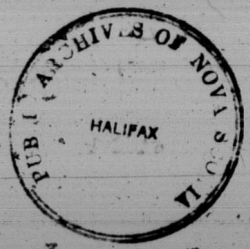


CHIGNECTO Post.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Editor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co.,
Publishers.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1870.

No. 26.

Poetry.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE DEAD.

For the "Chignecto Post."

Dr. Reid, a traveller in the high-lands of Peru, is said to have found a desert of Alcatraz, the dried remains of five or six hundred in number, women and children, sitting in a semicircle, as when alive, round a burning waste before them. They had not been buried; they had departed as they sat, and the bones were as when they were. They still sat in the same position, and still kept their eyes fixed upon the waste before them, as if they were waiting for the resurrection.

It was a strange and fearful sight, and the traveller's eyes were fixed upon it for some time. He saw that the bones were of a different shape from those of the living, and that they were of a different color. He saw that they were of a different shape from those of the living, and that they were of a different color.

They had been buried, and they were of a different shape from those of the living, and that they were of a different color. He saw that they were of a different shape from those of the living, and that they were of a different color.

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Literature.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

CONTINUED.

We rushed to where Derby was lying, and Papa, tearing aside his dress, discovered a ghastly wound in his side, from which the blood was flowing profusely. He called Gisgash to bring some water. I held up poor Derby's head on my lap, and Papa examined the wound, and pressed his fingers on the severed veins to stop the bleeding. Gisgash was not long before he returned with the water, and a little being dashed in Derby's face, he revived and opened his eyes, gazed a minute without being conscious of his situation, but his memory soon came, and a faint smile played on his pale face when he saw into whose kind hands he had fallen, and again sank into a state of insensibility.

"The loss of blood," said Papa, "is so great, from several large veins being entirely severed, that a few minutes more and he would be past caring for, and I must take up the veins before he is removed here. You go to the Fort, and send my pocket case of instruments instantly—but stay, the messenger you send could never find us here. I must go myself."

Papa carefully placed my fingers on Derby's side, and a gentle pressure was all that was requisite to stop the blood, and placing a vessel of brandy back of his head, with water by his side, that I might keep the Derby's head, prepared to leave, when Gisgash said:

"Me show him road there," pointing in the direction of the Fort. "Papa," I exclaimed, "if there is a short direct path, through the woods to the Fort, let the Indian show it to you, and you will be back so much sooner. You need not fear to leave me here while you are gone."

Papa and Gisgash at once walked off, a rapid pace, and disappeared among the trees. The excitement of the scene had sustained me, and it was only after having left alone with the wounded and insensible man, that I fully realized the danger he was in, and the responsibility thrown upon me; the came unbidden tears and prayers for the recovery of our brave saviour from the pirates, and thankfulness that I could now be of service to him.

I gently bathed Derby's forehead with the cool water, and he again became conscious and moved slightly. "Mr. Howe," said I, "do not move; Papa will return immediately, and attend to your wound. You have been wounded severely; I am now your nurse, and you must mind what I say, or I cannot answer for the consequences."

"Dearest Helen," faintly murmured Derby, "I obey your command, if you but give me your dear love." Book.

Overcome with the excitement of the last hour, I could not answer; but turning my head so that he could not see the fast falling tears, I gently placed my hand in his. Thus was our engagement sealed. Oh!

Papa, attended by four soldiers, following Gisgash, soon after came rapidly out of the woods, and in a very short time the severed veins were taken up, and the wound dressed. A litter of boughs having been made, Derby was carefully placed upon it, and carried by the soldiers out of the wood by the path we had entered, and to the nearest house, which belonged to a Mr. Trueman, who had a year or two previously came to the country and taken a farm near Point-a-Buot. Derby was placed on a comfortable bed, and soon fell fast asleep from the exhaustion he was laboring under.

Papa sent a messenger to Aunt Olive, and we then walked home to the Fort, thoroughly done out with the fatigue and excitement of the day.

and spoken to him, and behaved in a most frank and honorable manner; that Papa had told him he would not attempt to control my wishes; and under the circumstances, Mamma said, there would be no impropriety in my visiting Derby until his convalescence.

Mr. Carey called to see us this morning. I declined seeing him. He saw Mamma, and commenced making some explanation about his conduct towards Derby Howe, when Mamma stopped him by saying that he possessed no interest for her; but he persisted in proceeding, and stated that Colonel Howe had gone to Boston, and was there organizing a body of men to besiege and capture Fort Beauséjour; that Derby was in constant correspondence with his father, acting as a spy upon the garrison, and making arrangements in connection with Messrs. Eddy and Samuel Rogers, for the arrival of the rebels at Beauséjour; that Derby Howe had been constantly on the watch, so that no movement took place at the Fort without his knowing of it, and that a file of men had been detailed to take charge of Howe until his recovery, when he would be removed to the bombproof of the Fort for safe-keeping until he could be tried for high treason; that he trusted Miss Graham would have any further association with him and compromise her position as the daughter of Dr. Graham, an officer of his Majesty's King; and he finally concluded by expressing his devoted admiration, and requested permission to visit the house as the suitor for Miss Graham's hand.

When Mamma repeated this, I could not restrain my indignation. "He!" I cried; "he a suitor for my hand! He! the base slanderer of words, he cannot imagine! He to talk of admiration! He, the cold-blooded would-be assassin, to blacken the name of the generous man who gave him his life. He to speak of me compromising my position by associating with dear Derby! I will treat him as his base conduct deserves."

Mamma tried to stop me, and tears—woman's refuge—came to my relief, and relieved me from my excitement.

Mamma wrote a note to Mr. Carey, informing him his visits would not be agreeable, and that the obligations she and Papa felt toward Mr. Derby Howe for his gallant conduct on the voyage, prevented their entertaining any but the highest opinion for him.

Mamma, Papa and I walked to Mr. Trueman's, and found a sentry marching before the door. We entered and found Aunt Olive waiting upon Derby, who was much restored after his night's rest. Papa dressed the wound, and went to the Indian camp, leaving Mamma and me with Derby and Aunt Olive, whose significant look betrayed the secret Derby had confided to her.

"God bless you, my darling," said she, kissing me affectionately; "how happy you have made me; now I feel that you are, indeed, my daughter."

Derby was too weak to talk, and I sat by his bedside watching his expressive eye beaming with affection, while Mamma and Aunt Olive were talking of Derby and myself. Papa did not return so soon as we expected, and Mamma became very uneasy at his absence. Dinner having been prepared, Aunt Olive insisted we should take some, and saying, "I shall now make no stranger of you," put her hand to her mouth, cautiously removed several teeth, and placed them in a saucer on the mantel.

"I had admired Aunt Olive's fine teeth, never dreaming but they were real, and was astonished at what I saw. Aunt Olive observed it, and said:

"I have availed myself of a recent invention, and have had several artificial teeth inserted; they are, however, more ornamental than useful, so I remove them at meal times when no company is present. You know we ladies have a right to supply the defects of age by availing ourselves of the resources of art."

Papa soon after returned, and seemed anxious about the poor squaw, whom he found with symptoms which rendered him apprehensive of her being consumptive, and he had directed Gisgash to go to the Fort for some medicine; and he hurried Mamma and I off, so that the Indian would not be kept waiting.

What a change has taken place in one short night! The sky was clear and the air cool and bracing; and a soft white mist sufficient to produce a rustling of the trees, and every thing denoting a continuance of fine winter weather. To-day there is a heavy snow storm, obscuring the sun and preventing anything being seen beyond a few yards; the fierce north-east wind drives the snow in fantastic wreaths before it; the wind whistles around the house, and comes rearing down the chimney; great drifts gather round the Fort, and the whole country is so white, that I never realized until now what "white as the snow" meant. I understand that we may expect this storm to continue for some time, and we will be completely snowed up and confined to the Fort.

How instinctively one turns to the blazing hearth, and experiences the enjoyment of a comfortable home.

I am anxious about dear Derby and because I shall be unable to see him for some days. Gisgash was to have come to-day, and if he does, I will send a note to Derby by him.

The storm continued three days, and on the morning of the fourth the sun rose upon a cloudless sky, so that the most distant objects could be seen with distinctness, but oh! how cold and cheerless is everything! In every direction, as far as the eye can reach, nothing to be seen but an interminable stretch of cold white snow, relieved only by the smoke here and there rising up perpendicularly from the snow-covered roofs of the few solitary cottages in sight, and the deep green of the spruce laden down with the same universal snow.

Gisgash came to the Fort to-day on snow-shoes, and brought a note from Aunt Olive. She writes that Derby is not quite so well, and that there is a good deal of irritation about his side, and he is very restless, and she wants Papa to come as soon as he can. I could not help asking if he could not walk on snow shoes, and told him if he would get me a pair I would learn to use them.

Papa said the roads would be broken through the snow in a day or two. We wrote to Derby, and sent Gisgash off with a supply for his little practice it could not lecture quite as well itself. And hence fashionable London alights any strict or definite creed. The responses are not echoed with fervid zeal, nor does Belgravia delight to proclaim itself as a miserable sinner with a loud voice.

I had a surprise to-day. Gisgash brought a beautiful pair of snow shoes from his wife, and a pair of moccasins, and made a present of them to me; and nothing could be nicer than the way in which he gave them.

"Squaw, she got um two pair snow shoe; she want um you come to camp—give um you them," (handing me the shoes); "you walk in snow—you no come without. I see your foot by camp—make um moccasin size."

The poor fellow had made me a lovely pair of moccasins to wear when using the snow shoes; they were beautifully worked with quill work, and of the exact size, determined by examining the impression of my foot in the mud. The snow shoes were light and beautiful, rather long and very narrow, and the front curved up; the bows were made of ash, and the net work of fine strips of untanned moose skin, ornamented with tufts of crimson and yellow cloth.

I at once put them on, and made my first attempt at snow-shoeing. Gisgash accompanied me, and under his instructions, given in his broken

English, I soon became accustomed to the peculiar step necessary. "Certain," said Gisgash, "you make um walk good."

Such praise, even from the untutored savage, pleased me, and I began to speculate how long before I would be able to walk as far as Mr. Trueman's, when, forgetting my instruction, I tripped myself and was buried headlong in the soft snow. Gisgash helped me to my feet, and consoled me with, "Certain, English people always do um so;" but I returned to the Fort satisfied with to-day's experience, that I require some more practice before I can be an adept in snow-shoeing.

(To be continued.)

Fashionable London at Church.

Fashionable London goes to Church exactly as it goes to the Park or to the Opera, or to the Casino. Of that devotion which is closely akin to awe there is little or none. Throughout the whole of the service, people are coming in and going out. Ladies use their fans and smelling bottles as they would in the first tier. But there is nothing like a vulgar breach of decorum. No girl fitters, no young man laughs, no old gentleman falls asleep and snores. To go to church in the fashionable world is not recognised as an obligation. Nothing can be "prettier," if the expression may pass, than a London church in the height of the season. To see handsome people handsomely dressed is always a pleasant sight. Nor does one wonder that the service is listened to with attention. The music and singing, whether there is much of it or whether little—whether, that is to say, the proclivities of the church be High or Low—is sure to be good. The sermon is not too long, and at its close, when the great organ almost bursts its pipes, groaning for power, almost every face bears an expression of appreciative content and satisfaction. The gaily coloured stream pours out into the street, beamed carriages, with powdered coachmen and priceless horses, appear in long file, and tall footmen hover about in gorgeous apparel, looking like an extinct race of gaily-plumaged antediluvian birds. Fashionable London has done its church, and now seeks home and lunch, to be followed in due course by the Park. To fashionable London a clergyman is simply a man who is paid to lecture once a week upon a certain subject, and whose duty it is to lecture well, and to find something fresh and interesting to say. Fashionable London is, in fact, not quite sure that with a little practice it could not lecture quite as well itself. And hence fashionable London alights any strict or definite creed. The responses are not echoed with fervid zeal, nor does Belgravia delight to proclaim itself as a miserable sinner with a loud voice.

The Public or at least that portion of it which is blessed with mechanical ingenuity, is on the look for new and effective cements, and is ever ready to buy up the articles offered by peddlers only to find that they are no better than others. The fact is that we have cement and glue which satisfy all reasonable demands when properly used. Common glue will unite two pieces of wood so firmly that they will often break apart where rather than at the point of junction, but it is necessary to heat the parts before joining them so that the glue will not be chilled before it has time to effect a perfect union. When the parts are to be joined they must be allowed plenty of time to dry, several hours at least, or the object will not be accomplished. The same is true of all the cements which are used in a fixed state. The great obstacles to the use of cement are air and dirt. The former is best removed from between the parts to be united by heating them, and the latter must be effectually removed in the most convenient way. A thin layer, which just covers the surface, is sufficient, and far better than a surplus which only defeats the end in view.

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That this is a crying abuse is now generally admitted in Ontario. In the provincial commercial centres a partial reform has been effected, but there is still much room for improvement. In the localities where no change has been made, it cannot be brought about to soon. There is now no necessity for such long credits being given, and both seller and

The Credit System and its Results.

Among the gravest abuses still clinging to the business of Canada, is the wretched system of long credits. We are free to admit that very considerable progress has been made in the way of reform in some localities, of late years. In Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and in most of the older settled counties, by incessant war with it, customers asked for the time on their payments which was common ten years ago. But still the abuse is by no means eradicated, and in many parts of Canada the vicious system continues in full force, with all its baleful results.

We fear that our friends in the Maritime Provinces continue to suffer not a little from this abuse. Until recently scarcely a single article came from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and if all the reports be true, the business community, particularly in the country districts, have still to give long credits upon their sales. In some parts even of Ontario, the retail traders are not in a much better position; but it matters not where the system exists, it calls urgently for reform.

In the early settlement of the country, long credits were unavoidable. These were the days when there was but little wealth in the country—when no railways, and but few good roads existed—when there were but few markets, and only occasionally cash was obtained for produce; during that early period the settlers saw very little money, and unless they bought on long time, the great majority of them could not buy at all. But this condition of things has long since passed away. Wealth has become abundant; railways have brought markets within a few miles of every farmer's door; cash can be obtained for every article produced, and no excuse exists for continuing the ruinous system of twelve and fifteen months' credit which still obtains in some localities.

I have called this "a ruinous system." We repeat it. In many cases it is ruinous, both to purchaser and seller, and in all cases it is injurious. No customer can afford to buy goods on long time, for in some cases he has to pay twenty-five, in some fifty, and in others even one hundred per cent. more than he requires! It is impossible for a trader to sell as cheaply on long time as for cash or short credit, and hence the old, often mode of doing business, wherever it exists, entails a heavy loss upon purchasers, by causing them to pay more for articles than they are really worth.

But how does it affect the seller? If he charges more for his wares, he is not benefited? The best answer to this is to be found in the large number who have been ruined by long credits and long debts. How many men are there throughout the Dominion today who are what is called "hard-up"—who find it difficult to meet their engagements—but who have their books filled with accounts? Many of them merchants who take advantage of the Bankrupt Law handed over to the assignee books and notes which, if they were all good, would more than meet their engagements; but in nearly all cases these debts and notes are the dregs left of the wretched credit system, and the assignee soon ascertains that the bulk of them are utterly worthless. The articles which these accounts and notes represent, may have been sold at exorbitant prices. But the proportion of bad debts is so large that the sellers suffer in the end.

Although the country is generally prosperous at present, successful business can be found in all parts of the country which are in danger of shipwreck from the owners' foolishly giving too extended credits. These persons do a large trade, they sell at good profits, and outwardly they appear to be flourishing money; but they are still paddling away in the mud of long credits. They have made money, but it is in old, long-winded accounts and notes-of-hand, which should have been settled long ago, the result being a constant drag from month to month to raise enough to meet their bank engagements, and not infrequently ending in "collapse." In not a few cases of this kind, money has to be borrowed at high rates of interest to prevent suspension, whereas, under the system of cash sales or short credits, the individual would occupy an easy financial position, and would make money pleasantly as well as surely.

That this is a crying abuse is now generally admitted in Ontario. In the provincial commercial centres a partial reform has been effected, but there is still much room for improvement. In the localities where no change has been made, it cannot be brought about to soon. There is now no necessity for such long credits being given, and both seller and

buyer would be benefited by doing away with so injurious a system of doing business. From the results we have already witnessed, we can say to our friends in the Maritime Provinces, that the further they introduce the cash system, the better they will like it. Its effects are soon seen in the improved tone and character of business, increased security, and augmented enterprise.

To introduce the complete system of cash payments is probably impracticable, except in individual cases. But if it could be done, there can be no question in regard to the advantages which would flow from it. Our American neighbors have for several years past carried on most of their transactions on a cash basis; and for that, what would have been a shilling daily up and down, as gold happened to raise or fall? There must long ere this have been a commercial upheaval, the like of which the world has never seen. Under a system of long credits, this result would have been inevitable. There never was a better opportunity for the business community for Canada to correct the abuse of long credits than at the present time. All classes are now fairly prosperous. Money is comparatively abundant, and seldom were the circumstances such that the business of persons who want twelve or fifteen months' credit (and as long after they like) could be declined with less injury. Many country merchants and other traders would be well to cut down the length of their credits to one-half at the beginning of the new year, and offer special inducements for cash. They may lose by this course, a customer or two at first, but they will attract others, and come out richer and more respected in the end. In short, the sensible part of the public is ripe for this reform in business, and the sooner it is introduced into every part of the Dominion, the better it will be for all classes.—*Montreal Herald.*

Terror of the French Peasants.

The "Cross Gazette" of Berlin gives an instance of the terror with which the French country people with regard to German soldiers. The village of Choez, near Chateau Thierry, was almost depopulated, but one of the remaining inhabitants appeared so extremely polite, while protesting that his house contained nothing to eat or drink, that a search was ordered. On a newly erected partition wall being pulled down, frightened shrieks were heard, and the proprietor, trembling with fear, begged the officers for mercy, not for himself, but for his wife and two children. He was carried out in a more respectful manner than it might otherwise have been, of which the father was so sensible that he voluntarily brought 12 bottles of champagne from a hiding-place. The same paper says the temper of the people in the vicinity of Paris is much as in Lorraine and Champagne. All who have anything to lose by the continuance of the war strongly condemn the obstinacy with which the Provisional Government seem disposed to stand a siege, and delay the conclusion of peace. Intelligent people are even heard to wish that the German army were to-day entering Paris, so that France would at least reach the term of its wretchedness. No confidence is expressed in the members of the Committee of Defence. Full justice is done to their moral character, but it is doubted whether they can follow a moderate course, seeing the party passions which prevail in Paris.

The Prince of Storks.—The average daily sales in the different departments of A. T. Stork's New York store are: silks, \$15,000; dresses, 6,000; muslins, 3,000; laces, 2,000; shawls, \$5,000; suits, 1,000; calicoes, 1,500; velvets, 1,000; gloves, 1,000; flannel, 1,500; hosiery, 600; boys' clothing, 700; Yankee notions, 500; embroideries, 1,000; carpets, 5,000. The total average daily receipts of the entire establishment are \$80,000, and have been known to reach \$87,000. The establishment employs 2,200 clerks and assistants, and 50,000 customers frequently visit the store in one day.

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The city of Erie, N. Y., is lighted by natural gas, and there are now thirteen gas wells in successful operation in various parts of the city.

*Years are never taken up.

Chiqueto Post.

CHICAGO, N. B., NOV. 10, 1870.

The War.

The telegrams of the 3rd instant announced an armistice, only to contradict it a day or two later. It had been hoped that England's efforts at mediation would have resulted in at least a temporary cessation of hostilities; but both France and Prussia received her offers with coldness. It cannot be denied that the wretched policy of her Ministers has alienated both Powers. France dislikes her fairweather friend and ally, Prussia, in her bold ambition, despises the timid money-making spirit animating the English councils. Unfortunately the war found her Ministers surprised and unprepared, and since they apparently have remained bewildered and unable to maintain the ancient prestige of England.

France appears to be involved in a hopeless struggle. Her territory in every direction is overrun by the victorious Germans, and but the mere remnants of her regular army is left—over 300,000 have been captured; whereas the capture of Strasbourg and Metz leaves free for operations elsewhere some 250,000 Germans, besides some 200,000 men retained at home. Thus it will be seen that Prussia possesses not far short of 600,000 troops that can be concentrated at any point. French councils are disunited. The Regiments in Paris would see the infant Republic crushed in preference to the Prussians; the provinces appear to act independently, and without that cohesion and unity of action so necessary in combating national disasters. The surrender of Metz fell like a thunderbolt among the people. They were furious. Even the Germans were somewhat astounded. The army, comprising 173,000 troops, 6,000 officers, 66 generals and three marshals, was only a fraction smaller than the besieging army. It is also said that 40,000,000 francs and 3000 guns fell into the hands of the Germans; and it is even said that the Prussians found warlike stores of all kinds, and provisions sufficient for the garrison till March. This is a most calamitous event, in a moral as a material point. Metz was considered stronger than Paris, and its fall must terribly disorganize the French levies and check further recruiting.

The suffering, too, must be intense. Rev. Dr. Bellows writes that in the region along the Belgian frontier 200,000 persons are in peril of starvation; 4,000 persons are said by Col. Krutzow to be in the same state in the region over which the armies have swept. All this is very deplorable, and the wonder is that in the face of these facts, the Provisional Government still refuses offers of peace. The trouble is that Bismarck will grant no armistice except on the basis of territorial acquisition by Prussia. This is sternly rejected by large masses of the French people. Even the "Siecle," one of the most respectable and reasonable journals of France, says: "Let us not forget that a year indemnity granted to our enemies would cost us more dearly than the struggle continued to the bitter end. To support any such humiliation would be to acknowledge our defeat. That we will only do when France has no longer a single city or a single soldier left."

This but reflects a widespread feeling in unconquered districts. Prussia would have done well to have acted generously. She has not—she will not do so. France is conquered, and the sooner she knows it and acknowledges it, the sooner the carnage of war will cease and the sooner will she set about repairing the work of the past few months. The fate for France is hard; the sooner she bows to what must be, the better.

Blue Alexandria Card for Ladies' Mantles very cheap at A. Ford's.

"THE UNIVERSAL AYER." On my journey over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ayer represented by the family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—*Friedrich Schlegel from abroad.*

Fringed Waterproof very cheap at A. Ford's.

Ready Made Clothing very cheap at A. Ford's.

United States Elections.

The fall Elections have commenced in the States. The Democrats have carried West Virginia. The Republicans are contesting in New York with the Democrats. The former have nominated Gen. Woodford for Governor to oppose the reelection of the present Governor Hoffman. Mr. Greeley is the Republican Candidate from the sixth Congressional District. The New York papers are filled with Election news, and the reign of abuse and personalities has set in.

White and grey Collars very cheap at A. Ford's.

Mount Allison Institutions.

The examination of the College Classes for the first term took place on Thursday and Friday last. On Monday the Academic Examinations proceeded simultaneously in both the Ladies' and Gentlemen's branches. On Tuesday afternoon the closing exercises of the term took place at Lingley Hall. As usual the proceedings were highly interesting. The devotional services—a hymn, and a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Stewart—commenced the exercises. Declaration by Students of the Academy, followed, as follows: "Marco Bozaris," by Master Brenton DeWolfe; "The Deluge," by Master Charles Palmer; "Romans," by Mr. Charles Hamilton; and "Decision of Character," by Mr. Joseph R. Sherwood. Music, a chorus, the "Forest King," by the classes under Prof. Marten's instruction, was well rendered. Essays were then read by young ladies, Miss Julia M. Clarke, subject, "Sight on the Summit"; Miss Mary Fupper on "The Lawrentine"; Miss Mary Fowler, "It is always 'Rapidly Somewhere';" Miss Annie S. Inch, "Our Heads"; and Miss Horatio B. Deley, "The Silent Lyre." A piano solo, "Success," was then played by Miss Maggie Chapman.

Declaration by Collegians: Mr. W. W. Durbin, "The Vale of Chamouni"; Mr. Joseph Howe Dixon, "Cassius to Brutus"; Mr. Herbert R. Baker, "I am not mad"; Mr. Jos. R. Brecken, "The Terrible Battle"; and Mr. William Penny, "Pleading Extraordinary." Two songs were then sung by Miss Cogswell.

Principal Inch read the closing address of the young ladies. He stated the closing term had been highly successful, both in regard to the members attending the school and to the work performed. The Students numbering fifty-seven. Vice-Principal Curwain read the standings for the Male branch, which were almost as satisfactory. President Allison in a few closing remarks stated the attendance at the Male Academy was fifty and at the Colleges even less, four of whom belonged to the Theological class.

A Chorus "Good night" beautifully rendered, the Baccalage and Benediction by Rev. Mr. Pope, terminated the exercises.

The Hall was adorned with pencilings, water colors, and oil paintings, made by Professor Gray's class. Many of these evince taste and skill in a high degree, and the show of pictures taken as a whole would do honor to other and more pretentious institutions.

Refers (good style) very cheap at A. Ford's.

Nova Scotia Politics.

The Halifax politicians are working up one of their old time excitings on the approaching contest. Newspaper compliments of the most delicate type are being exchanged, and the nice way the characters and conduct of the leading men in both camps are dissected is quite tasty. The anti-confederates held a meeting on the evening of the 3rd, which was addressed by Mr. Jones, M. P., and Mr. Garvie. The "Colonist" states the meeting was a failure and the audience numbering about four hundred, was wretched and disgraced. The "Reverberator" says the account of the "Colonist" is false, that over 1000 attended, and that Mr. Garvie's speech was a masterly effort. To add fuel to the fire, the "Chronicle" of 7th inst., exposes what it terms a forgery and a fraud upon the electors. It consists of a card (printed in the "Citizen" office) purported to be signed by Messrs. Bideau, Jones, Power and Goehran, recommending Mr. Garvie to the electors on grounds so discreditable as to ensure his defeat if the card were true. The card is certainly not creditable to any party.

F. M. Pearson, Esq., and Mr. Chambers, of the Local Legislature, were nominated as candidates to represent Colchester, N. S., in the House of Commons. Pearson will be elected.

Ready Made Clothing very cheap at A. Ford's.

United States Elections.

Nova Scotia News.

JACKSON WHITES are selling at Halifax at 26c., and Calicoes at 21c. per bushel.

LAUNCH.—A barque of 500 tons, called the "Stella," was launched at Wolfville on Thursday.

A BARQUE "Le Bateau," of 907 tons, was launched on 27th ult., from North's Yard, Halifax.

A SHIP of 954 tons (the "Iris") was launched from Mosher's shipyard, Avondale, on 29th ult.

JAMES MACKAY, tried for the manslaughter of Wm. A. Thompson, at Halifax, was acquitted on the 4th.

A PRIZE fight took place at Halifax on Saturday night last, between two men named O'Donnell and Duncanson. The police called the "mill."

MR. DAVID DICKSON, cashier of General Mining Association, died of apoplexy on 3rd inst., on board of the morning train from Halifax to Pictou.

FORGOTTEN.—A Mr. Dolly, a passenger on board of steamer "Etna," was arrested at Halifax on 4th, a telegram from Philadelphia indicating him as guilty of forgery.

THE PLASTER trade is brisk. Wind-sailed week before last 1425 tons, Walton 1020 tons, Cheverie 1800, Maitland 320 and Hanisport 320. In all about 30 cargoes.

POST OFFICE notices have occurred between Halifax and the Allison Mines, says the New Glasgow "Chronicle." A gold draft mailed 2nd Nov., for box 150, and a U. S. C. draft for \$75 mailed 2nd Sept., 70, are both missing.

THE GRAND DIVISION was in session last week at Halifax. Subordinate Judges were given the power to admit females to full membership by a two-thirds vote of those over 18 years of age. It was also decided the time had arrived for establishing a National Division for the Dominion.

In the case of the Queen vs. Ryerson, the writ was issued in the name of Sir John A. Macdonald as plaintiff's attorney. The N. S. statutes provide that none but a barrister entered on the roll can bring an action. The B. N. A. act does not affect this. The point is interesting.

GOOD FOR THE YACHTING.—The Yarmouth "Tribune" says there are now contracted for, and will be built in the course of next year, on Yarmouth account, some eighteen vessels, aggregating 14,000 tons, and estimated to cost over half a million of dollars. The 24th inst. is appointed thanksgiving day in Nova Scotia.

Clothes and Tweeds very cheap at A. Ford's.

The Election.

A Belfast Correspondent says:—Mr. E. A. Welsh has been solicited to offer as a candidate from Eastern section.

C. A. Holstead and D. L. Henington, Esquires, are the only Candidates who have announced themselves yet. John Farwell, Esq., also, we presume, will be a candidate.

The writ for the Election has not been received by the Sheriff.

French Morinos very cheap at A. Ford's.

Good Molasses very cheap at A. Ford's.

Furniture very cheap at A. Ford's.

United States Elections.

White and grey Collars very cheap at A. Ford's.

White and grey Collars very cheap at A. Ford's.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENT.

Westmorland Election—Railway Matters—Recent Appointments—Emigration Office—St. John Police Court.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 8th, '70.

To the Editor of the Chiqueto Post:—

Though the County of Westmorland is no doubt at present suffering from a superfluity of men desiring to go to Fredericton the coming winter in the service of their country, still the electors will have the consolation of knowing that all the individuals on the carpet are very good men, but it is to be hoped that Westmorland, which always shows a good delegation in the House of Assembly will select the best man.

Railway matters are looking up all around here just now. The railroad men are the prominent men in the eyes of the rising generation. The lumbering "rings" and the shipbuilding interests, which used to inspire outsiders with awe, are "gone up." The arrival of the first spring ship of some prominent firm, or the immense "drive" of logs of some great operator, are no longer exciting and momentous topics. The iron horse moving as fast as lightning, and drawing after it magnificent palace coaches and sleeping cars, all the comforts and luxuries of the great American Hotels, and the rapid crossing of the provinces, valleys and mountains with the rapidity of the wind, rivaling with its lightning speed the advantages of the steam locomotive.

Manager Dupes of Western Extension, is in town. He has the three miles of road to build between Fairville station and the Carleton place. A large lot of men employed, and before a week is over the work the most important and heavy part of the work will be finished. Carleton, which experienced a transient gleam of prosperity while the road was under construction, is now again in the prospect of permanent prosperity with the advent of the railway. In twelve months passengers will take the cars from Carleton to St. John, and in a couple of years New Brunswick from Bathurst to St. John will be in direct railway communication with the most of the civilized portions of North America.

We are likely to have two new and important lines of rail between Montreal and St. John before the completion of the Intercolonial. Mr. Ketchum, who with enterprising men like John Pickard and Alexander Gibson, have in hand a railway from Fredericton to River du Loup, and with the municipal assistance from the townships in the Province of Quebec, and with large grants of land and Government aid, the road is an assured success.

Mr. Burpee's air line from Sherbrooke, Canada, connecting the European and North American Railway in Maine, will make about the shortest and most direct line of any. All the lines will help to break up the Grand Trunk monopoly, which exercises such a potent influence in Dominion politics at the present time.

The railroad projectors are in force in town just now. Messrs. Barpee and Gregory and Robert Robertson, all Western Extension men; Pickard, of the River du Loup line, and J. A. Ketchum, Esq., who has the contract for Section 16, an important link in the Intercolonial. Mr. Gough, who is one of our prominent politicians, and is destined to aid in the work of removing the debris of the old Government during the coming session of the House of Assembly, is pushing ahead the work on Section 16 with all the speed necessary to an early completion of his part of the road. If all the contractors evince the same push and expedition, the old stage coach line would soon cease to be "Excelsior" in railroads and politics is the motto of J. C. Gough, one of New Brunswick's progressive young men.

Two good fat offices have been disposed of this week. The Montreal "Gazette" says James K. Reed, Esq., has been appointed collector of the port of St. John, and the Toronto "Telegraph" says James R. French, Esq., has been appointed collector of the port of St. John. Mr. French is the brother of W. S. French, Esq., the lucid office of Chamberlain and receiver of taxes. The crowd of applicants was numerous, embracing plebeian and patrician, showing that all that glitters is not gold, and that the outside display and show is a fraud and wants bolstering up with a good salary. Another office, the emoluments of which are changeable and varied, was up for competition, and had a large force of applicants—namely, the office of Official Assessor. Ezekiel McLeod secured it. Mr. McLeod is a young barrister, and will make a good officer.

The energetic, urbane, polite, dignified, youthful, efficient, and punctual (in drawing his salary) officer, Robert Shivers, Esq., has gone to Ottawa to get hauled over the coals and electrified on the Emigration question. Job will soon be supernumerary and thus will a good and faithful servant be provided for.

The Police Court has furnished two or three columns of police literature for the St. John papers, the last two weeks; so says the Halifax Reporter. Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esq., is the "Peter the Hermit" of the day. He has issued his message, and henceforth virtue and religion are to be sheltered under his ample garment.

Brown and Crushed Sugars very cheap at A. Ford's.

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Several houses of ill-repute have been pounced upon, and the calendar of crime shows how "Verdant Green, Esq." goes against the invulnerable hide of the "Elephant," and how the fight waxes bad for "Verdant," the manner in which he drinks warms, to be prepared for his use by Mrs. Cyprian, and the sensation he experiences on waking up in the morning, under the wrongs of injured innocence, takes up the cause for Mrs. Cyprian with his usual zeal, but Mrs. C. is sent up to the Court above.

The pleasant life a sailor leads has also been finely illustrated the past week. A Welshman, Austrian and Russian have been twelve months with a sturdy old sea captain, who amused himself by alternately starving and beating them, till at last, in a strange and foreign tongue, they have told their tale of woe and suffering to the willing ears of Humphrey T., and doubtless speedy justice will they receive, so they can tell their countrymen how in the maritime part of the Dominion of Canada they received what was their due.

Flour very cheap at A. Ford's.

Intercolonial—Section No. 4.

To the Editor of the Chiqueto Post:—

Star—In looking over your issue of the 27th October, my eye lit on a communication headed, "Intercolonial—Section No. 4." As to the Commission, travelling by steam and coach, I know but little; suffice to say, the day they examined the section above named, was very stormy, and as they passed along the line examined works of importance and thoroughness. But they are charged with diffidence in one instance about artificial, both being pledged to his friend, and to use your informant's words, "the difficulty was solved by appointing both, and full pay to each." Now, sir, as far as I have learned, there is not one word of truth in this story. However, the Abolition Inspector, was appointed on 11, and Bliss on 4; the Commissioners thought as some of the works were critical, they would put them on both sections together, to advise with each other, some of the time they were together and sometimes apart, just as was required. Lowerison is a man of undoubted ability, who has been sent for to the States, Nova Scotia and elsewhere, to construct abattoirs. Bliss, it may be said, has almost been longer upon the marsh, and Commissioner of Sewers for about twenty years, which gives surely some knowledge. They have built seven sluices and seven abattoirs, and through their industry had the culvert over the Gordon Creek altered to an abattoir, which made a saving of over \$30,000. Their work speaks for themselves. Their pay, I understand, is \$4 per day, when employed, horse, carriage and board included.

So much for the Abolition Inspectors. Now as to the qualification of the Inspectors of Machinery, Kenneth Sutherland is said to be a very capable man, and the only one in that capacity on Section 11 and part of 4. I think, to little fault, who may be seen daily on his charger travelling here and there, attending to his duty, and Mr. Fleming promises some of the work carried on under him to be the best in the Dominion. His pay, I believe, is \$80 per month, including all expenses, so that he cannot be either a man unfit for his duty or a mighty burden on the Government, nor yet one of those who, your informant tells you, "must be appointed, that the heavens fall."

Now, as to the two Inspectors, one for fencing, the other for sleepers. This is another falsification. Mr. Donkin was about two or three days inspecting sleepers before Mr. McDonald was appointed to inspect fencing, and who I believe has had full charge since of both and who may be seen figuring in the office when not employed outside, and who I believe is an excellent man for the duty assigned him. As to the Engineers, I am not a judge of their work; therefore I shall say nothing.

Now, sir, those very works on section 4, praised to the skies by your informant for being so well and efficiently conducted, have been carried on by the very men who he says are unfit for duty and only depleting the revenue. I have given you as far as I know, a fair history of matters, which I dare contradiction, and if not taking up too much space, you will please publish, in the absence of the Commissioners to Ottawa.

Maccan, Nov. 5th, 1870.

[Messrs. Blise, Southland, McDonald and Dunkin, may all be first class men; Mr. Lowerison we know to be so. When "Truth" undertakes to champion the cause of the Commissioners and defend the wholesale extravagance practiced on the Intercolonial, he must do more than assert two or three men have earned the pay they get. Very recent changes on the Intercolonial alone fully justify all the changes we made. We were only sorry we could not have obtained more reliable information to expose the waste of public moneys.—*Em. Cms. Post.*]

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Letter from "Another Templar."

Editor "Chiqueto Post."

Sir,—I was not surprised at seeing, in your paper last week, "A Templar's" letter, referring to the granting of liquor licenses in Sackville. That several parties have, during the past year, been permitted to sell liquor without a proper license from the Sessions, and that they had forwarded applications and money to the Clerk's office in Dorchester, has of late been discussed pretty freely, both in public and private. "A Templar" puts the facts, if facts they are, pretty strongly, and the Clerk of the Sessions will, by replying, have an opportunity of clearing himself of the charges made against him; and I trust, for the sake of the Order of which he is a member, that he will be able to do so.

Yours, &c.

ANOTHER TEMPLAR.

Burning Oil very cheap at A. Ford's.

Letter from C. E. Knapp, Esq.

To the Editor of Chiqueto Post:—

Sir—I have just returned home after some days' absence, and have had my attention called to a slender communication in the last number of your paper. The business that has accumulated in my absence will prevent me from replying to "A Templar," this week; but I shall do so in your next week's issue, when I may prepare myself for the castigations you may think fit to send me for my mendacious article.

CHAS. E. KNAPP.

Groceries very cheap at A. Ford's.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Local and Provincial News.

Prime Tea very cheap at A. Ford's.

Wine very cheap at A. Ford's.

Waterproofs very cheap at A. Ford's.

Dry and Packed Fish very cheap at A. Ford's.

High price paid for Pork.

The TRINCH CROW AGAIN.

Clouds and Hoods very cheap at A. Ford's.

Dress Goods very cheap at A. Ford's.

regards of the city are nearly depleted with a few exceptions of arrangements. The result follows in round numbers: 412,000; Nays, 49,000; a majority of 363,000.

Nov. 7.—It is rumored that Gladstone will stand for London, the next parliamentary election, place of Baron Lionel Rothschild. The Barings have withheld Prussian loan which they intend to introduce to-day.

Nov. 8.—Metz has been made capital of German Lorraine. The "Times" this morning reason to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

It is said that Baron Haussmann has been arrested. The French fortress of Belfort invested on Thursday, the 30th. General Changarnier says the incompetency of Bazaine, rather than treachery, that caused the masters to the French army at Metz. In his opinion Bazaine could have cut his way out of the city, but he had not the courage nor the pride to make the attempt.

New York, Nov. 8.—Gen. Meade, of Ohio, has been tendered admission to England, and Madrid, Nov. 8.—One hundred and eighty of 340 deputies in favor of the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne.

There are rumors current in London, and fighting at frontier near Perpignan. The "Times" says, "Prussia, as she neither consent to their vicinity, nor allow them to be near the frontier, is in the position of a man who is not allowed to be near the frontier." This is a very serious matter, and it is not to be taken lightly.

All the journals here express bitterest resentment at the thought of Bismarck, who, pretending to negotiate for the suspension of the hostilities, gained time for the process of reinforcements and the attack of the army of the Rhine, which could have taken the offensive with advantage.

Waterproofs very cheap at A. Ford's.

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