

Chiqueto Post.

SACKVILLE, N.B., SEPT. 13, 1870.

What Form of Government will France have?

The Emperor is dethroned. The Regent Empress has fled. The Corps Legislatif, that ousted the Imperial Ministry, that declared the throne vacant, has in its turn ceased to exist. The Government of the day is in the hands of Trochu, of Jules Favre, of Gambetta, Jules Simon, Komaty, Pelletan, Ferry.

Trochu, the Dictator, is supposed to be an Orleanist. The prospects were supposed to be pretty bright for the Orleans Princes; and they have been on hand in Paris ready to pick up any favors fortune's wheel might give them. The others of the Government, however, accord in sentiment with the Parisians, who are Republicans to the core, and the Princes have been warned away to prevent complications. Thus the falling of Napoleon's star of destiny does not appear to bode the Bourbon ascendancy. It looks as if the constitution of the Republic as it existed before the coup d'etat will be restored.

A Republic pure and simple and nothing less will satisfy the people of France, and the other great cities of France. They have rid themselves in disgust of the glitter of Imperialism, and was he to the ambitious man who would restore it. A Republican Government looks then inevitable. There are other elements to be considered when the question is asked, will it stable? Will it stand the outside shock of war; the hand of treason and the arm of rebellion? Have the French people that individual self-reliance, inaction and independence in thought and that intelligence of their rights and duties that in the United States was the real foundation of that glorious Republic? We believe the French people outside the great cities do not possess these qualities sufficiently to give real strength to Republican institutions. Probably their votes would be cast for it, as they were in the election of the Empire after the coup d'etat, and at the time of the Phlois. They would acquiesce till a new revolution takes place in Paris and a new regime asks their votes.

New Brunswick Government.

The Local Government were in session last week. Their attention was occupied with the subject of reconstruction. Evidently the Government has no idea of yielding without a struggle. Overtures, it is said, have been made to prominent members of the opposition; if successful, the results, have not yet developed. A great amount of time has been wasted in the impossibility of the Government, and being the duty of the members to resign, but we have failed yet to see any decided condemnation of them by the country. Until the country expresses such condemnation, or until the Government see they cannot carry on the business of the country, it is their duty not to resign. We hope they will continue to perform their duty in this respect, notwithstanding the angry howls of outsiders, clamoring for the good things at the Council Board. It speaks well for this country that so vast a number of patriots are ready to forsake their homes and families and sacrifice their business, that the country may have the benefit of their wisdom. They are anxiously waiting for the knell of the Government's dissolution that they may labor for their country's welfare and magnanimously divide the spoils of office. Such disinterestedness ought to be rewarded, and we beseech the Government to hold on and not throw upon these patriots the heavy burden of administering our public affairs, and of drawing their quarterly salaries. It is true the Government has not exhibited any wonderful statesmanship, but there might be a worse one and if the Government ship were to succumb to the windy blasts issuing from highly patriotic quarters.

H. G. C. KETCHUM, Esq., left New York yesterday, in the steamship "Russia," for England, on matters connected with the N. B. and River de Loup Railway. The Frederickton Reporter says:—Mr. Ketchum goes forth with a mission of the utmost importance to this Province, and we wish him success.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Leo," Memramcook, received too late for this issue. "A Churchman" received and under consideration.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Loss of British Ironclad "Captain"—Five Hundred Persons Drowned.

The British iron-clad war steamer "Captain" was lost off Cape Finistere on the morning of the 7th inst. After being five hundred in number, perished. The following are all the particulars that have as yet come to hand concerning this really appalling disaster:

A despatch from Admiral Milne, off Cape Finistere, dated the 7th inst., says:—
"The 'Captain' must have foundered during the night. At 2 o'clock this morning a heavy gale came up from the south-east, with a heavy sea. At daybreak the 'Captain' was one of her boats adrift, and several of her crew were seen. We fear that all on board have perished, in number five hundred souls."

Sackville Volunteer Company.

An advertisement in another column calls for the attendance of the Sackville Volunteer Company on Saturday evening next, to make arrangements for the Annual Drill at Sussex, on the 10th October, prox. This company on its formation, proposed to be a "crack corps," and subsequently at general inspections, &c., received high encomiums from the Inspecting Officer and other military authorities, for the proficiency in drill displayed and general good appearance presented. Of late, however, from some cause, a "backward movement" has been observable; both officers and men apparently having lost their former zeal in "serving." We hope that previous to taking the field, the Company will make an earnest effort to redeem its credit; let officers and men "brush up their armor"—and their ideas, too—so that they may be found to the front on any emergency during the eight days' drill at Sussex. The officers of the company at present are:—Captain Blair Botsford; Lieut. D. B. Lindsay and J. Baird; Drill Instructor L. B. Botsford; Sergeants J. McMan and J. E. Franklin; Corporals C. Harper, J. E. Evans, Alex. Ford, J. Harris, and A. Fawcett. We believe it is the intention of the company to drill two evenings each week previous to going to Sussex, commencing next week, in order to make up for lost time, and be prepared to take part in the battalion movements with the other companies in October.

The French Army.

Napoleon went to war with the old Army of France alone. He registered, but did not dare to arm his new organization, the Garde Mobile. If that is correct, it is actually declared war with only his regulars in the field, all is explained. The regular army of France was 100,000 men, of whom 40,000 were at Charente, getting ready for the Battle of Austerlitz, 10,000 in Algeria, 35,000 in Paris and Charente, 10,000 in Lyons, and at least 30,000 more in Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lorient, Rochefort, and the hospitals, leaving him 270,000 men for the front—that is, eight corps d'armes of 30,000 each, and the Guard. And we believe to be exactly the fact; and on this army rushed the German official accounts, which are accepted in Paris, the Crown Prince with 250,000 men, Prince Frederick Charles with 200,000 more, and the King with 70,000, or 570,000 in all—more than double the French.

School Competitions.

Mr. Bennett, Chief Superintendent of Schools, has requested us to draw attention to the fact that a Competitive Examination for prizes will take place at Mr. Mosier's school house, Upper Sackville, to-morrow (Friday) and Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., for the parishes of Dorchester, Sackville, Westmorland and Botsford. Examinations for other parishes will be held at Moncton on the 20th and 21st. Not more than five competitors from each school are allowed. Three prizes are awarded in each of the following branches: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Written Arithmetic, Mental do., Grammar, Geography, History, Mathematics; and two each in Latin, French, and Greek. Forty dollars were granted by the Legislature for this purpose. Inspector Wood and Mr. Bennett will be present.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

Accidents.

A boy of about 9 years old, son of Mr. Jesse Bent, Leicester, was running a fence a short time since, and losing his balance, fell and broke his arm. Dr. Black was called, and attended to the injured limb, and the little fellow is now doing well.

As two ladies with a child were attempting to cross the bridge at Thompson's Mill, Little River, on Thursday, 8th inst., the horse took fright and refused to cross; on being urged, he began backing, and before he could be stopped, backed the carriage with its passengers off the end of the bridge, a depth of 8 feet. Strange to say no injury was sustained.

Arrival of the "City of Ragusa."

The tiny steamer "City of Ragusa," from Liverpool, G.B., arrived at Boston, on Thursday last. She left Liverpool on the second of last June, and in twelve days reached Queenstown, where the captain stopped four days to repair a propeller. The "City of Ragusa" is a ship's boat, somewhat altered, and yawl-rigged. She is of a little less than two tons burden, measures twenty feet over all, six feet beam, and draws two feet of water. The captain, as she rides the waves beautifully, and shipped no water, though the spray frequently drenched all on board.—*Holifax Colonist.*

Remains Found.

On Thursday last, 8th inst., as Mr. Patrick Mangan was moving along the shore at Lobster Cove, mouth of Little Dipper Harbor, he discovered among the drift the remains of what was once a human being. It was without head, neck or hands; the flesh remained on the arms above the elbow; only the main bones remained from the elbow to the wrist, and the hands were gone. The fingers, which were of a dark grey and knitted, remained on the legs which were not closely examined, but were not supposed to contain much of their original flesh. The head on the right leg was on, and was of a small size; on the other foot the sock remained. The ribs were bare and open, and, in fact, the whole might be termed a skeleton.

Mr. Robert Bolton, and Mr. Mangan, assisted by several others, made a rude coffin and buried the remains at the Cove, at the mouth of Little Dipper Harbor. Any person who may be curious in reference to these remains, or may wish to examine the body, which appears to be the only tangible thing likely to identify the remains, can be shown the spot by calling on Mr. Robert Bolton, Chance Harbor, who lives about a quarter of a mile distant.—*Telegraph.*

Napoleon's Finances.

Our London correspondent assures us (says the Chicago Tribune) as an ascertained fact, that the Emperor Napoleon has enough money invested in the English funds to yield him an annual income of £100,000. This sum, capitalized at the English rate of interest, represents over £2,000,000. He also estimates that the Emperor has as much invested in other countries. According to this statement, Napoleon has not been unprovided for the future. He has been so preparing matters, that, in case of trouble, he will not be left in poverty. Upon the interest of £2,000,000 he could manage to live quite comfortably even if the French drove him from the throne. The means by which Napoleon has been enabled thus to accumulate this vast fortune were very simple. For twenty-five years he has had his hand in every Bourse. He could depress the funds with a frown, sink them to zero with a threat, and render them buoyant again with a smile and a promise. That he used this power for his personal profit is not surprising. He has always had his throne upon a mine. He has never felt any security save that which the bayonet conferred. His reign has been one of force throughout; and it is not natural that clothed with the power to manipulate the funds of all Europe to suit his own interests, he has done so to build up this immense fortune for the future. Should this war end in his dethronement, he will be able to set up housekeeping with the Emperor, and send the Prince Imperial to school, without experiencing those inconveniences of poverty which he endured before his return to France in 1818.

INDEFINITE.—A letter was received last week at the Sackville Post office, from Nova Scotia, bearing the following intelligible superscription:—

"JOHN MCLEAN, widow son, N.B."

We publish the address in order to assist in forwarding the letter to its destination.

CRICKET.—The Sackville Cricket Club and the Mt. Allison College Club had a friendly contest on Saturday last. The College Club were the victors. A return match will be played on Saturday week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Letter from "Cromwell."

To the Editor of the Chiqueto Post:

SIR: Were I to call your correspondent "Truth," what you know I might do, you would probably decline to print it. It is within your knowledge that his statements as to myself are wholly and absolutely false. You know, sir, that I do not, nor never did, belong to what is called the "Tory Compact," nor ever supported them; and, further, that I care not a pin who goes out or who goes in. My letter was written in defence of Constitutional Government, which I believe I helped introduce into the Province, and which I noticed was fast going back to even worse than old Tory days. Witness "His Excellency's" conduct in the expense on Government House—His Excellency's private secretaries—His Excellency's sanction to the Needham and Frye operation, &c., &c. It is well known that His Excellency by his bombast has made himself the laughing stock of all the other Provinces. However, as a certain class of people are not to be believed even when they speak the truth, it is needless for me to comment on the borrowed sentences of "Truth's" effusion.

Yours, &c., CROMWELL.

Letter from Dorchester.

The interest in the coming International contest between the Tyne and Paris Croquet is perceptibly rising as the day draws near when the respective powers of these world renowned croquet men will be thoroughly tested. The betting here seems to be in favor of the latter party, although the former have some staunch backers, who express themselves willing to risk almost any amount on their men.

A few words about the new organ erected in the Episcopate Church last week. This instrument is on a different principal and of greater dimensions than the former instrument of the church, and boasts of having nine stops, and all the way through, besides a bellows signal. On Sunday last, we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Warren, the builder, perform, and must concede that for sweetness and depth of tone, his seldom you can procure a small sized instrument containing all the requisites as fully as this one does. A rather shabby part has been played by some of these individuals who profess to be the pillars of the church, they having wholly refused to subscribe one single cent, but can fully appreciate a good organ and delight with touching pathos on the inappreciation of Mr. Tait as an organist. In fact, we are well acquainted with one person who, after subscribing a certain amount, and being called upon for his subscription, wholly refused and withdrew his name from the list; this same friend of the church, seems to think the organ rather loud for the building. Perhaps it would be as well to get a particularly good contracted box on one side for his special benefit. Mr. Hamilton, who seems to be the leading spirit in this, as in fact all other things connected with the church, has, we understand, been obliged to pay out over \$100 ready money on account of the delinquency of some who, it was thought, would have given a more liberal donation towards this object. The apple crop in this vicinity is better than has been known for some years, the greater part of the production, especially crab apples, being particularly good. We were shown a fine specimen, grown in the garden of Mr. J. B. Peck, which was out of a choice tree, and for a few minutes were in the depths of deliciousness, having a flavor equal to the finest American or Nova Scotia apple.

The new Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Temple, is a fine speaker, and his sermons are particularly adapted to his audience, which is generally large. If we are able to get up a course of lectures this winter, his services in that line will be a great addition no doubt.

Mr. Tait's school opened last week with a full attendance of pupils, and there are prospects of a large attendance this coming winter.

Yours truly, NIX-NAX, Dorchester, Sept. 13th, 1870.

Letter from Bay Verte.

To the Editor of the Chiqueto Post:

SIR: The long procrastinated and much needed improvements are at length commenced in that pleasantly situated, but dingy looking village, Bay Verte, the prospective eastern terminus of that talked of and oft surveyed Canal. That structure known as the Methodist Church, which is neither for chaste design or architectural beauty remarkable, has been partially turned round and moved from where it formerly stood some twenty yards to the street, and the funds lately raised at the Tea and Supper held there are to be appropriated in making necessary repairs, building a vestry, and enclosing the yard with a suitable fence, which will add much to the appearance of the place; and if these are only followed up by ones of a similar character, which will culminate in the removal of weather-beaten barns fast falling to decay and butting on the street, smoke-begrimed shops, dilapidated fences, &c., and the free

application of cheap paint and whitewash, Bay de Verte might in appearance take its place beside other villages of lesser note.

The crops in this, the eastern end of the country, are good. Broadleaf, both on the Baie Verte and Cape Tormentine marshes, is extra. I am credibly informed that it will yield, on an average, two and a-half tons per acre. Some lots will yield 3 tons per acre. The height of some of the grass I measured, was from 6 ft. 8 in. to 7 ft. 4 in. Beat that at Sackville, if you can.

The Tea Meeting at Chapman's Corner, Botsford, was a decided success; the handsome sum of \$226 being taken. The Botsford ladies have, in this affair, given *prima facie* evidence that in preparing for and waiting upon a large company, they are not to be surpassed.

Yours in haste, WALKING STICK, September 13th, 1870.

Letter from Oxford.

To the Editor of Chiqueto Post.

SIR: On the morning of the 8th inst. I set out for Oxford, N.S., some 30 miles from your office, to attend a Tea Meeting which was advertised to be held at that place; and arrived in time to find the new Baptist Meeting House, which is finished outside, and the floor laid inside, filled with tea tables, spread with both the substantial of life and the richest delicacies for the palate. Arrived with a ticket, I strolled around and watched the crowd pouring in; some for amusement, some to add the entertainment to the privilege of organizing for thirty-seven and one half cents, and some without any definite object, until upwards of one thousand persons were assembled. The doors were thrown open and in a few minutes a glance at the tables would tell the sad havoc that a hungry multitude was making of the nicely arranged cakes, &c.

The Cumberland Brass Band was on the platform performing some of their best pieces, and their neat uniform presented a very creditable appearance. The music was splendidly executed and evidently was universally appreciated. The refreshment table was conducted under a canvas, having outside the building, and we have since learned that the proceeds amounted to \$172, we congratulate the managers on the manner in which the affair proceeded and terminated. Notwithstanding the cramming and crowding, at 10 1-2 o'clock the affair broke up, and was pronounced to be a decided success. At some other time I will tell you something about Oxford itself or at least give you my impressions of it as I saw it.

Oxford, Sept. 12, 1870.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.—NAMES OF

Officers of Lodge No. 156, Upper Sackville: A. C. Atkinson, W. C. T.; Alfred Atkinson, V. E.; James A. Harris, Secy.; Geo. W. Wills, Fin.; T. Sawney, Treas.; Thomas A. Kinneer, Chap.; Gifford Hock, M.; G. H. Fawcett, L. G.; Millidge Bowser, O. G.; Miss Alice Fawcett, R. H. S.; Miss Helen Gooden, L. H. S.; Miss Melinda Bowser, A. S.; Miss Edith Fawcett, D. M.; Charles Hicks, P. W. C. T.; G. C. Fawcett, P. D.

"Crystal Ball" Lodge, No. 309, Grand Avenue.—E. Babcock, P. D.; W. F. Smallwood, V. E.; James McFadden, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary Babcock, V. E.; Miss E. B. Tower, Secy.; James Babcock, Fin.; John McFadden, Treas.; E. Babcock, Chap.; Robert Oulton, M.; Edwin Babcock, L. G.; Wm. A. McFadden, O. G.; Mrs. Alice Burgess, A. S.; Miss Lydia Gooden, D. M.; Mrs. S. Chambers, R. H. S.; Mrs. Annabella McFadden, L. H. S.; John Johnson, P. W. C. T.

CAPTAIN STEEVES, of schooner "Helen," was on his way from this port to St. John, and had the deck swept, losing, among other things, two hot-air furnaces belonging to the Baptist chapel in this place.

Much damage must have been done to shipping on the coasts. An attentive correspondent at Pargabro, says:—It is reported that the brig, "Catherine Morris," schr. "Enoch" and another schooner (names unknown) were driven on shore at Spencer's Island and received damages. On Sunday a dismasted schooner, dead laden and abandoned, was towed into Spencer's Island Roads.—*Gazette.*

SCOTTISH GAMES, such as putting 18 lb. stone, tossing the caber, throwing 56 lb. weight, sword exercise, running, leaping, sword dance, Scotch reel, Highland fling, &c., were played in St. John on 8th. Mr. Donald Dimmie, the Scottish champion, was present. He is 6 ft. 1 in. high, 46 1-2 in. about the chest, 15 1-2 in. about the fore arm, and weighs 209 lbs. He is well developed, graceful and easy.

Y. M. C. A.—The Fourth Annual Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations for the Maritime Provinces met in Charlottetown on Thursday last, the 8th inst. The attendance of the delegates at the various meetings was large, and deep interest was manifested by them and the citizens of Charlottetown, who attended in large numbers, and their hospitality to the delegates was unbounded.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATE WAR NEWS.

PRESS DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A despatch from Paris this evening says, an armistice negotiation by diplomatists of neutral powers is under consideration.

The advancing Prussians have summoned Taon to surrender, and another army of invaders has passed Viétry, on its way to Paris.

The French Government will retire to Tours before the siege.

The commander of the garrison of Strasbourg has offered to surrender conditionally, but his proposal was rejected, and he was given forty-eight hours to deliberate on unconditional surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 9, p. m.

Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans Princes and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

It is again reported that the diplomatic corps at Paris has gone to King William's headquarters in the interests of peace.

After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation it has been decided that the French Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually.

No change in affairs in Paris.

The Prussian cavalry are reported within 10 miles of the city.

PARIS, Sept. 10, midnight.

The City is greatly excited this evening by the report that Marshal Bazaine has succeeded in cutting his way out of Metz, through the Prussian Army, and is now marching towards Paris.

There is every indication now that Paris will make terrible resistance. Barriers are preparing in the streets. The great sewer is said to be mined, and if the Forts are taken and the ramparts carried by assault, the fighting in the streets will be desperate.

It is reported that after the Prussians entered Laon, the French Commandant fired a mine, blowing up the Citadel, killing and wounding a great number of the enemy.

There are now marching on Paris five Corps d'Armée.

The Corps of the Crown Prince, and the Bavarian Corps left Reims on Friday morning.

Other Corps have all been ordered to take their respective positions ten leagues from Paris by the 11th inst.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

It is asserted that King William has decided to utterly ignore the revolutionary government in Paris, as he considers it destitute of all shadow of authority. In the event of the occupation of Paris, King William will treat only with officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon. This is a serious stumbling block in the way of peace.

The Bank of France has been removed to Toulon.

It has been determined to stop the use of gas in Paris for fear of explosions by the enemy's shells. The Prussians are at Compiègne to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 11, midnight.

Switzerland, Italy and Spain have recognized the new French Government. Three energetic despatches have gone through from Washington to Berlin all against the continuance of the war.

Italy is seizing upon the present opportunity to make use of possessing Rome, and the Papal authorities appear to think that result inevitable.

Two great meetings were held in London to-day in sympathy with the French Republic. The feeling expressed against the Government and Royal Family was excessively bitter, the Queen's name being received with hisses and three groans given for the Prince of Wales.

It is stated that Russia and Austria are mediating in favor of peace.

LONDON, Sept. 12—Afternoon.

The "Standard" and other British journals urge English intervention as a duty and right, neglect of which will involve dishonor.

Advices from Cassel say that nothing in the magnificent treatment of Napoleon would denote that he is regarded as a prisoner. He seems rather the honored guest of Prussia.

Advices from Florence state that Italian troops entered Roman territory to-day.

Italy's ultimatum substantially strips the Pope of temporal power.

PARIS, Sept. 12—Noon.

The Prussian army has halted twenty-five miles from Paris, at the special request of Bismarck, to consider the Russo-Austrian proposition for an armistice.

LONDON, Sept. 12—midnight.

The situation remains unchanged. Paris is evidently preparing for desperate defence, but in the meantime hopes prevail of an armistice through mediation of the United States, Russia and Austria.

Bazaine refuses to surrender, and threatens to shoot the French officer who suggests it.

Italian troops entered the Papal States yesterday.

It is reported that an arrangement has been made for the people of these states to vote whether the Pope or King Victor Emmanuel shall reign over them, both parties to be bound to abide by the result of the plebiscite.

The last report is that His Holiness was about seeking refuge on board an English frigate.

Local and Other Matters.

Hon. Mr. Mireux is in

thunderland.

St. Stephen is moving to be steam fire engine.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE of the States is suffering severely

Paralysis.

The Amherst "Gazette" letters have been received from W. George, dated Ragoon, Jan.

Rev. Dr. Clarke will preach at Upper Sackville on bath morning, 18th inst.

Moxcroft has been made a entry for excisable goods, Stevens of the "Times" officer.

MASONIC HALL at Newcastle had just been boarded in, was treated by the late storm.

The E. & N. A. Railway, New Brunswick boundary to 1, wamack, in Maine, has been and is going forward rapidly.

We understand that Capt. Chase, late of the "Victory," purchased the schr. "Eva," of borville, N. S.

CHARLOTTE CO. won \$5 worth \$1250 at the recent title petitions, of which Blackfin \$385.

FIFTEEN new buildings were vacated were counted by the Reg. of the St. Croix "Comer" one after the recent conflagration.

The annual aggregate profit by water power on the St. Croix 100,000,000 of lumber saved 2,000,000 of grain ground.

A Nova Scotia vessel was fined \$100 by an English Court cutting a Telegraph Cable off, which had been tangled with anchor.

The St. John "Advertiser" September is at hand. It is filled with interesting matter. C. Livingston, Publisher. One cents per ann. postage paid.

Among our ordinaries this our readers will notice the de Joseph Avari E. q., who has long and useful life in this and has a ripe old age gone.

OYSTERS.—S. W. Rand has received another column that he received a lot of Fresh Oyster has lately fitted up an oyster connected with his hotel, now prepared to wait upon customers.

The Tea meeting at Trem Corner, Point de Bute, on 12 last, was, we understand, a success. We have not been about realized, but understand the tables were cleared of oyster eatable—a good sign.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Geo Morton & Co., Halifax, thank for files of late English American papers. Messrs. 1 agents for every description English and American Literature.

The "Toronto Globe" sir suggestion that the enormous wheat from the North West States and Dominion may be sent to Europe by Lake St. and Hudsons Bay. The is navigable for at least three in the year to steamers.

TEA MEETING.—A Tea was held at Oxford, on the 8th inst., for the purpose of raising funds for the complete New Baptist Church at the New Day being fine the atmosphere was very large and the sum realized.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—M. Jovett, President of this Co. informs the "Aroostook" that there are between five hundred men at work grading between Mattawamkeag and a line of the State. It is said that the grading will be done by May or June next. We is finished Hamilton will be with the whole continent.

ANNIVERSARY.—Rev. C. S. D., will preach (D. V.) the versary Sermon before the School in the Wesleyan at this place, on Sabbath morning at half past ten o'clock. A tion will be made chiefly for the purpose of furnishing the child S. S. papers during the winter.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A pher in the West, grown in ration of the Cherry Pector Dr. Ayer for instructions under sign he shall be bled, which he shall forfeit, and under he shall take Ayer's Pills for ffection of the liver; also under sign his wife should come take the Sarsaparilla for her He adds that he already he wear his calves under change his pigs in Scorp hair in Aries, and seek Pisces or Aquarius as their requires.

Schoolmasters start for W and visit Mr. Ham when there, "Torrell Daily News."

