

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1870.

No. 25.

Literature.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

CONTINUED.

Mr. Morse returned from Amherst the next day, Derby accompanying me. He crossed the Missisquoi, when I saw him. Mamma was delighted to see me, as a picnic had been planned for the next day, at Point St. Charles.

We have just returned from a walk to Point St. Charles. Mamma and I were alone. The atmosphere was beautiful, and the view of the river and the city was magnificent.

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"Papa, I will accompany you in your errand of mercy, if Mr. Howe will lead the way."

A chorus of voices protested against my intention. Mr. Howe alone said: "Who so fit to be a ministering angel to the poor and sick? If Miss Graham accompanies her father on this mission of mercy, it only justifies the high estimation I had formed of her character."

"Here," said Mr. Howe, "is the path to the camp, and lightly springing from the broad military road to the bushes, he drew aside some interlarded limbs, and showed a well-beaten path leading westerly into the woods."

There was some little consultation whether the whole party had not better accompany us to the camp; but Papa would not hear of it, and catching up the basket containing the remnants of the lunch, he followed Mr. Howe, while I brought up the rear; and Mamma and the rest of the party walked slowly on towards the Fort.

This was the first time I had walked through the unbroken forest, and I was lost in amazement at the thought of its being the rendezvous of unnumbered thousands. The trees were standing so thickly together, we could not see fifty yards in any direction, and their branches intermingled with each other so as to almost exclude the sun of heaven; the surface of the earth was in small hillocks, and covered with fallen trees, and the whole presented a picture of wildness and desolation of which I could never have dreamed, and yet the very quiet and solitude was pleasing.

We, however, had not to walk far, and soon came to the deserted camp. In a thick grove of spruce were at least fifty wigwags scattered about on the sides of a little dell, without the least regard to arrangement, through which murmured a small brook. The only uniformity was in size, form and construction. Poles twelve feet in length were set in a circle, one end in the ground and the other brought towards the centre, and then covered with bark, forming a cone of ten feet in diameter; the smoke being allowed to escape out of an opening in the apex. The floor was covered with spruce boughs, except in the centre where the fire was made.

As we advanced an Indian made his appearance, and we saw before us the chief, Claude Gissigash. He was tall and slight, with great length of arm; his tawny colored skin not showing the few straggling hairs on his face; his long black hair covered his shoulders, and his black eyes gleamed like brilliants.

"Ha! brother," said Mr. Howe; "I have brought the medicine man to see your wife, and his daughter has brought her something to eat."

"Let me see if I can help her," said Papa, passing Gissigash, and entering the wigwag.

"My very glad see you," said the chief. "Him very good man," continued he to me, pointing at Mr. Howe.

Papa called me, and I entered the camp, and there was the poor squaw lying on the skin of some wild beast, with an old blanket around her; her eyes, large, lustrous and staring prominently from her emaciated features.

"Helen," said Papa, "there is no disease here except hunger. She had a severe illness, and the want of nourishing food has prevented her regaining her strength. With what we can spare her, she will recover. Where is the basket?"

The poor thing was unwilling to eat until she offered her husband something; but he, saying something to her in soft musical language, refused to touch it; and standing erect, with his arms folded on his breast, and eying his wife with tenderness, he watched as she partook of the food we had brought her.

tude he remained unmoved, until Papa told him, "I shall make your squaw strong and well;" when tears of joy coursed down his stolid features, and showed the busy strife within.

We remained but a short time, and I promising to return again the next day, walked home. Mr. Howe was particularly silent, and declined accompanying us to the Fort, and I felt annoyed at Mr. Carey for having destroyed the pleasure of the day.

As Mr. Howe was leaving us, I could not resist holding out my hand, and saying: "Before we part to-day, let me thank you for the extraordinary forbearance you exercised towards Mr. Carey. Knowing as I do your courage—cool courage bordering on temerity, when real danger is near—your respect for the presence of the ladies, in not resenting and chastising him on the spot for his unprovoked insult, require I should say Mamma fully understood the trial you were subjected to, and appreciated your true nobility of character."

"It is hard," replied he, in a low tone, gently pressing my hand, "to submit at any time to wanton insult, but more so when received in the presence of those we more than respect—of those we love."

The next day Papa and I walked to the Indian camp, carrying with us a basket Mamma had prepared for the poor squaw. Gissigash heard us some time before we reached the camp, and came forward to meet us, and with native politeness conducted us to his wigwag.

We sat down for a few moments, and found we could hold no communication with his wife except through Gissigash, whose imperfect knowledge of English made it difficult for him to understand us, or explain his wife's answers. Papa asked him what battles he had been in, when he replied:

"Two white men fight out there," pointing to the Fort, "just now, with long knives."

"What?" cried Papa; "fighting a duel?"

"Certain, brother. One good man here yesterday, him fight um berry hard; and Fort man, him fight um berry hard, too."

"Papa, oh, stop them!" I screamed, while Papa, following Gissigash, ran rapidly to where we heard the sound of clashing swords. I followed, and had just reached the edge of a small amphitheatre among the trees, when Mr. Carey's sword was wrested from his hand and it flew up in the air, leaving him defenceless and at the mercy of Derby Howe, who at once dropped the point of his sword and said:

"Yesterday, sir, you insulted me most gratuitously; to-day, when I called you to an account, you selected swords, believing me ignorant of their use, and that your skill would enable you to make me your victim. I despise taking a life so worthless."

Mr. Howe turned slowly, and his dress was seen crimson with blood flowing down his side; he walked a few steps, and tottering for an instant, fell senseless to the ground.

(To be continued.)

Poetry.

A GERMAN WAR SONG.

The German armies have sung their way from the Rhine to Sedan. The present campaign has produced a number of songs which are expected to take a permanent place in the literature of the nation; but the most popular among them are certainly the two by Ferdinand Freiligrath, called "Die Wacht am Rhein," and "So wird es geschehen." The former is already familiar to our readers in several translations, but the latter has not yet appeared, we believe, in an English dress. The following translation has been made for the N. Y. "Evening Post":

SO SHALL IT END.
As the wolf of Assyria, gleaming in might,
Burst into the folds of Judah by night;
As the Persian, who fettered the ocean,
Then poured
On the bright plains of Greece his barbarian horde;

As the Hun, like an arrow that Tartary speeds,
Swept down on the South with his numberless steeds,
As the Spanish Armada "Invincible" named,
Her arrogant rage against England proclaimed;

As the Corsican uncle, in countless array,
Led out his battalions to Russia away;
As his bloody pavilion he built on the dead,
And fancied himself the world's ruler and head;

So the Corsican nephew, the heir of that dream,
Seeks to conquer the banks of the German's own stream;
With brandish of mace and with ringing of sword,
He would give the Rhine vineyards a prey to his horde.

The Turco, the Spahi, the props of his throne,
Like himself are hyenas and jackals in form;
Who howl to the waving of tyranny's steel,
The war song of Freedom, O Bouget de Lisle.

From the Saar to the Neckar men listen in fear,
And pale maidens tremble in London and
To its mother the nursing runs hiding its head
In her bosom—but darlings, away with your dread!

For to guard you from harm comes all Germany on—
Her thousands of thousands stand forward as one;
Like a storm on they throng, like wedge moves their might,
Bringing ruin to tyrants, to peoples their right.

So now shall it end! The Assyrian host,
The Persian, the Hun, in one day each was lost;
They vanished, their splendor, the might of their sword—
The Armada went down at breach from the Lord.

And him, too, the boaster, who grasped the world's crown,
God's winter and fire made a league to tear down;
Only one day of patience, and lo! as fate calls,
On this troughler, this throned Zouave, the thunderbolt falls.

The Occupation of Orleans.
TOURS, Oct. 19.—The journals here to-day publish the details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussian army. The requisitions enforced were enormous. Not only money and provisions, but all the guns and horses in the city were taken. The soldiers, who were quartered on the inhabitants, greedily drank their best wines and wasted what they could not use. Bishop Dupanloup constantly interfered in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander in order to obtain a mitigation of the exorbitant requisitions, but was entirely unsuccessful. At Orleans there are many German tobaccoists, bakers and provision merchants, but these were not disturbed. Jewelers, however, have just cause of complaint. The richer were shot, and the soldiers willfully ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences were literally gutted. The strength of the Prussians is calculated at 95,000 men, and it is rumored that they are retreating towards Paris, seemingly to avoid a combat with the French force on the right bank of the Loire.

Prize List Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society.

HORTICULTURE.—Best two Calabages, John Towse, 50c; 2nd, Albert Fawcett, 25c. Best two Squash, Robt. Bowser, 50c; 2nd, do. John Towse, 25c. Best six long Blood Beets, J. L. Black, 50c; 2nd, do. John Towse, 25c. Best six Orange Carrots, John Towse, 50c; 2nd, do. J. R. Inch, 25c. Best six White Carrots, M. Wood, 50c; 2nd, do. Wesley Fawcett, 25c. Best three Mangolds, T. D. Vickery, 25c; 2nd, do. John Towse, 15c. Best three Yellow Turnips (Sweets), Robert Fawcett, 25c; 2nd, do. John Tingley, 15c. Best 25 Onions, Mrs. Beal, 25c; 2nd, do. Martin Trueman, 25c. Best half bushel Potatoes, John Fawcett, Early Rose, 50c; do. different kind, Ovid Weldon, 50c; do. from either kind, Michael Grace, Best 12 ears Indian Corn, W. K. Bowser, 50c; 2nd, do. Robert Bowser.

HOMESPUNS.—Best 10 yards wool, twilled, grey cloth, Joseph Chapman, \$1.50; 2nd, do. Charles Bowser, \$1.25; best 10 yards fancy colored do. J. Cleveland, \$1.50; best 10 yards white wool flannel, Charles Bowser, \$1.25; 2nd, Joseph Chapman, \$1.00; best 10 yards fancy colored do. John Thompson, \$1.25; 2nd, do. Chapman, \$1.00; best 10 yards cotton and wool, twilled flannel, J. R. Richardson, \$1.25; 2nd, W. K. Bowser, \$1.00; best pair of woollen blankets, Chas. Bowser, \$1.50; 2nd, Joseph Chapman, \$1; best hearth-rug, J. Chapman, \$1.50; 2nd, Smith Carter, \$1; best rag do., Joseph Chapman, \$1.50; 2nd, C. Richardson, \$1; best 10 yards linen cloth, Joseph Trueman, \$1.25; 2nd, Joseph Chapman, \$1; best 10 yards cotton and linen, Joseph Trueman, \$1.25; 2nd, Joseph Chapman, \$1; best white woven counterpane, Rufus Trueman, \$1.50; 2nd, Joseph Chapman, \$1; best pair 3 year old Steers, E. Bowser, \$2.50; 3rd, Jos. Chapman, \$2; best 2 year old Steers, Bradley Etter, \$2.50; 2nd, E. Bowser, \$2; best pair steer calves, B. Etter, \$2; 2nd, E. Bowser, \$1.50; best Cow for milk and breeding, John Smith, \$2.50; 2nd, James Dixon, \$2; 3rd, Thomas Pickard, \$1.50; best 3 year old Cow, G. Oulton, \$2; 2nd, M. Wood, \$1.50; 3rd, M. Grace, \$1; best 2 year old heifer, John Harris, \$2; 2nd, Robert Bell, \$1.50; 3rd, James Dixon, \$1; best 1 year old heifer, Josiah Wood, \$2; 2nd, E. Bowser, \$1.50; 3rd, James Dixon, \$1; best heifer calf, James Dixon, \$2; 2nd, Josiah Tingley, \$1.50; 3rd, John Harris, \$1.

CATTLE.—Best pair Oxen, 5 years old and upwards, Amos Ogden, \$4; 2nd, Wm. Fowler, \$3.50; 3rd, Smith Carter, \$3; best pair 4 year old Steers, M. Wood, \$2.50; 2nd, Chas. Smith, \$2; 3rd, Ebenezer Bowser, \$1.50; best pair 3 year old Steers, E. Bowser, \$2.50; 3rd, Jos. Chapman, \$2; best 2 year old Steers, Bradley Etter, \$2.50; 2nd, E. Bowser, \$2; best pair steer calves, B. Etter, \$2; 2nd, E. Bowser, \$1.50; best Cow for milk and breeding, John Smith, \$2.50; 2nd, James Dixon, \$2; 3rd, Thomas Pickard, \$1.50; best 3 year old Cow, G. Oulton, \$2; 2nd, M. Wood, \$1.50; 3rd, M. Grace, \$1; best 2 year old heifer, John Harris, \$2; 2nd, Robert Bell, \$1.50; 3rd, James Dixon, \$1; best 1 year old heifer, Josiah Wood, \$2; 2nd, E. Bowser, \$1.50; 3rd, James Dixon, \$1; best heifer calf, James Dixon, \$2; 2nd, Josiah Tingley, \$1.50; 3rd, John Harris, \$1.

HORSES.—Best roadster of any age, J. L. Black, \$1; 2nd, M. Bowser, \$1; best 4 year old roadster, Michael Grace, \$2.50; 2nd, Josiah Tingley, \$2; best 3 yr. do. H. Humphrey, \$2.50; 2nd, Smith Bowser, \$2; best 2 yr. old do. David Hicks, \$2.50; 2nd, Jos. Thompson, \$2; best 1 yr. do. T. Hickard, \$2; 2nd, J. Cleveland, \$1.50; best 4 yr. old draught H. Humphrey, \$2.50; 2nd, T. Brownell, \$2; best 3 yr. do. W. E. Barnes, \$2.50; 2nd, M. Wood, \$2; best 2 yr. do. Josiah Wood, \$2.50; 2nd, Chas. George, \$2; best 1 yr. do. C. Chas. George, \$2; 2nd, W. Trueman, \$1.50.

SHEEP.—Best buck Martin Trueman, \$1.50; 2nd, T. Pickard, \$1.25; 3rd, Joseph Trueman, 75c; best 1 year old buck, Martin Trueman, \$1.50; 2nd, Gillis Wells, \$1.25; 3rd, James Dixon, 75c; best ram lamb, Martin Trueman, \$1; 2nd, James Dixon, 75c; 3rd, T. Pickard, 50c; best ewe, James Dixon, \$1.25; 2nd, Ebenezer Bowser, \$1.25; 3rd, John Smith, 75c; best 1 year old ewe, Jos. Dixon, \$1.50; 2nd, H. Trueman, \$1.25; 3rd, Samuel Sharp, 75c; best ewe lamb, Wesley Fawcett, \$1; 2nd, James Dixon, 75c; 3rd, Robert McLeod, 50c.

PURE BREED STOCK.—Best bull 3 year old and upwards, J. Harris, \$15; 2nd, W. F. George, \$14; 3rd, R. McLeod, \$13; best bull 1 yr. old, H. Humphrey, \$7; 2nd, M. Trueman, \$6; 3rd, J. Fawcett, \$5; best bull calf, H. Trueman, \$6; best heifer 3 year old, H. Humphrey, \$4; 2nd, James Dixon, \$3; best heifer 1 year old, James Dixon, \$4; best heifer calf, James Dixon, \$4.

LEATHER MANUFACTURES OF PRESENT YEAR.—Best assortment of harness, sole, upper, calf and sheep, J. R. Ayer, \$4; best assortment boots and shoes, Abner Smith, \$3; best single harness, Harmon Humphrey, \$2.50; best double farm harness, John Dixon, \$2.50.

WAGGONS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.—Best 2 horse farm wagon, J. Harris, \$3.50; best one horse cart, Josiah Tingley, \$2.25; best plough, S. Trueman, \$3.50; best horse rake, J. L. Black, \$2.75.

BUTTER.—Best tub or fiddin, weighing 30 lbs. or upwards, W. F. George, \$2; 2nd, William Beal, \$1.75; 3rd, Ovid Weldon, \$1.50; 4th, John Cahill, \$1.25; 5th, Willard Estabrooks, \$1; best sample in roll, 10 lbs., William Beal, \$1; 2nd, A. Fawcett, 75c; 3rd, E. Anderson, 50c; 4th, J. T. Carter, 25c.

CEREALS.—Best bushel wheat, R. Bowser, \$1; 2nd, M. Wood, 75c; do. white oats, M. Wood, 75c; do. black J. Wells, 75c; 2nd, James Gooden, 50c; do. Norway, T. Amos, 75c; 2nd, M. Trueman, 50c; do. Grey Buckwheat, J. Wells, 75c; 2nd, R. Bowser, 50c; do. Timothy Seed, J. Wells, \$2; 2nd, Miles Sears, \$1.50; 3rd, J. Fawcett, \$1.25; 4th, J. Gooden, 75c.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—1st prize, \$5, Oliver Wry; 2nd, \$1.50, Albert Richardson; 3rd, \$1, Reuben Wheaton; 4th, \$2.50, Harvey Bowser; 5th, \$2, Milledge Bowser.

The important stock of the Society was sold at auction as follows:—T. D. Vickery, Clydesdale horse, \$275; Jas. Dixon, bull, "Baron Clayton," \$48; Wm. Cole, bull, "Clock Mahor," \$36; Albert Fawcett, heifer, "Flora," \$80; Wesley Fawcett, heifer, "Fairy Queen," \$125; W. F. George, heifer, "Rose," \$135; T. D. Vickery, heifer, "Helle," \$50.

YANKEE LAW.—An Indiana paper tells of a lawyer there who charged a client ten dollars for collecting nine, but said he would not press him to pay the other dollar for a few days, if it would be more convenient for him to let it stand.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.—A St. Petersburg journal says that Marshal Bazaine is only a Frenchman by naturalization. Some French engineer officers were authorized by Napoleon I. to enter the Russian service, and among them was M. Bazaine. This gentleman was married, but had no child, and in 1811 he adopted an infant which was abandoned at his door. The foundling is the present gallant defender of Metz.

Each war of modern years has brought into prominence one particular mode of attack or defence. The Crimean war (1854-1855) demonstrated the utility of iron-clad ships. The Italian war (1859) brought rifled cannon into prominence. The American wars (1861-1865) established the use of torpedoes. The Austro-Russian war (1866) showed the potency of the needle-gun; and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 has established the use of the mitrailleuse.

RUSSIAN PUNISHMENT OF DRUNKARDS.—A curious police regulation for the punishment of intoxication exists in Russia. Persons found drunk and incapable in the public thoroughfares are taken into custody and condemned to work for a day at sweeping the streets; consequently well-dressed offenders are sometimes seen performing their task barefooted. This lesson is intended for individuals who have not lost all sense of shame.

WHEN A POLICEMAN IS AS GOOD AS A NIGGER.—A police officer, seeing an African whom he knew, exclaimed, "Ah, Sambo, you are an honest, faithful fellow! I'll give you a drink."

"With all my heart, sir," said Sambo; "with all this chile's heart!" Some niggers are haughty and proud, and won't stoop to drink with a policeman; but dat's wrong. I think a policeman almost, if not every way, as good as a nigger—specially when a nigger's thirsty.

Facts and News for Farmers.

Feed the soil first—this will feed crops, cattle and men.

The only kind of stakes a farmer should hold are fence stakes.

Paint of any sort laid on green timber hastens rather than arrests decay.

Never take to a bed in your house in the day-time, while there are plenty of beds in your garden that require attention.

Ten farmers in Virginia unite in the statement that a crop of oats does not take anything from the richness of the soil.

When a farmer hears a sermon on mending one's way, he should look to his lanes and bridges, and see if all is safe for loaded teams.

After raising the best crops you can, the next best thing to raise is the mortgage on your farm. When this is "taken up," a farmer feels first rate.

One thousand three hundred dollars will put up a cheese factory for 100 cows; \$500 more in vats and presses will make it answer for 200 cows.

Thousands of farmers are selling apples at \$1 per barrel. In February the consumer will have to give \$1. Who gets the \$3, and whose fault is it that it never reaches the farmer's pocket?

Wash oil soap, and also carbolic soap, applied in suds to the legs and sides of cows, will rid them of those great annoyances, the flies. In low and moist pastures the loss on milk is often five cents a day on each animal for 60 days in midsummer.

A farmer in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., made the best of butter all three dog-days with the mercury at 90°, by using large tin tanks, 28x40 inches, and setting his milk a foot deep. The tank he set in cold water, and thus kept his milk from 36 to 48 hours without souring.

N. G. Morris, of Union Springs, keeps strict reckoning with his hogs. He has found a bushel of corn ground and the meal scattered is good for 20 pounds of pork. If the corn is fed on the cob it makes only 10 or 12 pounds of pork. The most money is made by getting a nine months' pig to weigh about 300 lbs.

The omnibus and street car companies in New York city have found that a horse weighing 1,000 or 1,100 pounds is the most serviceable, and the best food for him is 12 pounds of hay a day, 15 pounds corn meal, and two or three pounds of salt in a month. The hay is cut, moistened, and the meal mixed with it. Twenty miles travel a day is expected of him.

Carrier Pigeons in the Spy Service.

A correspondent within the French lines states that the latest discovery is that the means of communication between spies and their directing bureaus, are carrier pigeons. The feasibility of this mode of communication becomes apparent when we are told that there are ten thousand of these trained birds, which could convey intelligence in six hours from any of the frontier towns of Belgium. These birds were trained for pigeon match races, in which the Belgians manifest great interest. As the siege of Paris progresses, and the Prussian cordon tightens around that once gay capital, it is not unlikely that these carrier pigeons will perform important service in conveying information from within the beleaguered city to the world without. They are swift messengers, safe and sure, and from the earliest times have performed valuable service for cities and towns held in a state of siege.

A JUST REBUKE.—As Father Taylor

was giving a temperance address in Rocky-Hill meeting-house, a certain drunkard was so much offended by his severe but truthful remarks that he rose up and began to hiss the speaker. Instantly after, Taylor turned the attention of the large audience to the insolent rowdy, and then forcibly said, as he pointed to his victim, "There's a red nose got into cold water; don't you hear it hiss?"

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 3, 1870.

The War!

Strasbourg and Metz have capitulated. The defence of both was gallant. All that engineering skill could devise, all that military strategy could suggest, all that bravery could accomplish, and all that heroic firmness could withstand in the way of dangers and want and suffering, were realized in the defence of these ancient cities. Battered and pounded, they have lost all semblance of their former selves: their churches, monuments and streets shattered and in ruins; their hospitals crowded with thousands of helpless and suffering wounded; yet France can point to these two vanquished cities with as much pride as the victors. The brilliant victories won by Prussian arms, in a few short weeks, will cover the flames of Bismarck and Von Moltke with glory, and add immeasurably to the prestige of Prussia. The unity and patriotism of the French, the bravery of their soldiery, and their determination to resist to the last the spoliation of their country, entitle them to our admiration, and the renown of such men as Bazaine and Trochu will tend to mitigate the misfortunes of their country.

And yet will all this glory compensate for a fractional part of the miseries this war has inflicted upon both countries? This war, which has degraded, if not destroyed for the time, the commercial and manufacturing industries of both countries—spread wide misery and desolation—destroyed millions of property—desolated happy hearths, and numbers its victims by unnumbered thousands—commenced without any openly assignable cause, and continued after no good reason can be assigned for its continuance—shows that the people at large, who are the sufferers by war, have little to say with their rulers as to the causes which led to the war, the manner in which it has been conducted, and the policy which will direct its conclusion.

This much is certain, that Prussia in her military government, has received a system which was, universal with barbarous nations before the introduction of gunpowder, and which went out upon the discovery and introduction of that article in war; for her people are all soldiers and ready to spring forth at the command of their rulers to attack or defend, as perfectly as when the whole lands were held by military tenures; and Prussia is the only country which has carried into modern times the principles of defence and aggression which governed barbarous nations, combining with them the inventions of civilization. Napoleon evidently saw the effect of such a combination, and sought by an unexpected attack to defeat what he clearly saw would come. He, however, miscalculated the tremendous power of physical force, directed by science, and the results he apprehended have by his course been precipitated.

Winceys very cheap at A. Ford's.

Presbyterian Church.

The new Presbyterian Church is completed on the outside. It has already cost \$290, and it will take as much more to finish it. About \$1200 has been subscribed, of which Dr. Clarke collected \$100 in the United States. About \$100 more will be required, in addition to the proceeds of the tea meeting. The building is 50x36, and 18 ft. post; it is neatly finished, presents a fine appearance, and reflects credit upon those having it in charge. A tea meeting, held on Thursday last, to increase the building fund, was a success. The following has been handed us for insertion:

Statement of money received at the Tea Meeting held in the new Presbyterian Meeting House, in Sackville, on the 25th October, 1870:

Received at Tea and Refreshment Tables - \$243 19
Also received from Rev. Dr. Clarke, as donations from himself and friends - 44 00
Total - 287 19

The Committee tender their thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support they received.

In behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS BAKER.

NEW BRUNSWICK WHEAT. — The "Telegraph" says Z. Richards raised on his farm this season at Greenwich, Kings Co., 70 bushels of prime wheat from four bushels sown last May. If farmers would pay more attention to raising wheat and corn, less money would be sent away for flour and meal.

Sudden Death.

Mr. James Ferguson, school teacher, of Amherst, died suddenly on the night of the 28th ult. It appears he had been unwell for several days previous, and suffering considerable pain, to relieve which he obtained some laudanum. It is supposed he accidentally took an over dose of it. Drs. Tupper, Black and Morse were called in, but too late. An inquest was held before Dr. C. J. Morse, Coroner, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was much respected by all who knew him, and his death is sincerely regretted.

The Commercial Bank.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held on the 1st inst., the President stated the liabilities were \$115,218; the total assets, \$206,209. The circulation has been reduced to \$104,75. The verdict obtained against the European Guarantee Association for \$21,500 on the late Cashier's indemnity book, would be sustained, and that sum obtained.

Waterproofs very cheap at A. Ford's.

Fire at North Shore.

The grist mill belonging to Mr. William Trenholm, North Shore, Botsford, was burned on Thursday, about eight o'clock p. m.

Mr. Trenholm left the mill to his supper, and when he returned the mill was in flames. It is supposed the fire caught from a stove pipe. About one hundred bushels of grain was burned in the mill belonging to different persons.

"THE UNIVERSAL AGER." On my journeys 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 Ager represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvellous reputation by their cures, I know not, but I know they have it to a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—Field's letters from abroad.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—The Brig "Waverley" of New York, when off Rio de La Plata, on a voyage from Cadiz to Montevideo, was struck on 3rd Sept., by a tornado, whirlwind, which carried away the foremast head above the eyes of the rigging, the foremast, topgallant mast, main-topmast, foretop and jibboom, sails and yards. No wind blew below the foreyard nor abaft the mainmast, nor above the topsail yard. It struck the ship like a cannon-ball, and passed as quick. It came without warning. It must have been perfectly round and about 12 feet in diameter.

Dress Goods very cheap at A. Ford's.

THE BRIG "Three Sisters" from St. John N. B., of Havana, before reported abandoned, was entirely dismantled, and had cabin swept away, with everything movable, on deck, during a gale on the 19th ult. The crew, in addition to being without water for five days, were unable to light a fire to do any cooking, and but for the timely appearance of a French barque, which hove in sight and took them off, all hands would have shortly perished. On board the barque they received the kindest treatment and every attention from her officers and crew until they fell in with the schr. "Brilliant," from Nassau for Savannah, to which they were transferred.—Exchange.

A TRUANT BRIDEGROOM.—A woman in the deepest distress called at the Police office yesterday, a little before noon, to seek the aid of the authorities. She said she was engaged to be married at ten o'clock to a discharged sailor of the "Royal Alfred." The wedding party were invited and all preparations made for the happy event, but the bridegroom came not, nor did she know what had become of him. The matter was one in which the police could not give her much assistance.—Chronicle.

BOARD OF TRADE.—A Dominion Board of Trade was organized and constitution modelled, in Montreal, last month. It is composed of delegates from local boards. Its objects are to secure a united opinion on financial, commercial and industrial questions, and public works, that will influence Parliament. The President is Hon. John Young; Vice President, Wm. McGivern, Esq. In the Executive Council is Hon. Jas. Robertson, of St. John.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Free School Question.

WASPELAND, 1st Nov. 70.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post:

Sir: It is evident to my mind that between Governors, Judges, Lawyers, Professors, Schoolmasters, and others, who neither toil nor spin for their daily bread, that an attempt will soon be made to force a school law upon this Province, resembling in the main that in force in Nova Scotia. Having myself spent some weeks during the past summer in the western part of that Province, and seen the hardship of that most iniquitous law, I beg to suggest that some of our law makers go and do likewise, and not take for gospel what public speakers and penny-a-liners say in reference to it; whereas in point of fact they do not know what they are talking about. I will here remind our law-makers, however, that the Assembly which passed the Nova Scotia school bill, "at the very first opportunity the people got at them afterwards, and if I am rightly informed, the present Government of that Province will also, if they do not alter the law in the coming session, be found down among the dead men." I, sir, voted at our last election for the "old four" on the express understanding to go against direct taxation for schools; and I am not afraid of any of the three who have not forsaken their tricks turning traitors; yet it is certain, that we will again shortly be called upon to select another, to whom we must entrust our rights and our hard earnings; and hence it behooves us to be up and doing. We ought to remember that one vote might give a man his election, and that one vote at Fredericton might bind us to a school bill like that of Nova Scotia. We should meet and reason together, and decide who to trust in this (to us) most important matter.

It is all very fine to talk about the rich educating the poor; but the Nova Scotia law does nothing of the kind. This is perfectly understood by the persons who are really at the bottom of the agitation for a new school law. The people who pay the tax in Nova Scotia are the middle classes, as the Governors, Judges, &c., call them—the farmers and others who have in their possession all they own, they are the people whose property the assessors can readily get at. The rich schemers and shavers have their money in the hands of the poor, in mortgages, &c., and not only avoid taxation, but make the poor pay for them. I can give you the names and amounts paid by some of these characters, as I took them from the roll, that would perfectly astonish you. I witnessed myself, in one shire town in Nova Scotia, a prayer-book and some wearing apparel—the property of a man who had seen better days—sold at auction by a Shylock of a Constable, for a school rate, while a very near relative and neighbor of the unfortunate man had thousands at the moment in Provincial debentures and other hidden securities, that would not tax a cent. But moreover, to say that because a man is industrious, sober and prudent, that he shall pay for the idle, improvident spendthrift, is not only a bounty held out to the indolent and extravagant, but a discouragement to those who would try to do well.

If I am rightly informed, a very large proportion of the money levied on the industrious classes in Nova Scotia go into the pockets of Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Commissioners, Trustees, Clerks, &c., and not to educate the poor. If you think proper to insert this in your next paper, I will give you my ideas wherein improvements can be made in the school system, where the principle of socialism and spoliation will have no part.

I am, sir,
Yours truly,
RICHARD.

Letter from Memramook.

MEMRAMOOK, Oct. 31.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post:

Mr. Post—Recovering from a protracted indisposition, I presume again to communicate with you; and having no travelling wonders to describe, I must content myself to jot a few notes from where I at present chance to be transiently staying. News in general is scarce, yet ever and anon we may see men congregate at the corners, &c., discussing the various claims of Dan and John, frequently interrupted by the claims of demijohns. What a good send that vacancy was to the hungry office-seekers and others interested! Being a non-political, non-party sort of an individual, I can sit calmly looking on; yet I would wish to see a man elected who knew something, even if not more than enough to believe himself properly. Those who wield the franchise, it is to be hoped, will do so with due care, and send a man who will give us a good sound school bill, or aid in bringing it about.

In regard to local affairs, we are quiet—always are so, at least I never saw any otherwise. The frame of the new building at St. Joseph's College, which is intended for a convent, was blown down by the gale of last week, but has since been raised. Saving is being prosecuted with vigor by the mills hereabouts. Yours, &c. F.

Letter from A. Templar.

To the Editor of Chignecto Post:

Sir: As your paper professes to be an independent one, and its columns open for the discussion of matters relating to the public welfare, I ask you to publish a few remarks concerning a public evil, which is, or ought to be, in the power of the public to suppress. I refer to the illegal granting of liquor licenses in the Parish of Sackville. How is it that the Clerk of the Sessions allows parties to sell liquor without having obtained a license from the County Sessions? It appears that between the meetings of that body, it is only necessary to send an application, accompanied with ten dollars, to Mr. Charles E. Knapp, County Clerk, &c., and forthwith open a rum shop. If Mr. Knapp, who is professedly a strong temperance man, is justified by his obligation as a Templar (which I doubt) in signing and issuing licenses which have been legally granted by the Sessions, for the sale of "that which intoxicates," I protest he has no right to accept a subsidy and allow persons to sell without proper authority from that body, who alone has the right to grant such licenses. Nor does it speak well for the temperance principles of Mr. C. E. Knapp, that he should, for the sake of a few paltry dollars, forget his pledge as a Good Templar, by causing to be furnished "intoxicating liquors." He is very easily led in the press and on the platform, in advocating the cause of temperance, and depicting the horrors of intemperance; but I doubt if he has the good of the cause at heart, and I fail to see that he proves himself a consistent temperance man. The Sessions decided some time ago to grant only three licenses in this Parish; and gracious knows! they were enough, without Mr. Knapp permitting others illegally to sell the cursed stuff. Mr. Knapp may not be prepared to sacrifice his salary and subsidies as Clerk on the shrine of temperance; but let us have no more buncombe speeches and communications from one who evidently pays so little regard to his obligation.

Yours, &c.
A. TEMPLAR.

November 2nd, 70.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PRESS DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A long interview occurred yesterday between Lord Lyons and Mr. Thiers. Maziuni has left Italy, and is now on his way to Tours.

The English at Paris are under the protection of United States Minister Washburne, as the British Chargé Affairs is not recognized by the Republican Government, and has no authority to act.

The garrison of Toulon has been sent into the field, and the National Guard has taken its place.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting Eugenie at Chislehurst. Greece has recognized the French Republic.

The four boats of the "Cambria" were found empty to-day at the Giants Causeway, but no trace of the passengers or crew were discovered.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The King telegraphs to-day: "This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated. There are 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded. The army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. It is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked."

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Basle announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Monthellard and Besinsson. They fell in disorder taking with them 52 wagons filled with wounded and leaving 1200 killed on the field. Three hundred of the fugitives crossed the frontier into Swiss territory. They were disarmed and directed to proceed to Posentray.

A soldier of Spaurtun grossly insulted Lord Loftus the British Minister to Prussia and was severely punished.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Paris dates to the 20th state that all was going on quietly and well. There were no signs of discontent, nor any pressure for the necessities of life.

The Prussian army under Prince Frederick Charles marched into Metz yesterday, and occupied all the Forts.

Advices from Tours report several hot skirmishes, in which the French were victorious.

A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the North of France.

The entire country was under water and everything was literally drowned out.

The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

LONDON, Oct. 31, p. m.—The capitulation of Metz and Bazaine is strongly denounced by the French leaders.

Gambetta closes an address to the people of France issued at Tours as follows: "Such an event could but be the result of crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise nothing can abate our courage in this epoch of frantically capitulation. There exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate, that is the French Republic."

Another proclamation is issued, signed by all members of the Provisional Government, in which they say: "Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself an agent of the man of Sedan and the

accomplice of the invaders, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered without even making a last effort."

The proclamation appeals to the people of France to maintain their honor, independence and integrity.

Nothing yet known of effect of the surrender in Paris.

It is generally believed here on the Stock Exchange that Paris will offer a desperate resistance to the besiegers.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to-day, the Chairman deplored the continuance of the war, which he hoped would be brought to an end by the efforts of M. Thiers.

He said that there had been a vast increase in business orders, while, at the same time, cotton was declining. He advocated a position against the entry monopoly.

Late advices from China state that the Christian missionaries whose lives were threatened at Fungchat, have been rescued and brought to a place of safety.

Richard Connolly, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Peking is dead.

Bark "Howard," of Yarmouth, N. S., from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, is in the Downs, derelict.

Fragments of a vessel apparently the "Geneva," from Quebec, have come ashore at Penzance.

The French journals to-day announce that should the Prussians succeed in cutting the railway communications with the North, French vessels will carry the mails between France and England.

At the opening of the Cortes to-morrow (Nov. 1) at Madrid the Left will present a proposition of censure against the Government for its course in the matter of the Aosta candidature.

The candidature will be officially presented to the Cortes in the early part of the week.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The general impression at London is that, owing to the Surrender of Bazaine, nothing is likely to come of peace negotiations.

Despatches by the underground route have been received from Paris to the 27th. The city is well supplied with vegetables of all kinds. Fresh meat is regularly served to the soldiers and people, and the general sentiment is determination to hold out.

It is reported to-day that Gen. Bourbaki had resigned his command of the army of the North. He is charged with being a party to Bazaine's alleged treachery.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Wilhelmshoehe incognito on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon, she visited the Emperor in company with Bazaine.

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

The Loss of the Steamship "Cambria." LONDON, Oct. 23.—The following despatch summarizing McGartland's narrative has been received from Londonderry:—

"The voyage from New York was generally fortunate notwithstanding unpleasant weather prevailed most of the time until the night of Wednesday, the 19th, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The 'Cambria' was then under sail and steaming rapidly; suddenly, when all was apparently going well she struck on Mislatine Island, a small rocky island ten miles west of Donegal, and thirty west of Londonderry. The vessel instantly began to fill through large holes stove in the bottom, and the fires were soon extinguished. It became evident that the steamer was helplessly lost, and efforts were therefore directed to save the lives of the passengers who were massed upon the deck. Four boats crowded with passengers were launched and put off from the sinking steamer. McGartland entered one of these, and he saw no more of the ship or the other boats. The weather was very heavy, and he thinks there is no doubt that all the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost instantly upon getting into the boat he capsized and he lost all consciousness. On reviving he found himself in the sea, grasping the gunwale of the boat which had righted. He succeeded in getting into the boat a second time, and found therein the dead body of a lady dressed in black silk. McGartland was tossed about many hours when he was picked up by the 'Surprise,' Captain Gillispie, who cried about the scene of the disaster for a long time in hope of saving life and property. McGartland says that almost at the very time of the disaster, the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on the tempestuous voyage being nearly finished, and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour more they would land at Moville. There were certainly 180 souls on board and perhaps more."

Furniture very cheap at A. Ford's.

FOUND AT LAST!—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, prepared by Seth W. Fowler & Son, Boston.

Local and Provincial News.

Burning Oil very cheap at A. Ford's.

Dalhousie College, Halifax, opened on 1st inst.

Judge Bliss Botsford went to Fredericton to be sworn in on Tuesday last.

The rails we understand for the railway to Amherst have arrived at last at St. John.

HON. WM. LINDSAT, Surveyor General, has been re-elected without opposition.

JOHN WALKER, Esq., a prominent Merchant of St. John, died on the 30th inst.

A WHITE CROW was recently seen at St. George by a correspondent of the St. Croix "Courier."

P. E. ISLAND oats are selling at Halifax for 42 cents, and at Shediac from 35 to 40.

A YOUNG man named John Murray was robbed of \$80 in a house of ill-repute, at St. John, a few nights ago.

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

SEIZURE.—A Moncton correspondent informs us that some sugar was seized at that place on Friday last for an infraction of the revenue laws.

GUILTY.—Cameron and McCarroll were both found guilty of separate stealing offences, at the York Circuit, last week.

SNOW.—A snow storm visited us on Saturday night last, and again on Monday, when snow fell to the depth of three inches.

JAMES REEL, Esq., St. John, has been appointed collector of that port in place of Beverly Robinson, Esq., who has been pensioned off.

The loss of a large Carapette fishing boat off Esquimaux is reported by Capt. Atkinson, master of schr. "Albert Edward," which put into Shediac on 31st ult. See report.

SCURFIE IN P. E. ISLAND.—A respectable young woman named Smith hanged herself at Crapaud a few days since. Cause, mental derangement.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Davis who was charged with shooting Tague at Prince William, York Co., was on the 29th found guilty of manslaughter.

A LETTER was delivered on Tuesday night at the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, by Rev. H. Sprague, A. M.; subject, "Poetry and Eloquence in America."

CATERPILLAR.—A telegram to the St. John "News" says Breen, the P. E. Island murderer, has been arrested at last, at Campbelltown, Restigouche.

COX AND MAY, charged in St. John County Court with stealing Mallin, a pilot, on 15th Aug. inst., were tried and on 28th discharged by proclamation; two juries not having been able to agree.

A MEETING of the N. S. Board of Agriculture was held at Halifax on 30th ult. The thorough-bred cattle purchased in Canada were this morning landed at Pictou. They will be sold on 16th at Halifax.

A FOG whistle is about being placed on Cranberry Island. Another one has been placed on the Island of Anticosti. They are manufactured by Messrs. Fleming & Sons from Founders, St. John.

ON the 15th inst., a boy named Henry McCully was killed at North Mountain, Cornwallis. He had been throwing stones into a cart-body, which, becoming loaded, tipped upon him while he was stooping, and strangled him.

THE ST. JOHN "Advertiser" for Nov. 1st is at hand, and as usual is filled with spicy reading matter. It is now a semi-monthly, and published for 50 cents per year. Gordon Livingstone proprietor.

THE demand for New Brunswick warp, says the St. John "Telegraph," is constantly increasing. The Upper Provinces buy largely in St. John, and the local orders are also very large.

THE Yarmouth "Herald" reports the launch of two more new vessels—the barque "Sarah B. Cain," 800 tons, at Salmon River, Digby Co., and the barque "Autocrat," 855 tons Shelburne.

MOUNT ALLISON.—See Mount Allison advertisement in another column. The term just closing has been a highly successful one. A considerable accession of students is expected next term.

THE GREAT BRIDGE these few days past has been undergoing repairs. An error crept into an item referring to the Bridge, last week. It should have read, instead of "the eastern end is settling," "the eastern end is not settling."

MARSHALL BROS.—Mr. S. Francis Marshall, Esq., has on exhibition at Halifax, a mangled waltzel, which measures 29 in. in length, 18 inches in circumference, and weighs 18 pounds.

A TOUR: Frenchman, by the name of Nodan, belonging to River La Loop, stabbed another young fellow and killed him on the Steamer Languey a few days ago. It was in a quarrel about some girl.

PRIMO TEA very cheap at A. Ford's. St. John a few days ago had a sensation. On Friday morning the remains of a woman and a child were found in the mill pond, Portland.

The inquest held on Saturday and Monday disclosed. She was a Catherine Jackson, and the child was her's.

THE "Windsor Mail" states to be a fair amazon at that place Mrs. Ryan on 26th ult., violent assaulted and discharged a revolver at a young man named Rodley. The shot went above Rodley's head.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILWAY.—Thursday two cattle were killed by the down train at Crosson's station. The freight train L. & N. R. R., running east, on Friday night, killed a pair of horses near Boumy Creek.

ELECTIONS CAN.—C. A. Holsted, Esq., of Moncton, in another column announces himself as a candidate. We are informed there is no likelihood of any other candidate offering in the Western Parishes. We are misinformed when we stated a week W. J. Gilbert, Esq., would be a candidate. He may accept nomination.

HORSE THEFT IN COMBERLAND.—Mr. Theobald Hodgson on Sunday night last, arrested at the Comberland River the party who stole a horse carriage and harness, at Westchester last week. He proves to be a Frenchman named Hugh Magrois. He was found at the bottom of a buckwheat straw mow. He was taken to Amherst on Monday night last.

THE SCHR. "BESSIE," Bacon, master, of Hopewell, N. S., cast off her wharf on 28th ult., while in custody of the revenue officers, on the charge of having fraudulently landed six firkins of butter. She was seized by Deputy Collector McKen in the Steamer "Helle Brown" after an exciting chase, capted. The captain and crew met with rough treatment from their captors.

MELANCOLY DEATH.—We learn that one day last week a little boy, about six or seven years old, and M. Walsh of Wallace, was found in a state of stupor on the floor. Restoratives were used in vain, and he died the same evening. It is supposed that the cause of death was the effects of drinking a large quantity of liquor from a bottle which the little fellow got in the cupboard.

THE ST. JOHN "Telegraph" writes: There has been unusual activity in the leather trade of late. It is said that parties from the Upper Provinces have been buying largely in St. John, and the local orders are also very large.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.—The late month shot Tague in Prince William, York County, was sentenced yesterday at Fredericton to twenty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for manslaughter. McCann, who was convicted of burglary and larceny, on four separate indictments, was also sentenced to twenty-seven years in the Penitentiary. John Driscoll, who, sometime ago, was tried for the murder of Paddy Brennan of the 22nd Regiment, was yesterday tried for and convicted of highway robbery. He, also, was sentenced to twelve years in the Penitentiary.—Telegraph.

HIGHEST PRICE paid for Pork by Ford.

Two hundred men were killed in the recent negro rebellion in Martinique caused by the proclamation of a Republic in France.

MARRIED.

On 29th ult., by Rev. Thos. Todd, Nelson Lawrence to Miss Jane Haining of Sackville.

On 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jas. Coleman, Rev. well Collins, of Moncton, to Jane, daughter of William Bissett, of Moncton.

By Rev. E. C. Corey, on 26th ult., at the house of the bride's father, Leonard Cumberland, Mr. James A. Allan of Sackville, to Miss Helen Trevelock of Sackville.

By Rev. Wm. Trevelock, on 26th ult., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. John Shill, to Miss Nancy Tait.

At St. John, on the 29th ult., Henry C. Macgill, Esq., Barrister, to Miss Anna Esq.

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