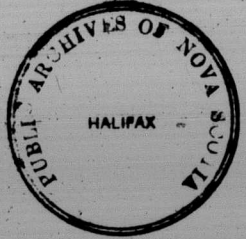


CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER, Proprietor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

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Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871.

No. 48.

Literature.

The Fight at Dame Europa's School.

Showing how the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy; and how the English Boy looked on.

The Present Popular English Story.

CONCLUDED.

"Oh, but you might be sure that I should do nothing unfair," said William, reproachfully.

"I have never attacked anybody," he continued, fumbling in his pockets for the Testament and bringing out by mistake a tobacco pouch and a flask of brandy, which, however, he was fortunately quick enough to conceal before the Dame had caught sight of them.

"That's all my eye," said Louis. "I don't believe in your piety.—Come, take your dear little relative off, and give him one of the snug corners that you bagged the other day from poor Christian."

"Oh, Louis," began William, looking as black as possible. "You know I never bagged anything. I am a domesticated, peace-loving boy."

"Very much so, indeed," cried Louis with a sneer. "His lessons in domestication, I suppose, that you have been taking from the Brummagem Bazaar, for the last six months or more; the fellow that bragged to be the clumsiest fellow in the shop, he had made you as sharp as a needle with your fist."

"A friend of yours, you said, did you say, dear? Perhaps that was the Sheffield slasher, who told my dear Mark that he had made your arm strong enough to throw a ball or a stone more than a hundred yards."

"Come, come," interposed the Dame. "I can't listen to such angry words. You live monitors must settle the matter quietly among yourselves, but no fighting, mind. The day for that sort of thing has quite gone by."

And the old lady toddled out, and left the boys alone.

"I wouldn't press it, Bill, if I were you," said John in his deep growl voice, looking out of his shop window on the other side of the water.

"I think it's rather hard lines for Louis, I do indeed."

"Always ready to oblige you, my dear John," said William; and the new boy's claim to the garden was withdrawn.

"What shall I do, now, Mark?" asked William, turning to his friend.

"It seems to me that there is an end of it all."

"Not a bit," was the reply. "Louis is still as savage as a bear. He'll break out directly, you see if he doesn't."

"I have been grossly insulted," began Louis at last, in a towering passion, "and I shall not be satisfied unless William promises me never to make any such underhand attempts to get the better of me again."

"Tell him to be hanged," whispered Mark.

"You be—no," said William, recollecting himself. "I never use bad language. My friend," he continued, "I cannot promise you anything of the kind."

"Then I shall lick you until you no, you psalm-singing humbug!" roared Louis.

"Come on!" said William, lifting up his hand as if to commend his name to Heaven, and looking sanctimoniously out of the white of his eyes. And it was well for him that Louis did not take him at his word; for while one hand was lifted up the other was encumbered with a bundle of books which he was carrying to his summer-house, and it could not have required much to knock him down. But Louis did not feel quite well. He had taken a pill that morning, and he put off the attack therefore till he should meet his adversary again.

Meanwhile, by Mark's advice, William ran off to the Brummagem Bazaar, who put him up to all the best dodges, and exercised him in

the noble art to such good purpose that on his first encounter with Louis after breakfast the next morning he hit out a crashing blow from his shoulder and knocked his enemy down. Louis was soon on his legs again, and he too did good execution with his fists; but he was clearly overmatched, and at the end of the first round he had been punished pretty severely.

"Hot work, isn't it, my boy?" said William, chaffing him as he mopped the perspiration from his steaming forehead. "This is what you call your baptism of fire I suppose, ay?" Then he wrote home to his mother, on the back of a half penny post card, so that all the letter carries might see how pious he was:

"Dear Mamma, I am fighting for my Fatherland, as you know I call my garden. It is a fine name and creates sympathy. Glorious news! Aided by Providence, I have hit Louis in the eye. Thou may'st imagine his feelings. What wonderful events has Heaven thus brought about! Your affectionate son William."

Then he sang a hymn, and went on with the second round.

Meanwhile, the other monitors looked quietly on, not knowing exactly what to do.

"Oughtn't I to interfere?" asked John, addressing one of his favorite fags.

"No," said Billy, who was head fag, and twisted Johnny round his finger. "You just sit where you are. You will only make a mess of it, and offend both of them. Give out that you are a neutral."

"Neutral?" growled John. "I hate neutrals. It seems to me a cold-blooded, cowardly thing to sit by and see two big fellows smash each other all to pieces about nothing at all. They are both in the wrong, and they ought not to fight. Let me go in at them."

"No, no," said Bobby, a clever, fair-haired boy, who kept John's accounts, and took care of his money. "You really can't afford it; and besides, you've got no clothes to go in. There is not a fellow in the school who would not laugh at you if you stood up in his garden. Sit still and grind away, old chap, and make some more money, and be thankful that you live on an island, and can take things easily."

"Well," said John, sulkily, "I don't half like it, though certainly my clothes are not very respectable, and there is no time now to mend them. But look here, Bobby; I mean to go across and help to sponge the poor beggars, if they get mauled."

"You may do that and welcome," replied Bobby. "You will make no enemies that way, and it may cost you perhaps eighteen pence in ointment and plaster. But bless you, Johnny, if you were to rig yourself out well enough to hold your own against Louis or William, you would have to fork out a ten pound note or more."

John went on with his work in rather a grumpy humor, for he has always been looked up to as the leading boy in the school, and he did not like to play second fiddle. He felt sure that if he had been half so natty and well got up as he used to be, he might have stopped the fight in a moment. For the next half hour he cursed Billy and Bobby, and all the other little sneaks who had wormed themselves into favor with him, by teaching him to save money. "Hang the money!" growled Johnny to himself; "I'd give up half my shop to get my old prestige back again." But it was too late now. Nevertheless, he had his own way about the sponging, and certainly he did behave well there.

At the end of every round that was fought, he got across the stream and bathed poor Louis's head, for he wanted help the most, and gave him sherry and water out of his own flask. "I'm so very sorry for you, my dear Louis," said he, as the boy, more dead than alive, struggled up to his feet again.

"Thank you kindly, John," said Louis; "but," he added, looking somewhat reproachfully at his friend,

"why don't you separate us? Don't you see that this great brute is too much for me? I had no idea he could fight like that."

"What can I do?" said John. "You began it, you know, and you really must fight it out. I have no power."

"So it seems," replied Louis. "Ah, there was a time—well, thank you kindly, John, for—the sticking plaster."

"Come on!" shouted William, thirsting for more blood.

"Vive la guerre!" cried poor Louis, rushing blindly at his foe. Well and nobly he fought, but he could not stand his ground. When he did hit, indeed, he hit to some purpose; but seldom could he reach out far enough to do much damage. Foot by foot and yard by yard he gave way, till at last he was forced to take refuge in his arbor, from the window of which he threw stones at his enemy to keep him back from following.

Louis was plainly in the wrong. He ought to have calculated the boy's strength before attacking him, and he deserved a licking for his rashness. But he had had his licking now; and when William, who talked so big about his peaceable disposition, and declared that he only wanted to defend his "fatherland," chased him right across the garden, trampling over beds and borders on his way, and then swore that he would break down his beautiful summer-house, and bring Louis on his knees, everybody felt that the other monitors ought to interfere.

But not a foot would they stir. Alect looked on from a safe distance, wondering which of the combatants would be tired first. Joseph stood shaking in his shoes, not daring to say a word, for fear William should turn upon him, and punch his head again for him; and John sat in his shoe, grinding away like a nigger at a new rubber and a pair of oars which he was cutting out for Louis's boat, in case he wanted to take advantage of the brook—for which service Louis would pay him handsomely, and William abuse him cordially.

"I can't help it," said John, apologetically. "I'll make a rudder and some oars for you, too, and a boat besides, if you want one—that is, of course, if you will pay me well."

"But I don't want to," answered William, angrily. "I have got no water to float it in, as you very well know." By which it will appear that John did not make many friends by his neutrality. "And just look here," continued William, "do you know where these cuts on my forehead came from? Why, from stones which you pitched across the water for Louis to throw at me."

"Can't help it, Bill; it is the law of neutrality."

"Neutrality, indeed! I call it brutality." And so William went across the garden, leaving Johnny at his work—of which, however, he began to feel thoroughly ashamed.

"Come and help a fellow, John," cried Louis in despair from his arbor. "I don't ask you to remember the days we have spent in here together, when you have been sick of your own shop. But you might do something for me, now that I am in such a desperate fix, and don't know which way to turn."

"I am very sorry, Louis," said John. "But what can I do? It is no pleasure to me to see you thrashed. On the contrary it would be better to have a near neighbor well and cheerful than crashed and miserable. Why don't you give in, Louis," said John. "It is of no mortal use to go on. He will make friends directly if you will give back the two little strips of garden; and if you don't he will only smash your arbor to pieces, or keep you shut up there all dinner-time, and starve you out."

Give in, old fellow. There's no disgrace in it. Everybody says how plucky you have fought."

"Give in!" sneered Louis. "That is all the comfort you have for a fellow, is it? Give in! Why would you give in, if that great brute was in front of your shop, swearing he

would break it down? No disgrace, indeed! No, I don't think there is any disgrace in anything that I have done; but though my dear, dear arbor that I have spent so many weeks in building should be pulled down about my ears, and every flower in my garden rooted up, I would not change places with you, John, sitting there sleek and safe—no, not for all the gold that ever was coined! Give in, indeed? *Mon Dieu!* that I should ever have heard such a word as that come across our little stream!"

So Johnnie began to discover that if he looked on the scene of the game, they do not always get the most enjoyment out of it. But the bell now rang for dinner, and he followed the rest of the boys with some anxiety, not being quite easy in his mind as to the account he would have to give to Mrs. Europa of what had been going on.

"Louis and William are very late to-day," observed the Dame, when dinner was half over. "Does any one know where they are?" And then bit by bit she learned from some of the boys sitting near her the whole story.

"And pray, John, why did you not separate them?" demanded the Dame.

"Please, ma'am," answered Johnnie, "I was a neutral."

"A what sir?" said she.

"A neutral, ma'am."

"Just precisely what you have no business to be," she returned. "You were placed in authority in order that you might act, not that you might stand aloof from acting. Any body can do that. I might as well have made little George here a monitor, if I had meant him to have nothing to do. Neutral, indeed. Neutral is just a fine name for coward!" Besides, there is no such thing. You must take one side or the other, do what you will. Now, any body can do that. I wonder?"

A little ran round the room, and the little boys began to whisper to one another something which appeared to be in their small estimation an excellent joke. It was good fun to them to see a monitor badgered, even if they should get paid for it afterwards.

"What are you saying?" said the dame.

"Both sides, eh? Well, and how did you manage that, Master John?"

There was some more stirring and whispering, and shuffling about on the fairs, and then a chorus of voices said, "Please 'em he sucked up to both of them."

"Just what 'neutrals' always do," said Mrs. Europa; "sneaked up to both, I suppose, and pleased neither. Ah, no doubt," she continued, gradually gathering information, "offending Louis by preaching at him that he was in the wrong; and offending William by supplying him with stones. Now, I tell you what it is, John, I have long watched your career with pain, and have seen how you are content to sacrifice everything—duty, and influence, and honor—for the sake of putting by a few paltry shillings. You have been badly advised. You have chosen to have about you a set of fags who are no credit to anybody, simply because they make better hargraves for you in the things you sell to the other boys; and you see the consequence. If such fellows as Ben and Hugh had been your fags, you know very well that this disgraceful scene would not have taken place at all."

"You would have been sufficiently well trained and well equipped to command the respect of the other monitors, and the two rivals would not have dared to come to blows."

There was a time when if you but held up your finger, the whole school would tremble. Nobody cares one farthing what you do or say. And why? Because you have grown both a sloven and a scoundrel, and boys despise both the one and the other. You ought to have prevented the fight from the very first. Failing in this, you ought in conjunction with the other monitors, to have stepped in the moment the boys had proved their relative strength, and struck a fair balance between them. Instead of doing so you sit coolly in your shop, supplying the means of carrying on the fight, and coining a few wretched coppers out of your schoolboy's blows and wounds. You have been a bad friend to both of them. Well, some day, you may want friends yourself. When you do I hope you will try to remember the old General tried the most heroic composure. He stood upright, facing his executioners, and holding his hat in his

hand. Instead of firing upon him by a platoon volley, as is the military custom, his executioners fired upon him one after another. As each ball struck, the body of the victim became convulsively agitated, but still remained firm in its place as a statue. After the 11th shot the General was still erect, looking steadily upon his executioners, and yet looking at the same time at the platoon of soldiers who stood in front of him. At last the 15th ball struck him beneath the right eye and brought him to the ground. General Leconte was brought to the same spot soon afterwards. He was very pale, kept his hand half folded upon his chest, and muttered a few words of protest. The firing party in his case was composed of soldiers belonging to the 88th Regiment of the Line. "It is thy turn," they cried; "thou gavest the order to fire upon the people." An instant later and General Leconte had fallen dead. A lieutenant of the 203rd Battalion present at these massacres could not refrain from exclaiming, "To shoot them" without hearing them, it is to be horrible.

"Many persons have been shot without ceremony of a trial early this morning. On the Boulevard last night there were large crowds discussing the condition of affairs, but as the day had turned against the Government no one had the courage to express strong opinions against the rioters. On the contrary, there was a very general sympathy manifested in their favor, and as in most of the groups were National Guards of the rebellious battalions, there were loud and fierce denunciations of the authorities. The universal sentiment was that *Thiers*, *Vivier*, *D'Audelle*, and others should be shot if they could be captured. To go from one group to another and listen to the curious combination of baseness and imbecility which characterized the utterances of the speakers, was interesting as a psychological study, for it left one in doubt whether the centre of the centre of the insanity was not sweeping over the surface of men's brains, and suggested the horrid idea that the whole population was going mad either under the intoxication of success or the influence of terror; it sufficed but for a dozen armed men to sweep down the centre of the Boulevard for the mob to scatter in a panic, and then close rapidly back and jabber frightened nonsense or extreme revolutionism. Every now and then some excited rebel would let loose a torrent of invective against everybody and everything, and the servile crowd would imitate murmurs of approval; or bands of half-drunk Line and National Guards, linked fraternally, would roll down the Boulevards singing at the pitch of their voices obscene hymns about *Boulogne*. The soldiers, having distinctly refused to support the Government in Paris, were now practically unusable, and were not having the courage of their opinions, when there was the possibility of being shot for entertaining them; but in the middle of the Place Vendôme two perfectly well-dressed women formed the centre of a group, and were only prevented by their husbands from tearing each other's eyes out. They terminated the discussion to the great satisfaction of the by-standers, by each calling her own husband a coward and walking off with him in opposite directions, contemptuously.

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tion, and a body of National Guards and line mixed, the latter unarmed but preponderating in numbers, came shouting along, waving their caps, and were warmly greeted by those at the barricades. These are the occasions when it is prudent for the most anti-democratic of men to raise his hat and shout, and an old lady who had been standing near me, abusing the whole movement in a low tone to her daughter, waved her handkerchief, and shrieked "*Vive la République*," with her conscience trembling in her vagabondages. Just opposite where we stood were the marks of three recent bullets on the face of a house; a few shots were first, but without injury or necessity, so far as I could learn, about ten o'clock last night. In the midst of these demonstrations an "ugly rush" occurred, and we knew some poor wretches were probably being hounded to death; they were overtaken and hustled, and finally, secured just as I reached the mob, and I discovered a couple of *seignets de ville* with clothes rent and haggard countenances, staggering along, the pictures of agonizing terror. There has been little mercy shown to any one the mob fancies ought to be killed as yet. An episode of this kind makes the crowd suspicious of everybody; there is a contagion in the idea that may vent itself most inopportunely. This time the topic which agitated them was the idea that the Prussians might come and bring order into Paris, a notion which some scouted in the old style. "Let them come; not one will ever leave," &c.—language which a painful experience has deprived of a good deal of its former effect. It is significant to observe how many soldiers lounge about the streets, delighted to be emancipated from all control, generally arm-in-arm with a "National." Vendôme drew a large crowd later in the day, and was almost filled with National Guards, relieving each other, and marching in and out of it with bands playing and colors flying. It is a beautiful day, and, although nearly all the shops are shut, there is a great deal of movement in the streets, and all fear of violent outbreaks on the part of the mob for the present seems removed. The people take it as they would fever and ague, as an intermittent complaint which they cannot avoid, and to which they are becoming accustomed; the women especially seem to be in their element, they go about with babies wherever barricades are to be built, or police agents are down, and are a good deal more courageous in every way than the men, which, indeed, would not be difficult. Today for the first time I saw an angry alteration in a crowd, for one of the remarkable features of a political discussion is that the disputants seldom quarrel, one side generally leading in the majority, and his opponent not having the courage of his opinions, when there is the possibility of being shot for entertaining them; but in the middle of the Place Vendôme two perfectly well-dressed women formed the centre of a group, and were only prevented by their husbands from tearing each other's eyes out. They terminated the discussion to the great satisfaction of the by-standers, by each calling her own husband a coward and walking off with him in opposite directions, contemptuously.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Mourning Stationery. H. Chubb & Co.
Stationery. do.
Books &c. do.
Varnishes &c. T. B. Barker & Sons.
Carbolic Powder. W. C. Fairbairn.
Smoked Beef. H. J. McGrath.
Marble Works. W. S. Callaghan.
Herring Punsies. do.
Shirts. Everett & Butler.
General Dry Goods. do.
Groceries. Stephens & Figgures.
Per Assyrin. Man. Rob. & Allison.
Fashions. Miss M. E. Horton.
Wanted. C. Milner.

Chignecto Post.

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

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

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

We have not referred to the various high schools and collegiate institutions scattered throughout the Province supported by Provincial grants, and we are not prepared to say aid to those institutions should be interfered with; indeed as they are doing work not properly within the scope of Common Schools, and have grown up under the fostering aid of Government charters and public monies, it would be a breach of faith now without cause to strike off grants of which they naturally expected the continuance. This has nothing to do with the question of Common Schools, and we cannot more appropriately conclude our remarks than by quoting an extract from a paper laid before a committee of the Legislature of Canada in 1869 by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, while arguing in favor of denominational Colleges and which so clearly and exhaustively deals with the question:

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

Jail Breaking at Amherst.

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

Shipbuilding.

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

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

In Albert County, Wm. Bennett, Esq. at the Cape, is building a vessel of about 500 tons, and Capt. Pyle has one of 400 tons well advanced. In Cumberland County, on the Parrsboro shore, there are being built, two at P. Island River, two at Black Rock, one at Fox River, two at Hatchford's River, and two, we understand, at Advocate Harbor. They will not average much more than 100 tons. It is worthy of remark that the above vessels, with hardly an exception, are intended to be owned here and not intended for sale to be owned abroad; and they may therefore be taken as evidences of the general prosperity of the country as well as the improved tone of this branch of its business.

Legislative Matters.

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

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

BETTER TERMS.

This subject has this session received great prominence. The Assembly is a unit on the matter, and some of the members, Wedderburn, Gough, &c. being desirous of distinguishing themselves by placing this Province on an equality with Nova Scotia. The matter was brought before the Legislative Council on 8th inst. by Hon. Mr. Young, who stated he would be prepared to show that we are not receiving equal justice with Nova Scotia and that our expenditure is exceeding our income by about \$50,000 per year. He gave notice of a resolution which recites among other things that New Brunswick is now indebted to the Dominion in the sum of \$576,298, on which she is paying interest nearly \$10,000 and then resolves that in the opinion of the House the allowance of \$63,000 is insufficient to meet charges for which it was given. That the amount of debt of \$7,000,000, with which New Brunswick was allowed to enter the Union is not proportionate to the liabilities incurred on public Works now the property of the Dominion and that before any reduction is made in the annual subsidy to New Brunswick in consequence of interest accruing on her public debt, due consideration should be given to the propriety of placing her in the same position as Nova Scotia, and that an additional subsidy, proportionate to that of Nova Scotia should be granted to New Brunswick, and that an address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor to this effect.

Lovell's Dominion Directory.

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

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

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

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

INCORPORABLE. *Grant's Celebrated Salve* is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and entangling diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the most difficult cases it will be found the best.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

THE SCHOOL BILL.

FREDERICTON, April 13. King introduced School Bill this morning. It is non-sectarian. Provides for direct taxation on County and district, with poll tax on district and special aid to poor districts, recognizes the principle of payment for results. The machinery is simpler than in Nova Scotia, but in most respects resembles the system in operation there. It provides for an inspector in each County.

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

Wedderburn gave notice of better terms resolution on Monday.

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

Heavy snow storm here.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM EUROPE.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

PARIS, April 12. Nationalists have repaired the damage to Fort Maillot caused by cannonade. They have erected additional batteries and otherwise strengthened their defenses. An assault upon it is daily expected.

Versailles troops are masters of the situation at Neuilly and they spare the inhabitants as far as possible. Fire of Fort Valerien is consequently slow. Twelve thousand insurgents occupy Chatillon.

Deputation has gone to Versailles to propose measures for conciliation.

It is reported that Monherge has been taken. Great offensive movements by the Versailles troops expected to-day.

LOUIS, April 12. Versailles despatch says cannonading about Paris is less frequent.

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

Army increases daily.

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

OTTAWA.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OTTAWA, April 13.

Yesterday Blake moved that investigation into controversial elections in Manitoba should go on during recess as otherwise result could not be determined during this Parliament.

Earlier moved to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Carried. Large number Estimate Items agreed when Holton divided House on expediency of proposals to establish garrisons at Kingston and Montreal. He held this was planting the germ of an army and thought it objectionable. Motion negatived, yeas 19, nays 63.

Long discussion followed on item of \$40,000 to compensate sufferers by the rebellion in the North West. Motion negatived, yeas 19, nays 63.

Mr. Lovell moved amendment that losses of loyal members only be paid and that Government should bring to justice the Scott murderers, lost, yeas 24, nays 51. Remaining item passed in a very thin house, sometimes only fifteen members present. Prorogation probably to-morrow, possibly to-day.

The "Manufacturer and Builder," for April, contains a splendid engraving of the new Post Office building now in course of erection in New York City, showing all the architectural details of the structure accurately and plainly. Also a full-page engraving illustrating the latest improvements in modern mammoth gasometers used in furnishing cities with a supply of gas. An improved pipe-organ, lathes, refrigerators, sectional boilers, self-acting curtain fixtures, and landscape perspective drawing complete the number before us. Every page of this magazine is filled with something useful in a practical point of view, and we recommend it to all of a scientific or mechanical turn of mind or engaged in industrial pursuits. It is published by Western & Company, 37 Park Row, New York, and furnished to Post News Agents, and by mail to subscribers at the rate of \$15 per annum.

Local and Provincial News.

THE CUTTER, "Water Lily" is in commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A CANAL of lay, nine tons, was burned at Dorchester, on Monday morning last. It was being sent from An Luc to St. John by R. M. Dixon Esq.

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

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

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Clifford Black, son of Mr. Edward Black, Salem, died suddenly at Salem on Monday, being apparently well on Saturday morning. In the afternoon he complained of a pain in his head, laid down and never spoke again.

He was a promising young man about twenty-two years of age. He was home on a visit from the States, where he soon intended to return.

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

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

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

IN Nova Scotia there has been a loss on Dominion Railway operations to the tune of \$161,000, in New Brunswick the balance has been the other way, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$30,842. On the Intercolonial Railway up to the 30th June last, the total engineering expenses were \$456,021, while the amount expended on construction was only \$162,281. For right of way there had been \$59,000 expended, and on legal expenses, ascertaining value of land damages, &c., \$21,817. The two items make \$80,817, or, in fact, the right of way cost at the rate of some \$15 per acre.

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

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

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON April 6th.

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

ARTHUR, Gillespie introduced a Bill to regulate the trading of non-residents. Palmer introduced a Bill to divide the Sewers District, No. 4, of Sackville. Wedderburn introduced a Bill to disqualify certain persons sitting in Assembly, and a Bill to amend an act relating to imprisonment for debt. Tibbits moved to go into address. Gough wished it postponed. The Government refused.

On the question of a debate arose on the sixth section of Better Terms. Hatfield said when the correspondence relating to madjusted claims came before the House it would be alluded to in strong terms. Wedderburn said New Brunswick was not receiving fair treatment. Crawford thought outstanding claims should be settled first. Adams condemned the Government for not referring to it in the speech. Gough moved an amendment that the Government in not referring to this had neglected its duty. Hatfield accepted this as a want of confidence.

He said this if passed would tie the hands of Tibbits and Mitchell, by whose aid they hoped to get \$500,000 madjusted claims. Hibbard argued it could not affect our claims. Wilks, Lindsay, Napier, Ryan and Wedderburn condemned amendment as useless and partisan. Beckwith was sure we have good claims to over \$700,000 against the Dominion. McQueen and Moore both condemned amendment. Gough said amendment emanated solely from himself. It was a test of the Government's sincerity. It showed when a question came between the country and a Government born in treachery and fraud, the country got the go by.—He withdrew it.

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

APRIL 11.—A Kingston took his seat to-day. Moore introduced a by-road Bill. The following Bills were introduced, relating to County Courts, to registry of deeds, and to Dowry. Progress reported on Bill to revive an act providing that no person shall be kept in goal for more than two years. Agricultural Report, University Returns and Crown Land Report laid on the table.

Hatfield introduced a by-road Bill, and a Bill to place road from Petitcodiac to Buttert Ridge on Great Road Bill.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PRESS DESPATCHES.

FRANCE. LONDON, April 3. The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune. The Commune is forcing all citizens between 16 and 35 in the ranks.

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

APRIL 7.—Severe engagements yesterday at Bridge of Seille. Result indecisive.—Reported the Paris Churches sacked and Pillaged and officers of College of Jesuits arrested, and 20 Jesuits at Great battle yesterday and today (Good Friday). Slaughter fearful. Government successful. Great aid and disorder in Paris. Nationalists have pillaged La Mairie. The Archbishop of Paris threatened execution. Except Paris, the towns rally to the support of the Gen. Henry, (rebel) captured and shot.

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

APRIL 9.—There has been a cannonade all day, the Champs Elysees are completely deserted, and National Guards are hiding in cross streets, seeking protection from the shells, which fall in all directions, many of them close to American legation. The month 48 hours cannonade is that the Versailles troops have crossed the Seine and occupy Sablonville and Arc de Triomphe. The drawbridge of the Commune is building additional barricades in quarters threatened by the besiegers. The flotilla of boats has been sent from France to the Seine to assist in operations against Paris. Siege guns have been dispatched from Havre to Charbony for attack on the forts occupied by the insurgents.

APRIL 10.—Today is Easter Holiday in stock exchange and markets generally of London and Liverpool. Terrible work coming at Paris. The Cathedral of Notre Dame has been sacked, looted, and vainly endeavored to be pillaged. Nearly all the valuable contents have been plundered. The Archbishop of Paris has been transferred from the Conciergerie to the Mazas Prison. Gen. Chazet has been arrested, charged with misappropriation of public funds. A Versailles despatch says Government has resolved to send Paris by storm at any cost rather than bombard the city. Gen. Valerien flies mainly to clear the ramparts and prevent the arrival from being used to repel an attack. A partial breach has been effected in fortifications. The result of the fighting around Paris may be summarily stated, that the Government has now cover the squares of Paris, for Bergeret, the commander of the St. Germain Guard, has been forced to resign. He refused and was arrested. Unless the Germans save us, Paris must soon win in blood. The Commune hourly grows more desperate and resorts to more excesses. D. Conciergerie is filled with prisoners, arrested on warrants, calling them "Citizens styled servants of person called God." Archbishop Darbois was stripped naked, bound to a pillar, and scourged for hours by a band of 200 rebels. The loss of the Nationals on Saturday and Sunday were 225 killed and 40 wounded. Versaille, a member of the Commune, was killed at the posts. Cannonade slackened to-day. Barricades are building in Commune in Champs Elysees, Place de La Concorde, and the adjacent streets. The iron-clad flotilla in the Seine is in sight. An attack is imminent.

APRIL 12.—French advances of yesterday state that the Versailles troops are steadily gaining ground and the military situation has become exceedingly critical for the Commune both on the western and southern sides. Gen. Bergeret has been arrested for military failure and is being court-martialed. Gen. Henry's corps is reformed. The cafes on the Boulevard were closed on Sunday night by military force. McMahon is expected to undertake operations on a great scale. The Communists are building large barricades in Place de la Concorde, Rue Rivoli, and the Boulevard des Capucines. They claim to have 200,000 men. The Prussian garrison at St. Denis has been reinforced.

St. John Country Market.

REPORTED BY W. T. WILKINSON, 1800 CHARLOTTE STREET.

APRIL 12, 1871.

Extra. 87.20 a 42 1/2

Flour—Canada super. 86.00 a 42 1/2

Choice. 7.10 a 42 1/2

Corn Meal. 55 a 42 1/2

Oats, P. E. Island. 50 a 42 1/2

Other. 4.00 a 42 1/2

Fishin Butter. 21 a 42 1/2

Roll. 10 a 42 1/2

Tallow, best. 17 a 42 1/2

Lard. 14 a 42 1/2

Eggs, fresh. 14 a 42 1/2

Smoked Hams. 10 a 42 1/2

Shoulders. 10 a 42 1/2

