen. Bergeret has been arrested for military failure and insubordination. Gen. Henry's escape is reaffirmed. The cafes on the Boulevards were closed on Sunday night by military force. McMahon is expected to undertake operations on a great scale. The Communists are building huge barricades in Place de la Concorde, Rue Rivoli, Place Royale and the Corps Legislatif. They claim to have 200,000 well drilled men. The Prussian garrison at St. Denis has been reinforced.

St. John Country Market.

REPORTED BY W. F. WORTMAN, GROCER, CHARLOTTE STREET.

APRIL 12, 1871.

Extra,	$7.20 a $[illegible]
Flour—Canada super	$6.90 a $[illegible]
Choice,	7.10 a 7.[illegible]
Corn Meal,	4.00 a 4.[illegible]
Oats, P. E. Island,	55 a 5[illegible]
" other,	50 a 5[illegible]
Firkin Butter,	21 a 2[illegible]
Roll "	23 a 2[illegible]
Tallow, best,	10c
Lard,	17 a 18c
Eggs, fresh,	16 a 17c
Smoked Hams,	14 a 15c
Shoulders,	10 a 11c