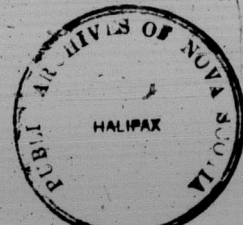


CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Proprietor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

TERMS: \$1.00 In Advance.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

No. 49.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Supplementary Estimates.

April 6.

New Brunswick.—Harbor of Refuge, Quaco \$13,500; Fog Whistle, \$1,500; Dredge, \$2,500; to complete Light at Cox's Pt., Grand Lake Beacon, St. Andrews Beacon, Fox Island, observatory St. John, \$50; Fisheries, \$2,000; European and N. A. Railway Extension, working expenses, \$8,000; ditto maintenance salaries of staff, \$15,000; Nova Scotia.—Harbor of Refuge, \$25,000; Pier at Maitland, \$3,000; ditto at Digby, Port Hood and Margareville, \$1,500; Light at Mahone Bay, \$600; at Chebucto Head, \$2,000; Fog Whistle, \$1,500; Light at Sydney, \$1,000; Light at Lunenburg, \$1,000; Light House, \$1,000; Clerk Paymaster's Office, \$333; Fog Whistle, \$1,500; Fisheries, \$2,000; N. S., \$3,000; family of Capt. Thibault, \$1,000; lost on the service of the Island of St. John, \$1,000; Families of the service of the Island of St. John, \$1,000; Preventive Officer at Lunenburg, \$1,000; to pay Gibbons, Burchill and Council of Sydney, expenses procuring medical aid for men exposed while carrying supplies to Flint Island Light House, \$350; frost bitten men of ditto, \$600; Boatman's service for Board of Health, \$12,000; to pay for removing deposited silver from Nova Scotia, \$10,000; Customs Contingencies, \$12,000.

The total of the Supplementary Estimates is \$1,099,000 and odd, including \$250,000 for the survey and completion of the Pacific Railway; \$100,000 for a land survey in Manitoba; \$200,000 for opening up the Northwest; \$16,000 additional for the Fisheries; \$120,000 for a new Penitentiary near Montreal; \$100,000 for the Census; \$100,000 for the expenses of the Canal Commission.

Mr. McLaughlin made a lengthy review in respect to the survey distribution, and the sale of Manitoba lands. The price he considered too high. The lots should be 200 instead of 100 acres, and settlers should be allowed to make the railway. He suggested that the Government should make suggestions. Cartier said the Government intended sending out Commissioners to make treaties with the various Indian Tribes to extinguish land claims and provide security.

Cartier explained Election Bill at length. He said the Local Government had made an invitation to Dominion officials, they would be allowed to vote. The ballot would not be used. Jones of Nova Scotia protested against Nova Scotia being deprived of the ballot. New Brunswick retained it. Dominion officials were not allowed to vote in Ontario and Quebec—why then in Nova Scotia? He moved that each Province vote in its present laws. Dorion gave notice he would move that no Dominion officials should vote, and that the Dominion officials should vote, and that the Dominion officials should vote.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Beyond the Rocky Mountains.

To Editor of Chignecto Post:

March 1871.

In a journey by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so many different objects of interest continually presenting themselves to the attention of the traveller, confuses the recollection and one sometimes finds it difficult to locate many scenes, whose passing loveliness awoke our warmest admiration. Nothing I have yet seen can surpass in my estimation for pastoral beauty, the Mohawk Valley in New York State. The river from which the Valley takes its name, winds like a thread of silver through meadows highly cultivated, its banks in many places fringed with oak and willow, while to the North and South rise gently rounded hills dotted here and there with white farm houses; the whole presenting a scene that memory delights to recall, and that even the loveliest of the Sierra Nevada Valleys may equal, but cannot surpass. Travelling by the Lake Shore and Michigan, Southern R. R., a delightful perspective of Lake scenery is enjoyed, and if the season be summer, it is more especially attractive. Arrived at Chicago, the great emporium of the Western States, the traveller has the choice of four routes to Omaha and Council Bluffs. This town the oldest in Western Iowa, lies three miles East of the Missouri River, at the foot of the Bluffs. It was once a Mormon settlement; the explorers—Lewis & Clark, held a Council with Indians here in 1801 and named it the Council Bluffs. The scenery is the most majestic and beautiful, reminding us of youthful fancies awakened by reading stories of Switzerland and the Alps. Omaha, in Nebraska, is reached by a long bridge over the Missouri; here Sleeping Cars are taken to Ogden, Utah, and without a change or stop of any consequence the tireless locomotive whisks us onward through a country, whose extent and barren monotony the imagination alone cannot conceive. It seems almost impossible that the indomitable pioneers of the Far West, long before the steam whistle had awakened echoes West of the Mississippi—with a patience almost sublime and an unflinching faith that the El Dorado of their hopes lay beyond the Rocky Mountains—toiled along with lazy Ox teams over those vast plains, that to them must have seemed almost interminable as weeks and months passed ere the Valleys of Utah were reached. We saw in many places the old emigrant trail, and thought as we left the dreary Alkali plains, and traced it along a mountain stream; how welcome to those weary wanderers must have been even the shadow of the "great rocks," in that thirsty land? We enter the gorges of the Wahsatch mountains, nearly one thousand miles from Omaha.

The scenery of Echo Canyon is so majestic and awe inspiring, that an attempt at description is impossible. Solid walls of granite, sandstone, and a conglomerate of both, rise along the track, their tops crowned with every fantastic shape, column dome and spire, alternating with castle, rugged battlements and Cathedral. On through Weber Canyon, the engine plunges, shooting over bridges which span the chasms and under overhanging rocks, until we arrive at Weber. This valley is settled with Mormons; but in all probability the Gentile element will predominate as at all stations along the line in Utah. The milling establishment of Mr. Stevenson is here seen from the track. At Ogden, some miles farther on, passengers change cars and pursue their journey Westward by the Central Pacific R. R.; or wishing to go to Salt Lake City, can do so by the Utah Central R. R.; and view for themselves what enterprise and ability, combined with a perseverance that commands our admiration the Mormon people have displayed.

Formerly of Cumberland, N. S.—Ed.

Circumstances, had induced us to make Ogden our temporary destination which proved an unfortunate step, only in so far as it afforded an opportunity for insight to Mormon life, rarely extended to Gentiles. The settlements of these people are to be found in every Valley of any extent, throughout the territory. These Valleys are almost unapproachable in winter; the roads winding through the Canyons of the mountains, in many places blocked up with snow that comes sweeping blindly down some gloomy gorge. Sometimes the path is just a shelf cut along the steep hill side, at whose base rushes a rapid stream, or a passage so narrow, that looking ahead you are sure the mountains that tower on either side, effectively bar further progress. Beyond this might rock, far from outside civilization, Mormonism flourishes undisturbed by Gentile innovation. The crowded population of their Villages, is the result of a system that in the face of civilization has ultimately to be abandoned. It is humiliating to witness the dejected looks and abject slavishness of the women—although I met with more than one woman of spirit and intelligence, whose opinions of the position they held as second or third wives was not at all complimentary to the institution. It is impossible not to be shocked and repelled by the features that polygamy presents and the train of evils that must be its result.

The kindness and hospitality we received, I am not willing to think was only extended throughout the mistaken idea that we were to become Mormons. It would be interesting did time permit, to record experiences undergone and scenes witnessed among this singular people. The climate of their Valleys is mild and pleasant and the soil rich and fertile when irrigated. If some of my Eastern friends whose ideas of the Far West, were perhaps more glowing than my own, could have experienced similar, their enthusiasm in respect to the Territories of Utah and Nevada, would be materially lessened, although the scenery of the great Salt Lake, cannot fail to satisfy any lover of the beautiful. The Alkali plains of Nevada present no impressive feature—only their vast extent and loneliness. The entire absence of timber on these Western plains, gives them a very barren aspect; and the magnificent forests of the Sierras present a most agreeable change from the monotony of the plains. It was with feelings of gratitude—I cannot express—that I bade adieu to a country disfigured by a religious system, from which every finer instinct of nature must recoil. Many incidents of Pioneer life and adventure which I heard while in Utah, together with the journey over the Sierra and Nevada mountains, a description of which would require more time than I can command at present. So for cause I must now conclude. Yours, J. G. B.

Education.

To Editor of "Chignecto Post."

How sink the acts and doings of our men into insignificance, as compared with the labors of those men whose names are so intimately associated with constitutional reforms in the mother country, who, entirely regardless of office, and many of them subjected to terrible persecutions, fines, and imprisonment, labored with untiring energy to correct abuses and to build up the constitution that they might bequeath that noblest of heritages, a constitutional form of self government. With those men there was no pandering to party, no political axes to grind, no revelling in the sweets anticipated official honors, no sacrificing the rights and consciences of their constituents at the shrine of inordinate ambition, but a noble self-sacrificing spirit, in which their Country's welfare pre-eminently, above selfish considerations. With their patriotisms

was a reality; not an empty sound, as with our politicians, who boasting of their patriotism, their independence, their determination to serve their country to the best of their ability, solicit the suffrages of the electors; and when secure in their seats, forget their pledges, and are found to be mere sycophants, acting in the interest of some clique or pandering to some party. Now that the present Government have distinctly pledged themselves to the introduction of a new School Bill based upon the assessment principle, it is to be hoped that our representatives will take a bold and independent stand for a non-sectarian free school system. No clinging to the ultra-mountainists whose darling scheme is sectarian education, which simply means that the education of our people is to be handed over to the Romish Hierarchy. Any step in this direction must be viewed with alarm by all lovers of civil and religious liberty. More anon. Yours, &c., E.

Botsford, Mar 27th. '71.

TAKING MATEMONY.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post:

SIR—

Can you or some of your numerous readers give any good reason why the young men of the County of Westmorland pay for the privilege of getting married, five dollars and a half, not to the minister, but for license, while in the next County, east, a license can be obtained for two dollars and a half. Does there not appear to be something wrong connected with this arrangement, especially under confederation. Our currency is to be equalized; our tariffs are similar; railway charges agree as nearly as possible, and the time I trust is not far distant when our school laws will be the same, if not in words yet in spirit, especially in direct taxation for the support thereof. But the people of Westmorland have learned to bear oppression. They pay one dollar and a half more for every license for marriage than the citizens of Fredericton do. Do you really know that there are very many couples who pass over the line to Amherst and the two are made one at a loss to the Province but a saving to the parties concerned. And it is remembered by all whom it may concern that even the Anti member for the County of Westmorland, in Parliament, passed over to Nova Scotia and thereby enjoyed benefits denied to the constituents of his own County. Our rights are the same. Let our benefits agree. ONE INTERESTED. March, 28th., 1871.

Common Phrases in the far West.

In a mining camp in California, when a man tenders you a "smile," or invites you to take a "blister," it is etiquette to say: "Here's hoping your dirt'll pan out gay." In Washo, when you are requested to "put in a blast," or invited to take your "regular poison," etiquette admonishes you to touch glasses and say, "Here's hoping you'll strike it rich in the lower level."

In Honolulu, when your friend, the whaler, asks you to take a "dine" with him, it is simply etiquette to say, "Here's eighteen hundred barrels. Old Salt." But "drink heavy" is universal. This is the orthodox reply all the world over. The sentimental method of asking a person to drink is in the formula: "Suppose we shed a tear." There is a frequent touch in some places, which seems to contain considerable truth, viz: "Well, here's another nail in my coffin." On the Mississippi river they take a very practical view of the ceremony, and say to their friends, "Won't you come in and wood up?" thus implying that strong potations supply the fuel of life. In cholera times a false notion prevailed that imbibition would prevent one from taking the disease, and a popular style of invitation was, "Let's disinfect." This may as well be offset by a mention of the western bar-room salute, "Won't you hist in some pizen?" The last form, however, is almost too strictly correct and literal in its character to be appropriate in this article.

Some Causes of Disease.

Disease to a large extent is the work of man, not of his maker. In support of this assertion we may reason:

1. From final causes. That pain and sickness, and premature death were ends contemplated in the work of creation is a supposition at variance with all that nature elsewhere teaches of the benevolence of the Creator.

2. From facts. Wild animals and reptiles are almost wholly exempt from diseases, although many of them inhabit regions more filled with miasmas than any of the abodes of men. Tumor animals subjected more to the influence of man's modes of life to some few diseases.

Instances fowls and pet animals, as deer, rabbits, &c. The most highly domesticated are subject to the most numerous and fatal diseases, and to some, even, that are contagious. Instances—horses, sheep, dogs, &c. And the maladies of the human race are found to surpass those of the brutes in number, complications and fatality, to the degree fully as great as that in which man's habits are more artificial and unnatural than theirs; still farther, those among the human species who lead the most artificial life are ever the most subject to disease. There, then, is proof, written in sunbeams! There we have a regular series of results, step by step departing from the higher strength and happiness, and sinking into an atmosphere of pain, disease, and premature death. Diseases, then, are not chargeable on "chances" or "nature" or "Providence." They are the results of unnatural habits and conditions of life I will enumerate the most important.

1. Over taxation of the body or the mind, in the form of excessive bodily or mental labor, the anxieties and perplexities of business, excitement of the feelings, deep emotions, excessive indulgence of the passions.

This last cause alone produces more incompetency for successful exertion and leads to more disease, a hundred fold more, than is ever dreamed of by the mass of the community. All these causes wear out, consume and subvert from the powers of life faster than by rest and nourishment; but we can add to repair and re-vigorate them.

2. Indolence, or a want of due exercise of the entire body, or of certain limbs or organs. To over-tax some parts, then, and under-tax others at the same time, is doubly to invite the inroads of disease.

3. Mechanical causes. Of these, by far the most prolific of evils, is an unnatural mode of dress. This may injure in numberless ways; by cramping organs, compressing of ligatures; overheating some parts, exposing others to cold, dragging upon other parts, checking circulation, respiration and free motion, and favoring unnatural postures, narrowness of chest, and every species of deformity. The subject is well worthy all the attention now paid to it. We earnestly desire the day when dress shall harmonize with the laws of nature, and not with the laws of arbitrary fashion.

4. Hereditary predisposition, or the transfer of a diseased condition from a parent to a child. It is thro' this the children's teeth are set on edge. It is through this in a good degree that all along the pathway of infancy and childhood, a portion of our whole existence, naturally the brightest, the fullest of promise, our little ones are made to drop suddenly from our grasp, and people our cemeteries with corpses before their time.

5. Insufficiency of food is a source of disease in some countries, but very seldom so in our own.

6. Depression of mind, through an effect of some morbid condition often becomes in its turn a cause of diseased and fatal disease.

7. Intoxicating liquors is a great cause of disease.

They are not at all helpful to the human system in the way of building up the bone and sinew of the frame. They are exciting to the nerves, pol-

Cost of the Maintenance of the Governor General of Canada.

Salary of Governor General, \$150,000; Gov. General's Office, \$2,000; Eden Hall, residence of the Governor General, \$12,000; Traveling, \$8,000; Investigating Party, \$20,000; W. Davis, clerk of, \$2,000; Works, \$50,000; Workmen's pay list, \$2,142.99; Sashes for Congress, \$100.00; Sundry, \$10.00; Well, \$10.00; Fence painting, \$10.00; Making drink, \$10.00; Sundry work at Congress, \$10.00; Plants for display, \$10.00; Making, \$10.00; Freight on carpeting, \$10.00; From Paris, \$10.00; Plants, \$10.00; Hardware and tools, \$10.00; Traveling expenses, \$10.00; To pay for Paris Congress, \$10.00; Being, \$10.00; Timber and lumber, \$10.00; Painting, \$10.00; Carpets and bedding, \$10.00; Carpets and blind work, \$10.00; White wash, \$10.00; Furniture, \$10.00; Two tables, \$10.00; Tables, \$10.00; Scaffolding, \$10.00; One grate, \$10.00; Upholstery work, \$10.00; Address, \$10.00; Award, \$10.00; Gardener's staff, \$10.00; Hall, \$10.00; Putting up cases, \$10.00; Laborer, \$10.00; Removing the Sashes, \$10.00; From Spencer Wood, \$10.00; From the Hall, \$10.00; Hardware furnished, \$10.00; Rideau Hall, \$10.00; Supply of Water, \$10.00; Gardener's Staff, \$10.00; Insurance on Rideau Hall, \$10.00; Hall, \$10.00; Rent, \$10.00; Sashes, \$10.00; Spencer Wood, Quebec, \$10.00; Wagon and force at Quebec, \$10.00; or Wood, \$10.00; Sashes of Staff, \$10.00; Repair, \$10.00; Insurance, \$10.00; Heating conservatory, \$10.00; Staff, \$10.00; Grand Total, \$50,211.26.

USEFUL ITEMS.

Ham-Burners are best cleaned by washing them in salaratus or soda water, which removes all the oily coating. The alkali of course unites with the oil to form soap, which aids in the cleaning.

A BROOKLYN physician considers Turkey figs, boiled in water, so as to make a sort of tea, and mixed with a little fresh brewer's yeast, a specific remedy for scarlet fever. He recommends that this simple preparation be used as food, drink, and medicine.

Copper and brass vessels should not be used for cooking purposes, as poisonous chemical substances are liable to be formed by the action of the steam on the substance of the vessels. The use of such vessels for cooking food is especially dangerous, as the fumes of fruit are readily upon the metal, forming poisonous substances.

CYCLISTS and skaters, should to a paste of barium rapidly, and make a durable cement for iron upon iron, for two stone surfaces, and especially for fastening iron in stone. The cement is insoluble, and is not attacked by strong acids.

TO KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.—An excellent way to keep knives from rusting is to scour them on a board crosswise with some dry brick, after having wiped them perfectly dry, and put them away without wiping of the brick dust. We have served them in this way for years, and they have never been known to rust, if they are kept carefully wrapped in paper.

TO MEKE RUBBER STAMPS.—Get a piece of pure rubber, an old shoe vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it into small bits, put it into a bottle and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined cod-liver oil—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dissolve, then take the shoe and press the rubber out close together, and put on the solution with a camel's hair brush. Continue to apply so fast as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed. Spirits of turpentine dissolves the rubber slowly, but forms the most elastic cement.

The Monster Game of England.

The new war steamers Thunderer and Devastation, of 4,000 tons each, and the Pair of 5,000 tons, are to be armed with two 45 ton guns in each of their two turrets. These 45 ton guns when loaded, require 150 lbs. of powder, and a projectile weighing 70 lbs. The names are appropriate, registered on these vessels, as nothing so terrible in the shape of Marine artillery. The old system of stone forts will prove a little weak against guns which can discharge shot weighing more than a third of a ton. This activity in the yards, shows that England is preparing for all eventualities.

Description of London.

In London, every eight minutes, night and day, somebody dies every five minutes a child is born. This great city contains as many people as the whole of Scotland, twice as many as Denmark, three times as many as Greece. In its vast population of nearly 4,000,000 it has 14,000 habitual gamblers, 100,000 abandoned women, 10,000 professional gamblers, 50,000 criminals known to the police as thieves and receivers of stolen goods, 500,000 habitual frequenters of public houses, and 60,000 street Arabs. To keep the vast multitude of disorderly characters in something like obedience to the law, 6,000 policemen are carrying drabs, loaves, the United States and European ports; 133 steamers are employed. Of these 101 are British, and the American flag is borne by a single one. Sunday.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APR. 20, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Dentistry, Dr. W. W. Johnson.
Carriage Stock, J. L. Black.
Ayles, C. F. McCreedy.
Fruit Council, Wm. H. Lee.
Hardware, W. H. Thorne.
English Goods, T. B. Barker & Sons.
Spring Goods, Everett & Butler.
Final Notice, Thomas Pickard.
Robert Bell.
Dry Hides, Thomas & Arnold.
Ship Carpenters, R. A. Chapman.
Silent Partner, H. Chubb & Co.
Stationery, do.
Morocco Bags, do.
Furs, do.
New Style, C. & E. Everett.

The New School Bill.

The School Bill has, at last, been introduced. The defects in the old law were so manifold and objectionable that any change must be an improvement over the present. It is not human to expect the Government should be able to produce a perfect Bill, and as defects are bound to be found in this one, we trust our West-land Legislators will lend their energies in perfecting a law giving free education to the children of our Province. The people are sick of partizan fights in our Legislature, and will not tolerate any attempt to make political capital out of a measure of this magnitude, and we predict a stern punishment for the Legislature who attempts to use the Educational interests of the Province as a lever to work himself into place and power.

By this Bill there is a Board of Education as at present, having large powers in establishing training schools, and determining the allowance for pupil teachers, in appointing Inspectors for each County, in dividing the Province in school districts, in making regulations for the government of schools, in regulating the books and the place for schoolhouses, and in determining appeals from decisions of Inspectors.

The Chief Superintendent has a general supervision of schools and is the executive officer of the Board. The Inspectors are to inspect schools and school houses and generally superintend schools, giving information to the Trustees and Teachers and aid in carrying out a uniform system of education.

The schools are to be supported from three sources: 1st, the Provincial Treasury; 2nd, the County School fund; and 3rd, the local District assessment.

The allowance from the Provincial Treasury is not yet determined upon; it will probably be in excess of that hitherto granted.

The County School Fund is to be created from an assessment that will yield 30 cents a head for every inhabitant of the County, and to be collected in the same manner as the County rates.

The District assessment is to supply deficiencies arising from the Provincial aid and the County School Fund. Every male inhabitant of 21 years of age is to be assessed a poll tax of one dollar, and the balance is to be assessed on real and personal estate. Poor persons and those residing more than three miles from a school may be exempted from the District assessment; and in poor districts the Superintendent may add one-third per pupil from the Provincial Treasury and one-third more from the District assessment. Trustees have large powers and their duties are of an important character: instead of being at present the most nominal description. They have corporate powers to hold real and personal estate for school purposes, they can purchase or rent lands or buildings, contract for the erection of school houses, borrow money for school purposes to be repaid by assessment, to select location for school houses, to provide school privileges free of charge for all children from 5 to 20 years of age, where parents reside in the District, and to extend the same privilege if possible to children from other districts, to regulate from time to time the attendance of pupils, to employ teachers, to dismiss teachers for neglect of duty, to visit schools monthly and see that the provisions of the law are carried out.

We fear from a hasty perusal of the Bill too much duty, and too continuously exerted, is demanded from the Trustees, and from this cause the law may not be so beneficial as it otherwise would be. No matter how good a law is placed on the statute book, it will effect nothing unless it is carried into operation, and the

School Law, dependant as it is upon the strict performance of duties thrown upon its different officers, requires they should be instructed in their duties and perform them properly, to give it a fair trial so as to determine its adaptation to the wants of the country. To ensure this we believe the Trustees should receive some compensation for their time and trouble in attending to their duties, and hold them to a strict account for their proper performance.

Nova Scotia Election Matters.

The Nomination Day will be Tuesday, May 9th, and polling day Tuesday, May 16th. The people's candidates for Halifax are Wm. Garvie, John Flinn and Donald Archibald, Esquires, and P. C. Hill; M. B. Dacey and John Giddens, Esquires, the union candidates. The papers have opened the contest with vigor. Each party denounces the other as selfish, bitter, ignorant, corrupt and traitorous. Each party claims to be the party of progress, patriotism and honesty, and each party clearly foresees victory perched on its banners. Mr. Jones, M. P., arrived at Halifax a few days since from Ottawa. The papers on one side assert his reception was enthusiastic; that the procession from the Depot comprised hundreds of citizens displaying torches and forming one of the most brilliant torch-light processions ever seen in Halifax. The papers on the other side assert the reception was an utter and complete failure. Whom are we to believe?

Blanchard and S. McDonald are running for Inverness; Henry at Antigonish; Jas. McDonald at Pictou; C. J. Campbell, Victoria; Colin Campbell, Digby. These are Unionists. The probabilities are a large number of Counties will be contested by Unionists.

France.

The news the past week is most lamentable. Never before in her history—once so marked by periods of brilliant struggles, internal discords, and ungovernable fury has she appeared in a more deplorable state. Paris appears to be given up to devils incarnate. The rights of property are disregarded. Hergetters are running with human blood, which awakens a little compassion as in the Red days of Robespierre. Religion to them is a mockery. Napoleon III. knew his throne rested on a shivering volcano. He kept the restless revolutionary spirit of the population of Paris in check by the bayonet. He could at a moment's notice sweep the main Avenues and Boulevards with grape and canister; the most formidable barricades were a flimsy defence against his solid shot; and the fiercest spirit quailed before the power that in a day could put the Capital to fire and sword. When reverses came to the Empire, arms were placed in the hands of this great revolutionary population for defence; they became at once masters of the situation. No sooner was the grip of the Germans relaxed, than these people sprang at the throat of their masters, and inaugurated a reign of anarchy. By the latest accounts the Revolutionists have defeated the Government troops. The probabilities are that the next stable Government France has, will be modelled after the late Empire, a Government that with all its wrongs and imperfections is acknowledged to have been the best adapted to preserve order and give liberty that that unhappy country has yet seen.

The "Bard of War."

Sackville was yesterday almost startled from its propriety, by the announcement that George Dixon, Esq., J. P., would give readings in the evening at Bowles' Hall. The intellectual treat in anticipation was uppermost in the imaginations of the leading literati of the Village, who had heard of the arrival of the "Bard of War," and the intervening hours which separated them from the banquet of song prepared for them, trod passed over, and before the hour of meeting a number of gentlemen had assembled to do honor to the "poet," and the patriot and to revel in the intellectualities of his soul stirring lyrics. David B. Lindsay, Esq., was called to the chair, and in a few neat appropriate words, introduced the reader to the audience.

Mr. Dixon, in a reading at Amherst on Friday evening. We speak him a good attendance, and trust arrangements will be made there, to prevent the readings being interrupted and the meeting destroyed by unseasonable noise and disturbance. We believe several gentlemen from Sackville intend going to Amherst, and no doubt they will have a treat rarely enjoyed.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

It must have been pleasing to the friends of Annand Landry, Esq., to see the attention paid him on Thursday last. It reminded one of the old times to see him on the floors of the House once more. As you are already aware on motion of the Honorable Provincial Secretary a seat was given him by the Speaker's side. From all sides of the House he received a hearty welcome. The Secretary in introducing him referred to his honorable political career of a quarter of a century. You have doubtless seen it stated that the French members of the House have memorialized the Government, asking them to appoint Mr. Landry to the Upper House as a representative man of the New Brunswick French. The statement is thoroughly correct, but there is some doubt as to whether the appointment will be made or not, as it is rumored the Government had already promised the vacant seats—Mr. King gave notice to-day that the School Bill will be committed on Wednesday. It appears to have been carefully considered and matured, with much judgment. I never could see a dead end of reason in the cry that was raised against the measure Mr. King introduced last session, and I think there is much less reason for objecting to this. In consideration of the wants of this Province and fairly weighing the best feature of systems in operation on this continent, it can be safely said the present measure is an excellent one. It is in many points almost exactly like the Nova Scotia System. The power and constitution of the Board of Education is nearly the same, excepting that a continuity of experience is secured by making the Superintendent of Education and the President of the University members of the Board. Their power in regard to dividing the Province into districts is limited to the provision that no school section shall contain less than fifty children unless the district contains more than four square miles. There is to be an Inspector for each County. I feel assured the Government would have preferred to have made provisions for about seven with a salary of one thousand dollars a year each expecting them to give their whole time and attention to their Inspectorial duties. The concession has been made to a number of their supporters. More aid is given to poor districts than under the Nova Scotia law. Of the fund twenty dollars is given to each school in the County and the balance is divided according to the average attendance in each school compared with the total attendance in the County. This of course is taking funds from the wealthy districts and applying them to a limited extent in fostering the schools of poor and sparsely settled districts. This is in addition to the grant of \$25,000 proposed by Mr. King's former bill and granted by the law as now in operation in Nova Scotia.

The duties of Trustees are considerably modified and simplified. It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to trespass further on your columns, but let me say that the bill has not yet reached you I have given the above general synopsis. Good as the bill is, and calculated as it is to advance the educational interests of the Province, it will meet with determined opposition—and that because it makes no provision for separate schools. The tables of both Houses are now literally groaning under petitions praying that the rights of the Catholic minority or any other minority claiming the same, may be respected by making provision for separate schools, and still each day these petitions are coming. No one surely can wish to give the Catholics less than fair play, but why they should be placed on a better footing than Protestants, or why their minority grievances should retard the educational prospects of the Province is more than I can understand. The Provincial Secretary's budget—if it can be dignified by such a term, was very meagre indeed. He is censured by the opposition for not giving more full and exhaustive information, and by a number both of the Government and opposition for making statements which they claim will damage New Brunswick in adjusting its claims with the Dominion. It is a question however if he was not right, if he really believed what he said, which I think he did, in stating that when all claims were finally settled the balance will be against New Brunswick. If it is so, the sooner we face the fact the better. On the other hand he should certainly have explained to the House the reason why in some instances the expenditure exceeded the estimates or did not come up to the amount authorized by law to be expended. Judging from all that has come out on this subject, and examining the financial statements of the Auditor General and the Provincial Secretary, one is forced to the conclusion that our finances are in a deplorable condition, and the day is not far distant when we must come to direct taxation. To-day I listened to the most personal and abusive debate that I have ever had the pleasure, perhaps I had better say misfortune, to listen to. When the Provincial Secretary made the adjoining motion to go into supply Gough rose in his place and

made a most bitter and damaging attack upon the Secretary regarding his financial statement, charging him with the most manifest incompetency for the duties of his office, and exposing a number of discrepancies in the public accounts. The Secretary replied and without attempting to explain or justify his financial statement, made a personal attack upon Gough. The Attorney General followed in the best speech I have ever heard him make. If he would always speak with the same fluency and earnestness his influence in the House would be eminently increased. While he showed clearly where Mr. Gough had fallen into error in his attempted exposure of blunders by the estimates, he paid a high tribute to his ability, and said he had feared the honorable gentleman, Gough, a seat in the Government, that he would have been proud to have acted with him at the same Council Board, but he had declined the offer.

Mr. King never in the heat of debate forgot he was a gentleman addressing gentlemen, and his speech reflects much credit on him. Mr. Gough replied: his remarks were entirely directed to extenuating himself from expressions cast upon him by the Provincial Secretary, and then turning and paying the war into the enemies camp—Mr. Gough's private life in his language, the most strident and the darkest I ever listened to. If Mr. Hatheway made the first attack Mr. Gough surpassed him in violence of his language, that he most abhorred the aggressor. Several times during Mr. Gough's speech, the Speaker rose to his feet and took off his hat before he could restore order. The galleries and benches were crowded the whole afternoon. I have always justly and equitably looked upon Dr. Tupper as the most able politician in the Lower Provinces; but I think the Dr. in his most bitter and withering speech, never equalled Mr. Gough's do of to-day. Mr. Gough a man deserves for such an exhibition of power, is another question of which I will say nothing.

New Sandstone Quarries.

In Apple River, Cumberland Co., N. S., a sandstone quarry is about to be opened by Messrs. Roberts Bros., of Boston, Mass. The sandstone is red, and of the very finest grade, such as is used for ornamental buildings, trimmings, etc., and is said to exist in almost unlimited quantities in a very convenient position for shipping. Mr. Robert Dewhurst, in this city getting cranes and other machinery manufactured for working the quarry. He has contracted for framed hoists for the accommodation of 100 men. These hoists are to be taken to the scene of operation and erected in the form of barracks—in a continuous row. When the works are fairly open machinery and skilled workmen are to be procured from England for preparing the stone for market. The number of men to be employed in these works will be about 150, and a fine market will thus be established for the agricultural products of the surrounding country, which will have an influence in opening up and settling large tracts of fine farming lands, which are almost inaccessible at present on account of the absence of passable roads.—Telegraph.

After short discussion the item of \$85,000, great toils, was voted. House now in committee on White's Bill to have road money paid Surveyors of Roads and not to Commissioners. White has spoken. Donald, Maher and King supported the Bill.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

FREDERICTON, APR. 19.
A number of private Bills introduced, and some routine business was done.

King, in absence of Hatheway, who is sick, moved House into supply.

Discussion continued all day. Many questions were asked Commissioner of Board of Works, principally regarding the paying of \$6000 to C. A. Peck, to pay builder of the Bridge in Albert, which not being paid over, had to be paid over again by Board of Works. Kelly said Peck had been called upon to refund the money.

Adams asked for detail statement of Chief Commissioner's travelling expenses.

From eleven o'clock until three was spent discussing point of order, whether in supply member could speak more than once, and after this was decided affirmatively, Hibbard continued, censuring Kelly for not detailing a statement of travelling expenses. Gough followed and was interrupted by Phillips and Napier, the latter cried out "state facts, Gough." I would state a fact, if I called you a "Jack-ass."

Words were taken down and galleries cleared.

In secret session, good will was restored, though no apology was made. Hammington and Hibbard thought Napier was considerably provoked.

Speaker called attention to words Covert used to him after Monday's debate and said if the House supported Covert, he (Vail) was no longer fit for Speaker.

Covert said he had spoken after a warm debate and was sorry for it five minutes afterwards and paid high tribute to the Speaker's impartiality. This was received with loud applause.

Doors were thrown open and strangers were admitted to the Lobby and Galleries.

After short discussion the item of \$85,000, great toils, was voted. House now in committee on White's Bill to have road money paid Surveyors of Roads and not to Commissioners. White has spoken. Donald, Maher and King supported the Bill.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM EUROPE.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

More Battles!

Both Parties Victorious!

German about to Interfere!

Ku-Klux to be Squelched!

PARIS, April 28.

Communists after severe battle occupied whole of Neuilly, capturing all of the enemy's artillery and flags. Enemy lost 2000. Germans missing heavy bodies of troops and give proofs of interference.

VERSAILLES, April 19.

Government troops occupied Amers yesterday, driving enemy across the Seine and capturing prisoners. In urgent troops quiet and their batteries silent during last night.

NEW YORK, April 19.

There is a dead lock in Congress on certain amendments to deficiency Bill. Both Houses have agreed to Bill to squelch Ku-Klux outrages in the South.

St. John Country Market.

REPORTED BY W. F. WORTHMAN, GROCER, CHALLOTTE STREET.

APRIL 18, 1871.

Extra State \$6.00 a 57.00
Flour—Canada super \$6.00 a 57.00
Choice 7.10 a 7.25
Corn Meal 4.00 a 4.10
Oats 55 a 57.00
P. E. Island 55 a 57.00
Butter 50 a 55.00
Pork 25 a 28.00
Hull 25 a 28.00
Tallow, best 7 a 9.00
Lard 15 a 16.00
Eggs, fresh 12 a 13.00
Smoked Hams 10 a 12.00
Shoulders 9 a 10.00
Beef 6 a 7.00
Veal 5 a 6.00
Lamb 5 a 6.00
Potatoes per Bu. 60 a 90.00
Hay per Ton \$14 a \$15.00
The tendency of Flour is slightly upwards. Produce as Eggs, Potatoes, &c., in good supply.

A POLITICAL Meeting was held at Amherst on Tuesday afternoon and evening last to decide upon the Liberal Nominations at the approaching election. About twenty delegates from the Eastern and Western Sections attended. It was finally decided that F. Hibbard, Esq., of Mundy, and Jno. Cooper, Esq., of Pugwash, should be the Liberal candidates, subject to the approval of delegates from each polling district to meet next Tuesday at Amherst.

Local and Provincial News.

ENYLLA ALLYNE is Mr. H. L. Spencer, St. John, so says the Globe.

The Masonic Mirror comes out as an eight page paper.

NEARLY all the ponies on Sable Island have been frozen to death.

DR. TUPPER is expected in Cumberland early in May.

BRITISH COLUMBIA comes into the Dominion on the 1st of July next.

BALLASTING on Railway between here and Amherst re-commences next Monday.

Schrs "Ella," Estabrooks, and "Victory," Estabrooks, arrived this morning from St. John.

We are indebted to Messrs. McQueen, Hamington, and Landry for Provincial Reports.

HERBING made their appearance two weeks since, at Baie Verte. Said to be faster than usual.

The steamer "Allamhara," 722 tons, has been purchased in England to run between Montreal and the Gulf.

THE Allan Line, it is said, is to convey the English Mails from Halifax.

MR. W. B. FRIEL, of Fredericton, was drowned in front of his own door, on the evening of the 10th inst.

MR. HOWE's health is failing so fast that rumor says he must soon retire.

The Joint High Commission will arrive at a satisfactory adjustment, of existing difficulties, if the telegrams from Washington are true.

We understand, the stock in the Joggins Coal Mining Company, has been fully taken up by St. John capitalists.

MESSRS. G. E. MORTON & Co., Stationers, Booksellers, &c., Halifax, have sent us copies of late English and American papers.

The Barque "Robert Godfrey," owned in Dorchester, pays something. The net receipts of the last freight for a voyage from New York to Havre, amounted to \$7,564.31.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.—On 18th May the trains will change their hour of departure from Amherst to 6 a.m. and arrive there at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE.—The house and store advertised by Mr. E. R. Dixon, will be sold at Auction on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. at the premises.

MR. LUTHER DEXTER, has sold out his establishment at Amherst to Messrs. Chapman & Etter, two enterprising young men of that place.

On first page: "Dominion Parliament," "Communications," "Beyond the Rocky Mountains," "Education," "Taxing Matrimony," &c.

MR. CHIPMAN, Bookseller and Stationer, Amherst, has laid on our table copies of late American papers, magazines, and a quantity of sheet music.

MR. C. F. MCCRAIDY has established himself in St. John as a Produce Dealer. He is the right sort of a man to represent farmers and country traders, and we trust he will do well.

BAY VERTE CANAL.—The proposed dimensions of the locks of the Bay Verte Canal are 270 feet in length of chamber, 40 feet between the gates, and 15 feet of water on the metre sills. It is estimated that the work will cost \$3,250,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN ST. JOHN.—On Friday afternoon, while a number of boys were procuring firewood from the ruins of the recent fire, a mass of timber fell, injuring one of them, named McGrath, so severely that he died in a few hours.

The Boulevard leading to the Amherst Depot, combines all the pleasing properties that roots and stumps of trees, logs, railway sleepers, boulders, pond holes, and ditches can lend it.

GOOD HEALTH, a scientific Journal devoted to Physical and Mental Culture, is received. There is much that is valuable in this magazine, some of the leading physicians in the United States being among its contributors.

LARGE CASTING.—On 11th inst. a hammer block weighing 10 tons was cast at the Acadia Iron Works, N. S., for a steam hammer to be used in manufacturing steel rails for the Intercolonial. This is probably the largest casting ever made in the Lower Provinces.

THE BLOOD owes its red color to minute globules which float in it, that dilute, and contain, in a healthy person, a large amount of Iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvia Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

DROWNED.—Mr. Jas. Reid, of Canningham, Reid & Co., Halifax, by accident falling out of the open gangway of the steamer "Emperor," was thrown on board on the night of the 14th inst. The Coroner's Jury decided that his death was caused by gross neglect of the officers of the boat.

The new Cheese Factory Building at Point de Bute was raised on the 1st inst. The owners expect to commence operations about 1st of July with eighty cows. The building is two stories and 60 x 28. The cost \$1,600 in \$50 shares, has been taken up. The building committee are Howard Trueman, Saml. Sharp and Fred Trueman, Esquires.

THE ROADS.—We beg to call the attention of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary to the deplorable condition of the West-land roads. Unless it is remedied promptly it will soon become impassable. Our Baie Verte correspondent informs us that the road from that place to Port Elgin is nearly impassable. It has been in a deplorable condition for more than a year.

DOMINION MATTERS.—The Governor General is going to England on a visit. During his stay, the Dominion Government will be removed to Halifax, and administered by Sir Hastings Doyle. The old rumor repeated that Sir John A. Macdonald, is to be Governor General. The "Chronicle" thinks that Sir Ward Kenny will be appointed administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.

CONVICTS.—Under the Dominion Act passed 1869, (Cap. 31, s. 76, every Justice shall make a list of convictions made by them to Sessions, such return to embrace name of prisoner and defendant, nature of charge, date of conviction, amount of penalty, &c. By the Clerk of the Peace shall publish such return in a public newspaper, and fix up schedules of such return in the Court House and office of Clerk for public inspection. It would inquire whether it is possible that no convictions have been made in this County since 1869. If so, what are the reasons?

IMPROVEMENT OF IMPLEMENTS.—The following improved Agricultural Implements were ordered from England some weeks ago by the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society, and are expected in St. John this week, viz: A flexible chain saw; a drag harrow (chain) 21 ft. x 18; two beam zigzag harrows to suit; No. 20; two 2 ft. Colonial ploughs, each with point, double breast or ridge plough, drill marker, body and wheel attached, and a subsoil body for attachment to one of them; one punning horse hoe with harrow hind, No. 3; one double flange plough, A. C. steel breast.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—April is on our table and is filled with the following articles, viz: "Inventors, Phrenological Profound," "Boy Suicides," "Edward C. Deane," "Italians in New York," "Gen. Saml. Jackson, Anglo-Saxon Civilization," "The Jews, Slavery with Strange Phases of Human Nature," "Two Sings, Genius and Hero," "Alice Cary, Geography of France," &c. This monthly is a very interesting publication and is supplied subscribers at \$3.00 per annum in advance. Address S. R. Wells, Broadway, New York.

BRIEF LOCALS.—The N. B. N. S. staff officers of the Census Commission are meeting at Amherst. We understand the work is progressing rapidly in this vicinity. It is rumored that Mr. Purdy, M. P., has resigned his position as a Clerk in the Staff office, and Amherst and Sackville are both indulging their forlunk sidewalks. —Messrs. Stevenson & Co. have about 100 men employed at their Gravel Quarries at Rockport. —A stage fell last week at R. A. Chapman Esq. ship-yard, Rockland, by which two men were slightly injured. Mr. Chipman Chase, of Sackville, had a rib broken.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Wm. Dixon, Point de Bute, by the Rev. J. G. Ayers, Mr. Charles Dixon, of Sackville, to Miss C. E. Dixon.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. G. Ayers, Mr. Daniel Scott, of Sackville, to Emma, daughter of the late Mr. J. Simpson.

DIED.

30th ult., at Pugwash, of croup, Amelia, aged 8 years, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Heaith, of North West.

