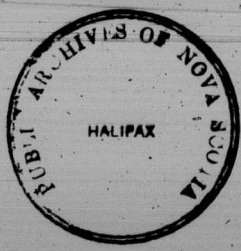


CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER, Proprietor.

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Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

No. 47.

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.

Mrs. Europa kept a Dame's School, where boys were well-instructed in modern languages, fortifications and the use of the globe. Her connection and credit were good, for there was no other school where so sound and liberal an education could be obtained. Many of her old pupils held masterships in other important establishments, two of which may be mentioned as consisting of a dark, swarthy youth, decidedly stupid and backward for their years; while a third was a large modern academy full of rather odd fellows, who talked big about the institutions of their school, and talked, for the most part, through their nose.

The lads at Mrs. Europa's were of all sorts and sizes—good boys and bad boys, sharp boys and slow boys, industrious boys and idle boys, peaceable boys and pugnacious boys, well-beloved boys and vulgar boys; and of course the good old dame could not possibly manage them all, so, as she did not like the masters to be plying about the playground out of school, she chose from among the biggest and most trustworthy of her pupils five monitors, who had authority over the rest of the boys, and kept the unruly ones in order. These five, at the time of which we are writing, were Louis, William, Ajax, Joseph and John.

And a quite arose among any of the smaller boys, the monitors had to settle it amicably. Should it become necessary to fight the matter out, they were to see fair play, stop the encounter when it had gone far enough, and at all times to uphold justice and prevent tyranny and bullying.

The power thus placed in their hands was for the most part exercised with discretion, and to the manifest advantage of the school. Trumpy little quarrels were patched up, which might otherwise have led to the patching up of bruises and black eyes; and many a time when two little urchins had retired with their backs to a corner of the playground to fight about nothing at all, and the dreaded appearance of Master Louis or Master John put them to flight, or forced them to shake hands. The worst of it was that some of the monitors themselves occasionally took to bullying, and then of course it became more than ever the duty of the rest to interfere. There lingered a tradition in the school of a terrific row in times past, when a monitor named Nicholas made a most unprovoked attack upon a quiet but very dirty little boy called Constantine, and John and Louis stuck up for the child bodily, and gave Nicholas such a thrashing that he never got over it, and soon afterwards left the school.

Each of the upper boys at Dame Europa's had a little garden of his own, in a corner of the playground. The boys took great interest in their gardens, and kept them very neatly. In some were grown flowers and fruit, in others mustard and cress or radishes, which the young cultivators would sell to one another and take into hall, to help down their bread and scrape at tea-time. Every garden had in the middle of it an arbor, fitted up according to the taste and means of its owner. Louis had the prettiest arbor of all, like a grotto in fairy-land, full of the most beautiful flowers and ferns, with a vine creeping over the roof, and a little fountain playing inside. John's garden was pretty enough, and more productive than any; owing to chief beauty, however to the fact that it was an island, separated from the rest by the stream, between twenty and thirty feet wide. But his arbor was a mere tool-house

where he shut himself up almost all play-time tanning at his lathe, or making nets, or sharpening knives, or cutting out boats to sail on the river. Still John was fond of a holiday now-and-then; and when he was tired of slaving away in his own garden, he would punt himself across the brook, and pay a visit to his neighbor Louis, who was always cheerful and hospitable, and glad to see him. Many and a happy hour did he spend in his friend's arbor, lying a full length on the soft moss, and eating grapes and drinking lemonade, and thinking how much pleasanter it was over there than in his own close, dusty shop, with its dirt and litter, and its external smell of tar, and nets, and shavings. Anyhow, thought Johnnie, I make more profit out of my garden than any of the fellows, so I must put up with a few bad smells. For Dame Europa, by way of encouraging habits of industry, allowed the boys to engage pretty extensively in commercial pursuits, and it was said that Master John, who had been working unusually hard of late, had sometimes trebled or quadrupled his half-yearly pocket-money out of the produce of his tool-house and garden.

By the side of Louis's domain was that of William the biggest and strongest of the monitors. He set up, however, for being a very studious and peaceable boy, and made the rest of the school believe he had never provoked a quarrel in his life. He was rather fond of singing psalms, and carrying testaments about in his pocket, and many of the boys thought Master William a bit of a humbug. He was as proud as anybody of his garden, but he never went to work in it without casting envious eyes on two little flower-beds which now belonged to Louis, but which ought, by right, he thought, to belong to him. Indeed, it was notorious that in old days, before either Louis or William came to the school, one of Louis's predecessors on the garden had pulled up some stakes which served for a boundary, and cribbed a piece of his neighbor's ground. For a long while William had set his heart upon getting it back again; but he kept his wishes to himself, and nobody suspected that so good and religious a boy could be guilty of coveting what was admitted by the whole school to be now the property of another. Only one boy, his favorite fag, did William take into his confidence in this matter. This was a sharp, shrewd lad named Mark, not over-scrupulous in what he did, full of deep tricks and dodges, and so cunning that the old dame herself, though she had the eyes of a hawk, never could catch him out in anything absolutely wrong. To this smart youth William one day whispered his desires, as they sat together in the summer house smoking and drinking beer; for I am sorry to say that they both smoked and drank almost all their playtime, though of course it was against the rules of the school.

"There is only one way to do it," said Mark, "if you want the flower-beds you must fight Louis for them, and I believe you will lick him all to smash; but you must fight him alone."

"How do you mean?" replied William.

"I mean, you must take care that the other monitors don't interfere in the quarrel. If they do, they will be sure to go against you. Remember what a grudge Joseph owes you for the licking you gave him not long ago; and Aleck, though to be sure Louis took little Constantine's part against him in that great bullying row, is evidently beginning to grow jealous of your influence in school. You see, old fag, you have grown so much lately, and filled out so wonderfully, that you are getting really quite formidable. Why, I recollect the time when you were quite a little chap!"

"Yes," said William, turning up his eyes devoutly, "it has pleased Providence that I should be stout."

"I dare say, but it has not pleased

ed the other monitors. And they were very angry, you know, when you took those little gardens belonging to some of the small boys and tacked them on to yours."

"But my dear Mark, I did that by your own particular advice."

"Of course you did, and quite right, too. The little beggars were not strong enough to work, and it was far better that you should look after their gardens for them, and give them a share of the produce. All the same; no doubt it made the other monitors jealous, and I am not sure that the old dame herself tho't it quite fair."

"Did you ever find out, Mark, what he thought of it?" asked William, winking his left eye, and jerking his thumb over his left shoulder towards the island.

"Oh," answered Mark, with a scrupulousness, "never you mind him. He won't meddle with anybody. He is a deal too busy in that filthy, dirty shop of his making things to sell to the other boys. Bah! it makes me sick to think how that place smells!" and the fastidious youth took a long draught of beer, by way of recalling some more agreeable sensations.

"He is an uncommonly plucky fellow," said William, when they had smoked for a while in silence, "and as strong as a lion."

"As plucky and as strong as you please, my friend, but as lazy as —" and here again Mark was at a loss for a simile, sought one at the bottom of the pewter. "Besides," he continued, when he had shaken his thirst, "he is never ready. Look what a precious mess he made of that affair with Nicholas. It was before you came, you know, but I recollect it well. Why, poor Johnnie had no shoes to fight in, and they had it out in the stoniest part of the playground, too, where his feet were cut to pieces. And then they took it all so precious cool that he was late for breakfast and had to fight on an empty stomach. Black and strong are all very well, but then you must eat and drink, and have a pair of decent shoes to stand up in."

"And why couldn't he get a pair of decent shoes?" asked William.

"He has got heaps of money."

"Heaps upon heaps, but he wanted it for something else—to buy a lathe, I think it was, and so he sat grinding away in his dirty shop, and thinking of nothing but saving up his sixpences and shillings."

"Then, my dear Mark, what do you advise me to do?"

"Ah, that is not so easy to say. Give me time to think, and when I will let you know. Only whatever you do, take care to put Master Louis in the wrong. Don't pick a quarrel with him, but force him, by a quietly provoking him, to pick a quarrel with you. Give out that you are still peaceably disposed, and carry your Testament about as usual. That will put old Dame Europa off her guard, and she will believe in you as much as ever. The rest you may leave to me; but in meantime, keep yourself in good condition; and, if you hear of any one in the town who gives lessons in bruising, just go to him and get put up to a few dodges. I know for a fact that Louis has been training hard and exercising his fists ever since you gave that tremendous thrashing to Joseph."

The bell now rang for afternoon school, and the two friends hastily smothered their cigars, and finished between them what was left of the beer. Mark ran off to the pump to wash his hands, which no amount of scrubbing would ever make decently clean, while William changed his coat and walked sedately across the playground, humming to himself, not in a very good tune, a verse of the Old Hundred Psalm.

An opportunity of putting their little plot into execution soon occurred. A garden became vacant, on the other side of Louis little territory, which none of the boys seemed much inclined to accept. It was a troublesome piece of ground, exposed to constant attacks from the town

cats, who used to overrun it in the night and pull up the newly planted flowers. The cats, too, were fond of prowling about in it, and making havoc among the beds. Nobody bid for it, therefore, and it seemed to be going begging.

"Don't you think," said Mark one day to his friend and patron, "that your little cousin, the new boy, might as well have that garden?"

"I don't see why he should not, if he wants it," replied William, by no means deep enough to understand what his faithful fag was driving at. "It will be so nice for Louis, don't you see, to have William to keep in check on one side, and William's little cousin to watch him on the other side," observed Mark innocently.

"Ah, to be sure," exclaimed William, beginning to wake up, "so it will; very nice indeed. Mark, you are a sly dog."

"I should say, if you paid Louis the compliment to propose it, that it is such a delicate little attention as he would never forget—even if you withdrew the proposal afterwards."

"Just so, my boy, and then we shall have to fight. But look here, wouldn't the other chaps say that I provoked the quarrel?"

"Not if we manage properly," was the reply.

"They are sure to fix the cause of dispute on Louis rather than on you. You are such a peaceable boy, you know; and he has always been fond of a shindy."

So Dame Europa was asked to assign the vacant garden to William's little cousin. "Well," said she, "if Louis never do object, who will be his nearest neighbor, he may have it."

"But I do object," m'ama, cried Louis, "I very particularly object. I don't want to be hemmed in all sides by William and his cousins. They will be walking through my garden to pay each other visits, and perhaps throwing balls to one another right across my lawn."

(Continued in our next.)

The Condition of France.

The London "Times" of the 12th, concludes an article on France as follows:

"The next six months, even if the blessing of peace should be durably realized, will assuredly place in a light transcending that of all previous experience the unspasmodic calamities of war. Never before have we had its horrors brought so close to us or on so terrible a scale, and the sequel, with all its incalculable miseries, is still to come. Half France is left with nothing but her soil, and that soil is without seed. Towns, villages, homesteads, have been ransacked or burned and ruined. Woods have been cut down, bridges demolished, roads destroyed, and, worst of all, agriculture and trade everywhere suspended. It is hard to say how the population, lives or expects to live. The proprietor receives no rents, the laborer finds no work, money has been swept off by the Germans, and industry, from want of custom and communication together, is fairly at an end. How is all that shattered fabric of social and commercial life to be restored once more? When France returns again to the possession of Frenchmen what will ensue? War and its ravages will cease, but the effect of the storm will remain, and a spectacle will be presented such as was never witnessed in Europe since the days of the French revolution. Fortunately, half France has been spared from the direct result of the contest."

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 10 letters.
My 1, 6, 9, 10, is a wild animal.
2, 4, 5, 10, 6, is a kind of paint.
3, 6, 7, 8, is what everyone needs.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, is a place in Nova Scotia.
5, 9, 8, 5, 6, 10, is a plant.
6, 8, 4, is a word often used.
7, 4, 2, 10, 4, 5, is what boys often do to their clothes.
8, 2, 3, 4, 5, is a light used at night.
9, 7, 8, 6, 10, is a girl's name.
10, 2, 2, 7, 8, 6, 10 is a kind of fowl.
My whole is a place in New Brunswick.
Answer next week.

Shipping of Cumberland Co.

PORT OF PARSEBORO.

An Account of the Vessels Registered at this Port, Tonnage, Owners' Names, &c.

Date of registry.	Name.	Tonnage.	Owner.
1855.	Farquharson.	89.	William Pettit.
1856.	Achilles.	17.	J. H. Pratt.
1857.	Albert Crosby.	244.	C. P. Steele, et al.
1857.	P. Blake.	103.	Robert O'Brien.
1858.	Three Brothers.	52.	C. Pugsley.
1859.	Iris.	58.	R. B. Boggs.
1860.	Ellipse.	99.	P. Blake, et al.
1860.	Automation.	62.	J. M. Pherson.
1861.	Lilly Dale.	22.	J. Finney.
1861.	Will of the Wispe.	26.	H. Nickerson.
1861.	Ebro.	68.	C. Pugsley.
1861.	Vixen.	9.	John Williams.
1861.	Valiant.	122.	D. Milligan, et al.
1861.	Ellis.	167.	A. Atkinson, et al.
1861.	Welcome Home.	107.	S. H. Sweet, et al.
1861.	Orinoco.	269.	W. R. Elderkin, et al.
1861.	W. H. Bigelow.	280.	W. H. Bigelow.
1861.	John Begley.	40.	M. Roff.
1861.	Star of the Sea.	65.	C. O'Reagan.
1861.	Valrus.	59.	J. Kerr, et al.
1861.	Leviath.	62.	D. McKee.
1861.	Wild Hunter.	103.	E. Hatfield, et al.
1861.	Fioneer.	127.	D. York, et al.
1861.	Kedron.	118.	C. Smith, et al.
1861.	Abbie Perkins.	107.	A. Hatfield, et al.
1861.	Glenrose.	75.	A. Thompson.
1861.	Angola.	122.	J. E. Sutherland, et al.
1861.	Southern Cross.	138.	W. Y. King, et al.
1861.	Anna Maria.	99.	W. H. Mitchell.
1861.	Uber.	103.	J. Chisholm.
1861.	Albert DeWitt.	364.	J. DeWitt, et al.
1861.	Catharine Morris.	138.	E. Morris, et al.
1861.	Acadia.	72.	R. B. Boggs.
1861.	Village Belle.	174.	J. Gillespie, et al.
1861.	Dove.	259.	D. Soley, et al.
1861.	Arrow.	77.	R. B. Boggs.
1861.	Dread Nought.	10.	M. Pinney.
1861.	Justice.	41.	J. Thompson.
1861.	Ocean Star.	244.	F. Carroll, et al.
1861.	Eva.	21.	E. Chase.
1861.	James Ratchford.	147.	E. Pinney, et al.
1861.	Abstainer.	126.	J. Elderkin, et al.
1861.	Mary Olivia.	164.	D. York, et al.
1861.	Mary Grace.	116.	J. Hamming, et al.
1861.	White Hall.	122.	S. L. Dewolf, et al.
1861.	Arcle.	266.	E. Morris, et al.
1861.	Rescue.	124.	A. McLehian, et al.
1861.	Island Belle.	76.	W. R. Elderkin, et al.
1861.	Lizzie Newton.	88.	C. Hatfield, et al.
1861.	Ancher.	99.	R. B. Boggs, et al.
1861.	Altavala.	158.	S. Thompson, et al.
1861.	Union Star.	187.	J. Merriam.
1861.	Sarah Jane.	116.	J. Ferguson.
1861.	Melita.	70.	N. Allen, et al.
1861.	Ottawa.	158.	F. Kelly, et al.
1861.	G. W. Morris.	133.	G. Morris, et al.
1861.	Gibbing Star.	99.	E. Macrae, et al.
1861.	Daniel York.	116.	D. A. Pinney, et al.
1861.	Templar.	81.	J. Stevenson, N. B.
1861.	Only Son.	27.	N. B. Morris.
1861.	Spring Bird.	92.	C. Hatfield, et al.
1861.	Bornia.	94.	J. Elderkin, et al.
1861.	H. V. Crandall.	154.	G. E. Pittis, et al.
1861.	Aloe.	84.	G. Scaman.
1861.	Wexford.	267.	King, Battle Gavin, et al.
1861.	P. Blake.	88.	P. Blake.
1861.	Julia Blake.	154.	P. Blake.
1861.	Adria.	118.	W. Patterson, et al.
1861.	Zephyr.	22.	W. A. Cox, (Kings).

PORT OF PUGWASH.

An account of Vessels Registered at this Port, Tonnage, Owners' Names, &c.

Date of registry.	Name.	Tonnage.	Owner.
1858.	Arabecca.	11.	John McEachren.
1862.	Ara.	62.	John G. Bellong.
1863.	Lively.	23.	Alex. McFarlane, [et al.]
1864.	May Belle.	89.	J. F. Smith, Purly, Wood
1864.	Clas. Edward.	325.	T. H. Cannington.
1865.	Mystery.	33.	R. Rendess, Sack, et al.
1865.	Eliza.	139.	Saml. A. Taylor.
1865.	Lurely Ann.	31.	J. J. Brownell.
1865.	Sarah.	35.	A. Scott, et al.
1865.	Fear Not.	38.	D. Henderson R. Foot.
1865.	Progress.	70.	J. A. Elliot, [et al.]
1865.	Amelia.	29.	D. Mings, E. Matheson.
1865.	Mary Ann.	27.	Chas. C. Allen.
1865.	Unionist.	79.	A. MacFarlane.
1865.	Ristic.	66.	Cyrus Bent, et al.
1865.	Bay Queen.	55.	T. Webster, H. Huston.
1865.	Ariel.	52.	T. Trenholm, J. Allen.

Deferred Items.

CAPSIZING OF A VESSEL IN HALIFAX HARBOR—FOUR LIVES LOST.—The schr. "Phoebe", Capt. Laybold, from Mahone Bay, was struck by a squall in Halifax harbor on Sunday night and turned over. The Capt. jumped clear and after being an hour in the water, got on the keel and was taken off next morning. A boy named Burgoyne, belonging to the vessel, got on a number of boards and floated away and has not been heard of. Isener, another of the crew; Drill Sergeant McLehian, a passenger who clung to the holstey for some time; Joshua Zwickler, J. P., also a passenger, got entangled in the lullards, were all lost.

A "MILL" we are informed by the Halifax "Reporter" took place on Friday last at Dartmouth, between two promising sailors of two of the first families in Halifax. There were 17 rounds and 25 knock downs. After the fight, according to the most approved principles of the prize ring, the elder one shook hands with his opponent and acknowledged being defeated.

KINDNESS.—An interesting young invalid, on his way to Buenos Ayres, unfortunate enough to lose his money while travelling, became the guest of the "International Hotel" in this city, and was received with sympathizing kindness by the proprietor and lady; and after nearly a week's rest with them, at his request was conveyed to the hospital by Mr. Hyke, in his carriage, and everything attended to for his comfort. No charge was made. This is simply in accordance with Mr. H.'s usual generosity.—*Telegraph.*

On Monday morning, W. O. Smith, Esq., a well-known and highly respected citizen of St. John, died in the sixty seventh year of his age.—Mr. Smith's grandfather, Dr. Nathan Smith, was a surgeon in the English service during the revolutionary war. He died in 1818 in St. John. His son, Dr. W. H. Smith, the father of Mr. Smith, practiced at Dorchester some sixty-five years ago, and afterwards removed to St. John where he opened the well known Drug store on the Market Square.

The Bribery and Corruption Case.

Herbert, Petitioner, against Hanington, Respondent.

MARCH 30.

JOHN L. WELLING recalled. Stated he was never authorized to act for Respondent.

WM. TURNER sworn. Was in favor of respondent because he wanted to beat W. Hickman. Was invited to Respondent's on evening of Nomination by Gus Hanington. Respondent handed him a five pound Nova Scotia Bill at Crane Charter's about three weeks previous, saying he always intended reimbursing witness in the matter of the bet which Hanington made previous to the July election. Respondent said after bet was made he would pay it if lost. He was called upon to settle a dispute at Carpenter's as to whether the people that got out there had voted for respondent. Witness had account with Carpenter who owed him \$17. On asking for pay after election Carpenter said Witness owed him one hundred dollars. He had told Carpenter not to furnish entertainment on his account. Carpenter told him R. A. Chapman's bill was \$12 and A. Chapman's \$10. Oulton asked the crowd to drink after Hanington was done speaking. Would not believe Wesley Chapman on oath. R. A. Chapman is respected. Later told witness he paid his own money for bringing voters up. Had no authority from Hanington. He worked to beat Hickman.

WM. OGLETON of Sackville, sworn. Win-Hanington told him on Nomination day Fawcett was going to resign. I invited Respondent to go through Sackville, and I drove him about 18 miles. The people promised to support Hanington as the next best man to Fawcett. Palmer and I went to see Mrs. King on evening of Nomination day. He arranged for meals for about 50 persons on Polling day. Meals were provided for friends from the country, and at the expense of Palmer and myself, without the knowledge of Respondent. I paid between \$30 and \$40 and Palmer gave me \$20 as his share. Saw J. L. Black at polling place moving about actively. I did not take any voters to poll nor did I pay for taking them. People who got dinners might have voted for either party. Respondent told him (Ogleton) he did not want his friends to spend money. Scire Babcock told witness if he would vote for Gilbert he would give him a dinner ticket.

JOHN S. BARNARD, Moncton, said he presided at Hanington's Moncton Meeting. Could not say all the telegrams he sent were true. F. B. Hanington was at the polling in Moncton. Respondent never made promises to despatch for support. He spent his own money. Treated Halstead several times. Saw no money spent.

CHAS. BOSTFORD, Moncton, brought on a warrant.—Swore T. B. Hanington treated to 90c. or \$1.00 at City Hotel between nomination and polling days. Voted for Halsted. Heard Scire Babcock say in the Hotel: "Come and have some of Hanington's rum." Might have been joking.

ALEXANDER WHITE sworn. Was not a voter. Israel White brought him and five others to Dorchester on polling day. Did not pay for ride. Respondent shook hands with him and gave him a ballot. Suddenly offered him money to vote for Hanington. Gilbert did not offer him \$10 to swear to such an offer. He lied when he told E. V. Godfrey both stories. Saw a man go in to Carpenter's on polling day and ask for a drink for another man, saying: "This man voted for Hanington. Give him a drink."

E. V. GODFREY, of Dorchester, sworn. Went to Sackville just before Nomination on Sunday with R. A. Chapman. He went to tell Respondent that Smith's friends had dropped Halstead and taken up Gilbert. Respondent said it was not pleasant to talk about Election matters on Sunday. Next morning the matter was talked over. Old Mr. H. said: "We'll have to work. You and Chapman will have to work well; but be careful to spend no money." Sent no person to dinner to Carpenters on following day. Respondent told him the night before Election that he had made no arrangements. I (Godfrey)

said I would invite some of the people to go to Carpenters. He said not on his account. Witness said no arrangements or teams for votes and lent no money for election purposes. He and a number of others were at H's to dinner after close of poll. Turner and Chapman were in and out of Hamilton's office on Election day.

MARCH 31.
resumed. Mr. Chapman and myself went to Shelia on Sunday. Had been there twice during the campaign. Hon. Mr. Hamilton told us there must be no treating or money spent. Mr. Chapman and I said very little about election going there. I accompanied Mr. Chapman and his brother-in-law on nomination and polling days. Don't know how many horses were at my place those days. There were several strangers at my house nomination day; a boy in Mr. W. J. M. Hamilton's employ, one Billie and two others whom I don't remember. Cross examined. Never had authority to act for Respondent.

STEPHEN M. PALMER
sworn. Supported Mr. H. Live at Carpenter's Hotel. Don't know that Carpenter's House was open for Hamilton's friends. Some people drinking, some paid, some did not. Don't remember making arrangements with R. A. Chapman and respondent for election. Sent no one to Carpenter's for dinner or drinks on election day. I treated and was treated. Never heard R. A. Chapman or Al. Chapman say Carpenter's was open house. No money spent to my knowledge. Know of no bribery by respondent or friends. Think I have seen old Mr. H. treat at Carpenter's. Some twenty-five or thirty of us were at Hamilton's on the evening of polling day. Cross examined. I understood as law was very strict no money would be used. Was not authorized by Mr. H. to do anything. Suspected there were men going in and getting dinner who had no right to.

JOHN HAMILTON.
of Botsford sworn. Respondent called at my place, a fortnight or so before Election. Cannot recollect conversation. Agreed to support him. Had no correspondence by letter or telegraph. Respondent asked me to his house on nomination day. Went after speeches. Had nothing to eat or drink. Most strangers there. Gave me la-bots. Had no arrangements with the Hamiltons about providing teams or refreshments for my parish. Was at the polls in Respondent's interest. (Q.) Did you yourself make any arrangements for bringing voters to polling? Witness asked Judge whether to answer or not. After long arguments by Messrs. Palmer and Morrison the Judge decided that cannot be compelled to answer. Had a conversation with Palmer told him what evidence should be.

JOHN HAMILTON.
got \$10 or \$12 from Gus. Hamilton at Election. Respondent told me Gus would be there. My team had Hamilton's flag. The question was asked: did you send for him? Witness not obliged to, did not answer. Knew of no open house. Saw no money paid Holohan. Saw \$5 paid John Miles; \$2 George Taylor; \$1 Jeremiah Sweeney, and some to Mr. Morris. Witness declined to answer, whether these sums were connected with Election? Had \$200 of my own on the ground. Spent about \$15 of it. Know of no liquor obtained from Harleys. Augustus Hamilton did not ask me for money. Cross examined. Had authority from Hamilton. He did not tell me that Gus had. Know of no liquor on the ground before close of the poll except Gilbert. Hamilton said we must not spend money. McMorris, Stiles, Sweeney and Taylor who got money were always for Hamilton. Two signed Gilbert's petition down there.

W. B. DEACON
sworn: Old Mr. Hamilton, asked me to support his son. He challenged votes at the Election. Cross examined. Was for Gilbert. Any election can challenge votes.

JONAS TAYLOR
sworn: was for Fawcett, but friendly to Hamilton. Heard Smith's party were deceiving Fawcett. Chapman and I concluded that Fawcett ought to know the deception, and I went to see and tell him. Never hinted to Fawcett, paying his expenses; had no authority to after him. Cross examined. Fawcett is not a man to be misled. Smith's party, after deserting Fawcett, deserted Holstad for Gilbert.

C. GORDON
testified that he spent no money at election and knew of none being spent. He paid for his dinner at Carpenter's. Declined to say whether he promised to pay for bringing voters from Dover. Chapman gave him thirty dollars at one time and \$5 at another for produce. Would not swear he credited the last before he heard of these proceedings.

sworn. Saw Respondent at polling day in conversation with R. A. Chapman, and pull something out of his pocket like a pocket book and something like money pass between them. Saw Chapman take people up to respondent's office door, go in, come out, and go over with them to Carpenter's. Carpenter told him in the

morning that his house was open for Hamilton. Cross-examined. I was in Gilbert's interest and not friendly to Hamilton.

JOHN H. BATEMAN.
Shelia, sworn. Live at Respondent's father's house, Shelia. Was at Dorchester nomination day, came from Shelia with some others, did not pay for the drive. Witness took his father and Rich. Bell to polling place and gave them a quarter after they had voted; to treat themselves with. Cross-examined. Had no authority from Respondent to canvass. Paid no money for election purposes. Re-examined. If Respondent was not an idiot he would know what I was doing for him.

APRIL 3.
Judge issued a warrant for J. L. Harris. Mr. Palmer stated that he and Charles Harris would come if telegraphed for; that they had been previously in attendance.

W. A. FAWCETT
sworn. Saw R. A. Chapman on polling day come along near Hamilton's store with some men whom he gave in charge of Albert. Chapman saying: "Go in there, boys, and you will get something that will warm you inside and out." Witness went into Carpenter's with them. They drank, nobody paid. Cross-examined. Did not express for Gilbert. Wesley Chapman and R. A. Chapman said they would believe Wesley Chapman on oath.

Mr. Gilbert asked an adjournment till four o'clock, on account of the absence of Messrs. Harris. Court adjourned till two.

JOHN FAWCETT
sworn. Had been put in nomination. Retired because he thought he could not be elected. Had no communication with respondent and his family respecting his resignation. Had no offer from them.

CHRISTOPHER GAYSON.
of Shelia, sworn. As he was drunk, but little of his evidence was given.

PETER FAGAN.
of Cape-Bald sworn. Arranged with one of the Hamiltons to take voters to Botsford. Took four voters and got \$1 from Gus. Hamilton and \$1 from Louisa Niles. Saw two Niles give his son-in-law, Welsh, a \$5 note to go and get liquor.

WM. G. BATEMAN.
of Shelia sworn. Mr. Hamilton, Sr. asked me to vote for his son. Did so. Drove him to his house after polling. One or two dozen people there. Plenty to drink. Received no money and no promises of any.

This closed the case of the prosecution. Mr. Morrison claimed the right to place J. L. Harris and A. L. Chapman on the stand when they arrived. Mr. Palmer protested against this claim, and moved for a dismissal of the petition on the grounds that it is legally insufficient, that petitioner is disqualified as a candidate, therefore the petition is out of court; the petition has been carried by the crimes of clattery and maintenance; Mr. Gilbert and others paying the expenses and not the Petitioner; and that the charges in the petition have not in any case been made out.

The Judge would not grant a nonsuit. He was not sure but that there was some evidence from Dorchester, Botsford and Moncton.

THE DEFENSE
opened by Mr. Palmer calling John Niles who testified he advised Herbert from the first not to run. Asked him on nomination day, would he take \$100 and retire. He said he would not take \$1,500. Made him no offer. Had no authority to do so from Hamilton. "I sent Welch for some rum on polling day, which I distributed to all hands, no matter who they voted for. Got money from John Hamilton for it. Never got money from Hamilton or any one else for election."

HON. D. HAMILTON
sworn: Made no offer to Sylvan P. Beauregard. I am in the habit of treating. Did not treat an account of election. Made no offer to R. C. Scott about bringing voters from Moncton. My sons always come home on Christmas. The Carpenter team was to bring them through.

D. L. HAMILTON
sworn. An respondent. The only money I spent was my travelling expenses. I had no agents. I knew of no dinner tickets, or of any arrangements for dinners until I saw it in the Petition. Made no promises except in local politics. Knew nothing of R. A. Chapman spending money. When Wesley Chapman spoke to me about money I did not refer him to R. A. Chapman. It was Oulton who after the poll closed interrupted my speech and asked the crowd to drink. I did not treat anybody except old McManagie, whom I gave a glass of brandy. The night was cold and he is in the habit of taking it. I forbade Wallace having anything to do with election. Never gave any money to Job Wilbur. I recommended Chapman for appointment to a Cutter. He is a good seaman. Had conversation with H. and W. J. Gilbert and W. J. M. Hamilton. Object was to get Gilbert or myself to resign. I did not go to priest about election.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APRIL 6, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Spring Stock.	J. L. Black.
Sole Leather.	do.
Hats.	do.
Sackville Steam Tannery.	do.
Hides Wound.	do.
Farm for sale.	do.
Shoe Nails and Tacks.	S. E. Foster.
Morgan's Sale.	N. Hallett.
Rats & Cops.	C. & E. Everett.
Scotch Caps.	do.
Red Clover Seed.	T. Barker & Sons.
Timothy Seed.	do.
House Cleaning, &c.	do.
Ice.	W. S. Calhoun.
Little Wagon.	do.
Barnwood.	Wm. Delahant.
Grass Seeds.	Dickson & Bowser.
Radders.	do.
Stations.	do.
Drugs, Clothing, &c.	do.
Salted Fishes, &c.	do.

THE McNAB CASE.

We have not space at our command to give lengthy details of this affair, which has excited so much attention in Halifax, and brought before Parliament in Ottawa.

It appears Peter McNab, son of Hon. Mr. McNab, has for some time past been pressing Dr. Tupper, who was a friend of his father, for an appointment to some office. This he did not get. The Local Government of the day introduced a Bill, to the Assembly, disfranchising Dominion Officials, and the vote of the Hon. Mr. McNab was important to secure its passage through the Legislative Council. Matters being in this state, Mr. Peter McNab, called upon Dr. Wickwire, with whom he was on intimate terms, and represented that Amund and McEllely wished his father to resign, so they might fill up the Council and carry this measure, and offered to give him (Peter) an office worth \$200 a year for his father doing so. That his father had no desire to vote for the Government Bill, and his only reason for his doing so, was on his (Peter's) interest, and they both were desirous of being relieved of the pressure of the Local Government. Upon this Dr. Wickwire telegraphed to Dr. Tupper, who engaged to carry out anything P. C. Hill did. Mr. McNab in the mean time was in communication with Amund and Wilkins, and by their intrigues; McNab by pledging his word of honor they should be returned after being shown his father's gift possession of written pledges, from Dr. Parker, Hon. James McDonald and Mr. Daley. These written documents were at once transferred to Amund and Wilkins, upon a giving or pledging to give McNab an office, who are using them for political purposes. Jones brought the matter before Parliament, where it has been taken up very warmly by the opposition, and no result has been yet arrived at.

There is a display of intense indignation by the Government press, as if such a thing as corruption was never heard of in Nova Scotia politics. This, however, was to be expected, as both Amund and Wilkins were aiding McNab in his trickery, but from what is said of McNab's antecedents nothing else might have been expected. Had McNab been possessed of any of the feelings of a man he would have scorned to be made the tool of Wilkins, and Amund to injure the friends he had induced to assist him. Wilkins and Amund for party purposes, joined him in a miserable intrigue in which they would have been ashamed of having their names connected if in any other business, save politics, and Dr. Tupper and his friends are rightly served in being willing to appoint to a Government office a fellow, their organ, the Colonist, calls a good bird, a sneak, a betrayer of trust, a wretched fellow, who was understood to be struggling towards a better life.

We are glad this matter is before the public, as it brings to light the influences which determine the patronage of both Dominion and Local Governments, and will do something to prevent the outrages perpetrated upon the country by appointments to office; appointments made without reference to the character or fitness of the official, but simply to obtain a passing support to the Government over some hostile vote.

HEMLOCK EXTRACT.—Extract of Hemlock Bark is manufactured to a large extent at Poonook, Hants Co., N. S., at the mills of Messrs. Johnson and Goodell. The mill is capable of producing from 120 to 200 barrels of extract per week, worth in Boston \$29 per barrel. The Windsor Mail says there is enough bark in Hants Co. to work twenty mills for fifty years. There is an unlimited demand for it.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OPENING OF LEGISLATURE!

Government has Working Majority!

Botsford and Bliss both acting Clerks!

FREDERICTON, April 5.

The House opened in very quiet manner at 3 p. m. The attendance of visitors very small, indeed. A number of Members of both Houses being absent.

The speech contained nothing which was not in that of the February Session. Whittits moved the reply, and Phillips seconded it.

King moved bill to incorporate parish of Portland. A number of Committees were appointed, after which House adjourned.

Government are said to have a good working majority.

Botsford and Bliss both acted as clerks of Council. Bliss, handing Governor's speech to speaker, and Botsford reading speech in the Council.

OTTAWA.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OTTAWA, April 6.

Senate sat late and passed Columbia Resolutions, years 38, says 21: Contents, Botsford, Dyer, Mitchell, non-contents, McElliott, Odell, Stevens, Wally, Whit.

In Commons, Schultz and Delorme of Manitoba were introduced. Latter a half breed. Long discussion about degree of his lands. McDougall moved to adopt four feet, eight and a half, 14 ft, years 75, says 78. He moved another amendment to adopt four instead of steel rails, lost, says 62, years 88. After recess a large number unopposed measures advanced. A stage long discussion followed on militia estimates, but all passed without division.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM EUROPE.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

VERSAILLES, April 5th, Later.

Mr. Proust has issued an order to prefects: "The Insurgents have not a decisive check. Our troops have captured the Redoubt at Chatillon with 2,000 prisoners. Florentin and Dural are dead and Henry a prisoner. Communists resigned and A-sy been imprisoned by his own followers. Government is happy to inform you of this state of affairs which it has effected."

Information just received of a bloody engagement between Government troops and Nationalists at Manselieu. After severe fighting the former carried the railway station. Be the fact ten hours, when the Communists displayed the flag of truce and surrendered.

LOUIS, April 5th, Later.

In battle of the Paris-Genoa Road, the Communists the right wing of the army support. Gen. Dural commanded the Genoa and Gen. Leclerc the left. Left and centre suffered most severely, but were protected in retreat by Forces of Communists. Nationalists badly organized and only had a limited supply of ammunition. Many tried to return to Paris, but the gates were shut and men were posted on ramparts who threatened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter Paris.

Coldest at Lebas Meadow bloody. Fling of batteries of artillery from Versailles army is pronounced fully equal to German bombardment.

Army Corps received orders to hold itself in readiness to march on Paris. Reign of terror continues in the city.

National troops massed in large numbers between Blamont and Issy. Skirmishes have taken place. A battle is anticipated.

We made some remarks last week on the conversion of Mr. Smith to Confederate principles and to his becoming sufficiently a Government supporter to control and dispense Government patronage. Mr. Smith's change of sentiment late not been much talked about in his constituency, but kept for a long in the more congenial atmosphere of Ottawa, still the change was apparently none the less sure and complete. We were not therefore, quite prepared for another grand change of base; for the hostility he has developed a few days past, towards the Government, after having enjoyed their confidence and accepted their favors. We imagined for a moment, that on becoming better acquainted with the Government, and seeing in all its deformity, and rottenness his pure mind recoiled at the corruption disclosed and he withdrew himself from so foul an influence, and mapped out for himself a course of many independence. Unfortunately however, for this surmising, the rumor comes down from Ottawa about the same time as news of Mr. Smith's last hop that Mr. Tilley does not intend to accept at present the Governorship of British Columbia, and will not vacate his seat for some New Brunswick Member to step into place and power.

Local and Provincial News.

The N. S. Legislature prorogued on Tuesday.

The Census enumerators have commenced their work.

A DISAGREABLE north easterly snow storm prevailed yesterday.

The traffic over the Fredericton Railway is three times greater than the previous season.

The Medical Society of Quebec has decided not to parade themselves at the head of funeral processions.

Our Market Report which has been discontinued during the winter months will be resumed next week. It is crowded out this week.

NEW CHURCH.—The Reformed Presbyterians are preparing to erect a new Church at Murray's Corner, Botsford.

FROM BOTSFORD.—The straits are entirely open, and shipping is passing up and down. The first vessel of the season arrived at Charlottetown on Sunday last.

The Rev. Thos. Todd has been on a lecturing tour on temperance in the eastern part of the County, and has fully sustained his well-earned reputation as an effective speaker.

The Herbert-Hamington Scrutiny Case closed yesterday afternoon. The speeches of the Counsel will be given next week. The Judge and the Counsel left this morning, by train. Of course the decision is deferred.

ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at Kent. Captain of Carleton, on 22nd inst. Mr. Hunter Cox was found dead under his sled about an hour after he had left his home to haul wool. Supposed he had fallen off the front of the load.

EXEMPTATION.—J. W. Chapman has been appointed in place of Jos. Lamb, resigned, at Dorchester; Thos. Ester in place of Bradley Ester, at Westmorland Point; and Peter McSweeney in place of S. Legeve, at Moncton.

IMPROVEMENT.—Governor Halden of North Carolina has been appointed by a High Court of Impeachment of his State, and found guilty, deprived of his office and rendered incapable of holding any public office.

ON 21st ult. at Bermuda a Sergeant and two artilleymen were wounded by the explosion of a shell about being used. The next morning Sergeant Instructor Jas. Crombie committed suicide; imbruing or knowing he was the cause of the accident.

A SHIPPING list of vessels owned either wholly or partially in Cumberland, N. S. and registered there, will be found on first page.

Vessels registered at Parisboro, 69, tonnage 8,517; vessels registered at Pugwash, 17, tonnage 1,171. Total number, 86; tonnage, 9,721.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—Province of New Brunswick, No. 5 Company, Sackville, 71 Battalion. To be Captain: Lieutenant David Blackburn Lindsay, V. B., vice B. Botsford, whose resignation is hereby accepted. To be Lieutenant: Sergeant John M. Blair, M. S. Vice Lindsay, promoted.

MR. CHAPMAN.—Druggist, King street, had just added another warehouse to his facilities for doing business. We are pleased to observe this as an indication of progress, and trust he may be obliged to make a similar enlargement every year, and not only that, but have them all well filled with goods.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the "Gleaner" that on 16th inst. a man named Wm. McLanaghan with a load of salt and a passenger named Wm. Charlmer, drove into the open water while crossing the mouth of the Bay du Vin river. The man managed to escape, but Mrs. Charlmer was drowned and her body has not been recovered yet.

FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in Tiddens Alley, near Jno. Walker & Co's. store. Before the flames were subdued the following buildings were destroyed: Wooden building belonging to Walker estate; Ship Chandlery, Jno. Walker & Co.; two-story brick building belonging to Moses Lawrence, insured for \$1,200; two-story wooden building and boarding house of J. McNamara; two-story wooden building and abck, Jas. Harris; brick ceased three-story building, Geo. Bell. Besides these there was a large amount of stock destroyed. Total loss about \$50,000. Insured for \$30,000.—About two o'clock on Sunday morning Calvin Church (Rev. Mr. Houston's) was discovered to be on fire at its north eastern end. The flames spread and soon destroyed it, despite the efforts of the fire engines. It had cost some \$15,000.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

British Columbia Debate.

Jones of Halifax moved an amendment to British Columbia Resolutions that the Pacific Railway would press too heavily on the resources of Canada. He said that the addition of \$100,000,000 to our debt would deter P. E. Island and Newfoundland from joining. Morris denied that \$100,000,000 would be required. With out a Railway the North West would be locked up. The money was not required to be voted now and the House would be master of the situation. Galt denounced resolutions as a reckless project, and drew a picture of the growing extravagance of the Dominion. Magill opposed resolutions as a violation of the principle of representation by population. The working expenses and repairs of Pacific Road would be \$14,000,000 annually over receipts.—Anglin made a bitter and powerful speech criticizing Tilley and Hincks, denouncing resolutions, and was shocked at Morris' suggestion that we could repudiate obligation to complete the road.

MARCH 31.—Mackenzie's amendment lost, the vote was 68 to 85.—Anglin, Bolton, Barpee, Terris, Sam'l and Wallace voted for, and Costigan, Gray, Renaud, and Tilley against. Carmichael, Jones, Killam, and Chipman voted straight through against the Government. Pearson was absent. Savary, Hand, E. M. McDonald, Cameron, Ray, Coffin, McKeagney and Campbell voted for the Government. The opposition moved a number of amendments to destroy those parts of the resolutions giving British Columbia six representatives when population was only 10,000, and against the payment of \$100,000 annually for Columbia lands.

APRIL 1.—McKenzie opposed the second reading of British Columbia Bill on the ground that the terms are unreasonable and unjust. Tupper defended them. Government sustained 87 to 68. Galt moved that consideration be postponed till 3rd. He considered Railway should be built by a company aided by a subsidy and land grant, and bound to complete it in ten years. Cartier stated their policy to build the road by a company with a large land grant and very small subsidy. A violent and bitter debate took place between Cartier and Langevin and Holton and Montreal members extending into Sunday morning on a parcel of land bordering on Lacine Canal in E. N.

APRIL 2.—Cartier stated that Government would endeavor to prorogue on Saturday. Cartwright moved a resolution that the total and precipitate withdrawal of all garrisons and munitions of war from British North America prior to its perfect consolidation is calculated to exert much meanings in the minds of colonists. He contrasted the promptitude with which Great Britain punished Abyssinia for outrages with the lax manner in which English raiders and Scot numbers had been treated. Blanchet moved to secure telegraphs for reporting the Parliamentary debates.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

MARCH 29.

Bank of France has advanced 500,000 francs to the Insurgents. Prussians are concentrating at Lille. Picket firing last night between Government forces and Nationalists on the road between Paris and Versailles. The Paris Committee have ordered the formation of a large force. It has been in correspondence with Bismarck. It offered to pay part of the indemnity due to the Germans. The Government is organizing a trustworthy force which will be ready in eight days for a march on Paris.

MARCH 30.—Remondet, the Bourbon interests are united, with Count de Cambilly at their head. They are preparing a constitution modelled after that of England. The Judges have fled from Paris. Manufacturers at Paris are resuming work. Government after consultation with Generals Ducrot, Clausen, and Trochu decided on plan of attack on Paris. Chavette has armed 8,000 Bretons who are at the disposal of the Government.

MARCH 31.—30,000 people have left Paris within ten days. Its appearance is daily more sad. The gravest apprehensions are felt in all quarters. Measures of proscription are secretly enforced everywhere. The word "Guillotine" is in every one's mouth. Insurrection in Marseilles is dying out.

All is consternation. The watchword of the communes is death to the rich, to land owners, and priests. Decrees confiscating church property are prepared. Many persons have been arrested. The guillotines will soon be erected, and inmates of many houses have been marked for death.

APRIL 1.—Latest French advices report that Versailles government has completed arrangements for moving against Paris. The troops will move simultaneously—with the Germans along the line by Montmorency and Bercy. Learning this the commune resolved to march on Versailles with 30,000 National Guards, via Montmorency and Camargary where an infantry line is stationed on over-coming and fraternising with these they intend proceeding to Versailles

and disperse the Assembly.

APRIL 2.—The Commune has forced loans from five insurance companies of Paris. Communication with Paris has been suspended. The city is now perfectly isolated, and fears of another famine are entertained. Thiers has paid commutation of indemnity. The "Citizen" proposes abolition of indemnity of property, and the "Citizen" approves. Scents, with women, defeated the insurgents at Narbonne and captured their leaders. The Commune in Paris is divided, agitated and powerless. The Assembly is sitting tranquilly at Versailles. Government troops have routed 10,000 Nationalists and driven them into the city. Rochefort, in behalf of the Commune, calls on the central committee to abdicate.

APRIL 3.—Fighting between the Government troops and the Communists has continued since Saturday evening when Fortess Valerian opened fire on the Nationalists. The fighting was sharp. The Nationalists were driven into Courbevoie, where they fought for some time, protected by the houses, but were shelled out and fell back to the bridge at Neuilly where they kept up a hot fusillade and were forced to retire from the position. Then they withdrew in Paris and shut the gates. The Government troops shot their prisoners as rebels. Nine hundred defeated insurgents at Narbonne captured with their leaders. Bismarck has formed three divisions. The Nationalists is not paid by the 15th, 80,000 francs will enter Paris to suppress the revolution and will remain there until the money is paid. Three Victoria visited Napoleon at Chislehurst to day. A Paris despatch of Sunday morning says fighting was going on all Saturday night. Two thousand National Guards marched on Courbevoie and were met by Gen. Darms and Gardes Forestiers. The captain of the latter galloped up waving his hat, intending to address the Communists, when a zone with that body shot him dead. A general action followed. The guns of fort Valerian swept the road towards the Communists. The Nationalists retired from the city. It is said that King William has tendered 80,000 Germans to Thiers' Government. Marshal McMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army. The Paris commune have issued a decree arming Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufayre, Simon, and put them before a tribunal of the people, and ordering their properties seized. Another decree pronounces separation of Church and State, suppresses religious bodies and abolishes national property.

A great battle was fought yesterday outside of Paris. One hundred thousand Nationalists in three corps, with two hundred guns, marched via Montmorency, Issy and Neuilly, destined for Versailles, when they were attacked by the Government troops and a heavy fire from Fort Valerian and other batteries. Twelve thousand Nationalists are reported killed, wounded and missing, including several of their principal officers.

All accounts agree the defeat was disastrous to the Insurgents. A Versailles despatch of today says the army of Versailles surrounds Paris and under elaborate in France established head. In the Assembly to day, Thiers said that the Government would deal harshly with the ringleaders of the Insurrection, but leniently with their dupes. The remark was received with applause.

THOUSANDS OF PROMISING YOUTH, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their system with Low's Peruvian Syrup as an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

ON Friday night last the pupils of Mr. Joseph Cahill's school at Pointe a Barre gave a literary entertainment. Quite a number were present and dialogues, recitations, &c., enlivened the occasion.

DIED.

At Toronto, England, on the 4th inst. Mr. Charles H. Wood, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, died of Cholera. He was a native of Vermont, Nova Scotia, in the 17th year of his age. Mr. Wood came to this Island about four months since, hoping that our mild climate would have the effect of checking a fever, the progress of that treacherous disease from which he was suffering. But neither climate, nor the best medical advice and attention, could under the circumstances be of any avail.—Bermuda Gazette.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SACKVILLE.—Arrived Friday 24 sch Ebro, Capt. Laurion; Left Friday, Buck: 27th. Bickford, Mitchell.

Clear'd 26th, sch Bickford, Mitchell. St. Andrew, 31st, 26th, Estabrooks, St. John; 1st May, Buck, St. Andrew; 4th 1st Ebro, Laurion.

Sld from Havana 17th, brig Nova, Whitlam, for New York; from Cardenas 10th, brig Nova, Whitlam, for New York; from Cardenas 10th, brig Nova, Whitlam, for New York; from Cardenas 10th, brig Nova, Whitlam, for New York.

Spoken 3rd ult, lat 50 N, lon 12 W, bark H. Higgins, for Bremen.

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SEWING MACHINES ?

THE FLORENCE
IS the greatest novelty in Sewing Machines!
THE FLORENCE
IS the only Machine that makes four

THE FLORENCE
IS the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction, having a reversible feed.

THE FLORENCE
IS the only Machine having a self-adjusting shuttle tension.

THE FLORENCE
HAS an improved Henner, making any width of hem, and will hem anything and make perfect corners.

THE FLORENCE
MAKES a gather and sews it to a band
 at one operation, perfectly; (un-
 qualified in this).
THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE
FASTENS the end of a seam better and quicker than a seamstress can.
THE FLORENCE

Is in operation every hour of the day and ladies are invited to call and examine it at

J. D. LAWLOR'S,
Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada,
365 Notre Dame st., Montreal, and
82 King Street, St. John N.

Specimens at the residence
the REV. THOS. TODD, Sackville
N. B., Where any kind of Machine
can be obtained.

Nute's Combined Spinner.

PATENTED --- 1-870

THIS is one of the most useful Spinning

1 Wheels invented. It is Quill Wheel Clock Reel, Spinning Wheel, and Swift all combined. By means of a clamp, can be attached to a table or stand, and used in either a standing or sitting posture. It is quite an ornamental piece of furniture, but when not in use, if desired, can be folded up and laid away in a Bureau.

drawer. It spins faster and better than any of the old wheels now in use, and with one half the labor.

J. & A. PETERS,
Proprietors.

N. B.—Duly authorised Agents are now visiting all parts of the country with a view to introducing this improved system of spinning.

Testimonials.

MR. S. PETERS: Sir—I can spin on
of the Combined Spinners fourteen kn

MRS. W. TINGLEY.
Pontefract.

MR. S. PETERS: I have one of the Combined Spinners, and like it very well. I can spin ten skeins per day. The yarn is superior to that made with the old wheels.

Codfish. Codfish.
200 Q TFS Table Codfish, 70
 Lang., at lowest rates.
BARBOUR BROS
 9 & 10 South W

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

The reputation of this celebrated medicine is derived from its cures of many of which are marvellous. It is



Serulolous poison is one of the most dangerous enemies of our race. Often, this unseen antagonist of the organism undermines the constitution and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases without exciting a suspicion of its presence. It seems to breed infection throughout the body, then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly transforms into one or other of its hideous forms, either

cess may be suddenly deposited in the heart, or lungs, or liver, or the livid eruptions on some part of the body. Hence the rational use of a little of this *Sarsaparilla*, visible even when no active symptoms appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*:
1. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptive and visible forms of Scrofulous disease. All the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Eczema, Nephritis, and the various Uterous affections of the female, and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Hereditary Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required to subdue the obstinate mania by any means, but the effect of this is more rapid.

the complaint. *Lencorrhoea or Whites, Hemorrhoids, and Female Discharges*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by this purifying and invigorating effect. Minute quantities for each case are found in our Almanac, dispensed gratis. *Rheumatism and Gout*, caused by accumulations of extraneous in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Complaints, Torpority, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice*, when

Those who are *Languid and Tired, Indigent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Prostration, Fever*, or any of the symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

H. L. SPENCE
Saint John, N. B.

General Agent for Maritime Pro

100

said I would invite some of the people to go to Carpenters. He said not on his account. Witness said no arrangements or terms for votes and loot. He and a number of others were in at H's to dinner after close of poll. Turner and Chapman were in and out of Hamilton's office on Election day.

MAY 31.
resumed. Mr. Chapman and myself went to Shediac on Sunday. Had been there twice during the canvass. Hon Mr. Hamilton told us there must be no treating or money spent. Mr. Chapman and I said very little about election going there. I accommodated my own friends—brothers-in-law—son Hamilton and pollsters. Don't know how many houses were at my place those days. There were several strangers at my house on Election day: a boy in Mr. W. J. M. Hamilton's employ, one Billeau and two others whom I don't remember. Cross examined. Never had authority to act for Respondent.

STEPHEN M. PALMER
sworn. Supported Mr. H. Live at Carpenter's Hotel. Don't know that Carpenter's House was open for Hamilton's friends. Some people drinking, some paid, some did not. Don't remember making arrangements with R. A. Chapman and Respondent for election. Sent no one to Carpenter's for dinner or drinks on election day. I treated and was treated. Never heard R. A. Chapman or Ald. Chapman say Carpenter's was an open house. No money spent to my knowledge. Know of no letters by Respondent or friends. Think I have seen Mr. H. treat at Carpenter's. Some twenty-five or thirty of us were at Hamilton's on the evening of polling day. Cross examined. I understood as law was very strict no money would be used. Was not authorized by Mr. H. to do anything. Suspected there was bribery at Wilbur's. Went into dining room door saw a man there who enquired for G. Gilbert as there were men going in and getting dinner who had no right to.

JOHN HAMILTON
of Botsford sworn. Respondent called at my place, a fortnight or so before Election. Cannot recollect conversation. Agreed to support him. Had no correspondence by letter or telegraph. Respondent asked me to his house on nomination day. Went after speeches. Had nothing to eat or drink. Most strangers there. Gave me 12 lots. Had no arrangements with the Hamiltons about providing teams or refreshments for my parish. Was at the polls in Respondent's interest. (Q.) Did you yourself make any arrangements for bringing voters to polling? Witness asked Judge whether to answer or not. After long arguments by Messrs. Palmer and Morrison the Judge decided that cannot compel to answer. Had a conversation with Palmer told him what evidence should be.

JOHN HAMILTON
got \$10 or \$12 from Gus. Hamilton at Election. Respondent told me Gus would be there. My team had Hamilton's flag. The question was asked: did you send for him? Witness not obliged to, did not answer. Knew of no open house. Saw no money paid Holahan. Saw \$5 paid John Miles: \$2 George Taylor. \$1 Jerome St. Lawrence and one to Mr. McMorris. Witness declined to answer, whether these sums were connected with Election? Had \$200 of my own on the ground. Spent about \$15 of it. Know of no liquor obtained from Hamilton. Augustus Hamilton did not ask me for money. Cross Examined. Had no authority from Hamilton. He did not tell me that Gus had. Know of no liquor on the ground before close of the poll except Gilbert. Hamilton said we must not spend money. McMorris, Stiles, Sweeney and Taylor who got money were always for Hamilton. Two signed Gilbert's petition down there.

W. B. DEACON
sworn: Old Mr. Hamilton, asked me to support his son. He challenged votes at the Election. Cross Examined. Was for Gilbert. Any elector can challenge votes.

JOHN TAYLOR
sworn: Was for Fawcett, but friendly to Hamilton. Heard Smith's party were deceiving Fawcett. Chapman and I concluded that Fawcett ought to know the deception, and I went to see and tell him. Never hinted to Fawcett, paying his expenses: had no authority to offer him. Cross Examined. Fawcett is not a man to be bribed. Smith's party after deserting Fawcett, deserted Holstead for Gilbert.

C. COLLIER
testified that he spent no money at election and knew of none being spent. He paid for his dinner at Carpenter's. Declined to say whether he promised to pay for bringing voters from Dover. Chapman gave him thirty dollars at one time and \$7 at another for produce. Would not swear he credited the last before he heard of these proceedings.

WM. LAWRENCE
sworn. Saw Respondent at polling day in conversation with R. A. Chapman, and pull something out of his pocket like a pocket book and something like money pass between them. Saw Chapman take people up to Respondent's office floor, go in, come out, and go over with them to Carpenter's. Carpenter told him in the

morning that his house was open for Hamilton. Cross Examined. I was in Gilbert's interest and not friendly to Hamilton.

JOHN H. BATHMAN
Shediac sworn. Live at Respondent's father's house, Shediac. Was at Dorchester Nomination day, came from Shediac with some others. Did not pay for the drive. Witness took his father and Rich. Bell to polling place and gave them a quarter after they had voted, to treat themselves with. Canvassed for Respondent. Cross Examined. Had no authority from Respondent to canvass. Paid no money for election purposes. Re-examined. If Respondent was not and I don't know what I was doing for him.

APRIL 3.
Judge issued a warrant for J. L. Harris. Mr. Bathman stated that he and J. L. Harris would come if telegraphed for that they had been previously in attendance.

WM. S. LAWRENCE
sworn. Saw R. A. Chapman on polling day, came along near Hamilton's store with some men whom he gave in charge of Albert Chapman saying: "Go in there, boys, and you will get something that will warm you inside and out." Witness went into Carpenter's with them. Laid drink, nobody paid. Cross Examined. Did not canvass for Gilbert. Gave tickets of Gilbert's to electors. Wesley Chapman and R. A. Chapman said they would believe Wesley Chapman on oath.

Mr. Gilbert asked an adjournment till four o'clock, on account of the absence of Messrs. Harris. Court adjourned till two.

JOHN FAWCETT
sworn. Had been put in Nomination. Refused because he thought he could not be elected. Had no communication with Respondent and his family respecting his resignation. Had no offer from them.

THURGOODER GAYSON
of Shediac sworn. As witness drunk, but little of his evidence was given.

PATRICK TAYLOR
of Cape Bald sworn. Arranged with one of the Hamiltons to take voters to Botsford. Took four voters and got \$1 from Gus. Hamilton and \$1 from Lorang Niles. Saw Jno. Niles give his son-in-law, Welsh, a £5 note to go and get liquor.

WM. S. BATHMAN
of Shediac sworn. Mr. Hamilton, Sr. asked me to vote for his son. Did so. Drove him to his house after polling. One or two dozen people there. Plenty to drink. Received no money and no promises of any.

This closed the case of the prosecution. Mr. Morrison claimed the right to place L. Harris and A. L. Chapman on the stand when they arrived. Mr. Palmer protested against this claim, and moved for a dismissal of the petition on the grounds that it is illegally instituted, that petitioner is disqualified as a candidate therefore the petition is out of court; the petition has been carried by the crimes of clannishness and maintenance. Mr. Gibbs then offers the expenses and not the Respondent. And that the charges in the petition have not in any case been made out.

The Judge would not grant a nonsuit. He was not sure but that there was some evidence from Dorchester, Botsford and Moncton.

THE DEFENCE
opened by Mr. Palmer calling John Niles who testified he advised Hamilton, but from the first at to whom he had taken him on nomination day, would he take \$100 and retire. He said he would not take \$1,500. Made him no offer. (Had no authority to do so from Hamilton.) I sent Welsh for some rum on polling day, which I distributed to all hands, no matter who they voted for. Got money from John Hamilton for it. Never got money from Hamilton or any one else for election.

HON. H. HAMILTON
sworn: Made no offer to Sylvain P. Beaudreau. I am in the habit of treating. Did not treat an elector of election. Made no offer to R. C. Soud about bringing voters from Moncton. My sons always come home on Christmas. The Carpenter tea was to bring them through.

D. L. HAMILTON
sworn. An independent. The only money I spent was my travelling expenses. I had no agents. I knew of no dinner tickets, or of any arrangements for dinners until I saw it in the Petition. Made no promises except in local politics. Knew nothing of R. A. Chapman spending money. When Wesley Chapman spoke to me about money I did not refer him to R. A. Chapman. It was Dalton who after the petition closed instructed my speech and asked the crowd to go to drink. I did not treat anybody except off McMonagle, whom I gave a glass of brandy. The night was cold and he is in the habit of taking it. I feared Walsh having anything to do with election. Never gave any money to John Wilbur. I recommended Chapman for appointment to a cutter. He is a good seaman. Had conversation with H. and W. J. Gilbert and W. J. M. Hamilton. Object was to get Gilbert or myself to resign. I did not go to priest about election.

MANITOWA. The Manitoba Legislature met on 15th March. Joseph Royal, a Frenchman, was elected speaker. Various measures relating to Railway and telegraphic extension, Courts, &c., were promised.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APRIL 6, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Spring Stock.	J. L. Black.
Sole Leather.	do.
Hats.	do.
Sackville Steam Tannery.	do.
Hides Wanted.	do.
Farm for sale.	S. R. Foster.
Stocks and Tacks.	H. Baker.
Mortgage Sale.	C. & E. Everett.
Hats & Caps.	do.
Red Clover Seed.	T. Barker & Sons.
Timothy Seed.	do.
House Cleaning, &c.	W. S. Callahan.
Paint.	do.
Little Wanzers.	do.
Borerswood.	Wm. Delahant.
Grain Seeds.	Dickson & Bowser.
Railroad.	do.
Sackville.	do.
Shediac, &c.	do.
Shediac, &c.	do.

THE McNAB CASE.

We have not space at our command to give lengthy details of this affair, which has excited so much attention in Halifax, and brought before Parliament in Ottawa.

It appears Peter McNab, son of Hon. Mr. McNab, has for some time past been pressing Dr. Tupper, who was a friend of his father, for an appointment to some office. This he did not get. The Local Government the other day introduced a Bill, to the Assembly, disfranchising Dominion Officials, and the vote of the Hon. Mr. McNab was important to secure its passage through the Legislative Council. Matters being in this state, Mr. Peter McNab called upon Dr. Wickwire, with whom he was on intimate terms, and represented that Amund and McElroy wished his father to resign, so they might fill up the Council and carry this measure, and offered to give him (Peter) an office worth \$600 a year for his father doing so. This his father had no desire to vote for the Government Bill, and his only reason for his doing so, was on his (Peter's) interest, and they both were desirous of being relieved of the pressure of the Local Government. Upon this Dr. Wickwire telegraphed to Dr. Tupper, who engaged to carry out anything P. C. Hilliard. Mr. McNab in the mean time was in communication with Amund and Wilkins, and by their instigation, McNab by pledging his word of honor they should be returned after being shown his father's got possession of written pledges, from Dr. Parker, Hon. James McDonald and Mr. Daley. These written documents were at once transferred to Amund and Wilkins, upon a giving or pledging to give McNab an office, who are using them for political purposes. Jones brought the matter before Parliament, where it has been taken up very warmly by the opposition, and no result has been yet arrived at.

There is a display of intense indignation by the Government press, as if such a thing as corruption was never heard of in Nova Scotia politics. This however was to be expected, as both Amund and Wilkins were aiding McNab in his trickery; but from what is said of McNab's antecedents nothing else might have been expected. Had McNab been possessed of any of the feelings of a man he would have scorned to be made the tool of Wilkins and Amund to injure the friends he had induced to assist him. Wilkins and Amund for party purposes, joined him in a miserable intrigue in which they would have been ashamed of having their names connected in any other business, save politics, and Dr. Tupper and his friends are rightly served in being willing to appoint to a Government office a fellow, the *Colombist* calls a good bird, a sneak, a betrayer of trust, a wretched fellow, who was understood to be struggling towards a better life.

We are glad this matter is before the public, as it brings to light the influences which determine the passage of both Dominion and Local Governments, and will do something to prevent the outrages perpetrated upon the appointments made without reference to the character or fitness of the official, but simply to obtain passing support to the Government over some hostile vote.

HENRIK EXTRACT.—Extract of Henrik Bark is manufactured to a large extent at Pothook, Hants Co., N. S., at the mills of Messrs. Johnson and Goodell. The mill is capable of producing from 120 to 200 barrels of extract per week, worth in Boston \$20 per barrel. The *Windsor Mail* says there is enough bark in Hants Co. to work twenty mills for fifty years. There is an unlimited demand for it.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OPENING OF LEGISLATURE!

Government has Working Majority!

Botsford and Bliss both acting Clerks!

FREDERICTON, April 5.

The House opened in very quiet manner at 3 p.m. The attendance of visitors very small. Indeed, a number of Members of both Houses being absent.

The speech contained nothing which was not in that of the February Session. Tibbits moved the reply, and Phillips seconded it. King moved bill to incorporate parish of Portland. A number of Committees were appointed, after which House adjourned.

Government are said to have a good working majority. Botsford and Bliss both acted as clerks of Council. Bliss handing Governor's speech to speaker, and Botsford reading speech in the Council.

OTTAWA.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OTTAWA, April 6.

Senate sat late and passed Columbia Resolutions, years 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

In Commons Schultz and Delorme of Manitoba were introduced. Letter of a day. Long discussion about language of Botsford. McDougall moved to adopt four feet, eight and a half, 14 ft, 15 ft, 16 ft, 17 ft, 18 ft, 19 ft, 20 ft, 21 ft, 22 ft, 23 ft, 24 ft, 25 ft, 26 ft, 27 ft, 28 ft, 29 ft, 30 ft, 31 ft, 32 ft, 33 ft, 34 ft, 35 ft, 36 ft, 37 ft, 38 ft, 39 ft, 40 ft, 41 ft, 42 ft, 43 ft, 44 ft, 45 ft, 46 ft, 47 ft, 48 ft, 49 ft, 50 ft, 51 ft, 52 ft, 53 ft, 54 ft, 55 ft, 56 ft, 57 ft, 58 ft, 59 ft, 60 ft, 61 ft, 62 ft, 63 ft, 64 ft, 65 ft, 66 ft, 67 ft, 68 ft, 69 ft, 70 ft, 71 ft, 72 ft, 73 ft, 74 ft, 75 ft, 76 ft, 77 ft, 78 ft, 79 ft, 80 ft, 81 ft, 82 ft, 83 ft, 84 ft, 85 ft, 86 ft, 87 ft, 88 ft, 89 ft, 90 ft, 91 ft, 92 ft, 93 ft, 94 ft, 95 ft, 96 ft, 97 ft, 98 ft, 99 ft, 100 ft.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM EUROPE.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

VERSAILLES, April 5th.

M. Plead has issued a circular to prefects. The Insurgents have captured the Redoubt at Chartreuse with 2,000 prisoners. Flemons and Dand are dead. A Henry a prisoner. Communists resigned and have been imprisoned by their own followers. Government is happy to inform you of this state of affairs which it has effected.

VERSAILLES, April 5th, Later.
Information just received of a bloody engagement between Government troops and Nationalists at Manselle. After severe fighting the former carried the railway station. By the latest ten hours, when Insurgents displayed the flag of truce and surrendered.

LOAN 68, April 5th.
Inhabitants of Paris, Gen. Bugeat commended the right wing of Communists with Flemons in the rear as support. Gen. Dural commanded the centre and Gen. Eudes the left. Left and centre suffered most severely, but were protected in retreat by the Communists. Nationalists badly organized and only had a limited supply of ammunition.

Many tried to return to Paris, but the gates were shut and men were posted on ramparts who threatened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter Paris.

Consent at Lebas Meadow bloody. Firing of batteries of artillery from Versailles army is pronounced by the German bombardment. Army Corps received orders to hold their ground in readiness to march on Paris. Reign of terror continued in the city.

National troops continued in large numbers between Blamont and Issy. Skirmishes have taken place. A battle is anticipated.

We made some remarks last week on the conversion of Mr. Smith to Confederal principles and to his becoming sufficiently a Government supporter to control and dispense Government patronage. Mr. Smith's change of sentiment has not been much talked about in his constituency, but kept for a long time in the congenial atmosphere of Ottawa, still the change was apparently none the less sure and complete. We were not therefore, quite prepared for another grand change of base; for the hostility he has developed a few days past, towards the Government, after having enjoyed their confidence and accepted their favors. We imagined for a moment, that on becoming better acquainted with the Government, and seeing it in all its defective and rottenness his purblind recoiled at the corruption disclosed, and he withdrew himself from so foul an influence, and mapped out for himself a course of many independence. Unfortunately however, for this surmising, the rumor comes down from Ottawa about the same time as news of Mr. Smith's last hop that Mr. Tilley does not intend to accept at present the Governorship of British Columbia, and will not vacate his seat for some New Brunswick Member to step into place and power.

Local and Provincial News.

The N. S. Legislature prorogued on Tuesday.

The Census enumerators have commenced their work.

A DISAGREABLE north easterly snow storm prevailed yesterday.

The traffic over the Fredericton Railway is three times greater this than the previous season.

The Medical Society of Quebec has decided not to parade themselves at the head of funeral processions.

Our Market Report which has been discontinued during the winter months will be resumed next week. It is crowded out this week.

NEW CHURCH.—The Reformed Presbyterians are preparing to erect a new Church at Murray's Corner, Botsford.

From Botsford.—The straits are entirely open, and shipping is passing up and down. The first vessel of the season arrived at Charlottetown on Sunday last.

The Rev. Thos. Todd has been on a lecturing tour on temperance in the eastern part of the County, and has fully sustained his well-earned reputation as an effective speaker.

The Herbert-Hamilton Scrutiny Case closed yesterday afternoon. The speeches of the Council will be given next week. The Judge and the Council left this morning by train. Of course the decision is deferred.

ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at Kent, County of Carleton, on 22nd inst. Mr. Hunter Cox was found dead under his sled about an hour after he had left his home to haul wood. Supposed he had fallen off the front of the load.

EMPLOYMENT.—J. W. Chapman has been appointed in place of Jos. Lamb, resigned, at Dorchester. Thos. Elder in place of Bradley Elder, at Westmorland Point; and Peter McSweeney in place of S. Legere, at Moncton.

IMPROVEMENT.—Governor Hodge of North Carolina has been appointed a High Court of Impeachment of his State, and found guilty, deprived of his office and rendered incapable of holding any public office.

On 21st ult. at Beaulieu a Sergeant and two artillerymen were wounded by the explosion of a shell about being used. The next morning Sergeant Instructor Jas. Crombie committed suicide; imagining or knowing he was the cause of the accident.

A SHIPPING list of vessels owned either wholly or partially in Cumberland, N. S., and registered there, will be found on first page.

Vessels registered at Parisboro, 69, tonnage 8,517; vessels registered at Poughwash, 17, tonnage 1,174. Total number, 86; tonnage, 9,721.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—Province of New Brunswick. No. 5. *Company, Sackville, 71 Battalion.* To be Captain: Lieutenant David Blackburn Lindsay, V. B. Vice B. Botsford, whose resignation is hereby accepted. To be Lieutenant: Sergeant John M. Blair, M. S. Vice Lindsay, promoted.

MR. CHAMBLER, Druggist, King street, had just added another warehouse to his facilities for doing business. We are pleased to observe this as an indication of progress, and trust he may be obliged to make a similar enlargement every year, and not only that, but have them all well filled with goods.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the "Gleaner" that on 16th inst. a man named Wm. McLanigan with a load of salt and a passenger named Mary Chalmers, drove into the open water while crossing the mouth of the Bay du Vin river. The man managed to escape, but Mrs. Chalmers was drowned and her body has not been recovered yet.

FIRE AT ST. JOX.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in Tiddens Alley, near Jno. Walker & Co's store. Before the flames were subdued the following buildings were destroyed: Wooden building belonging to Walker estate; Ship Chandlery, Jno. Walker & Co.; two-story brick building belonging to Moses Lawrence, insured for \$1,200; two wooden buildings, Wm. Breeze estate; liquor shop and boarding house of J. McNanara; two-story wooden building and stock Jax. Harris; brick case three-story buildings, Allan Bros.; three wooden buildings, Geo. Bell. Besides these there was a large amount of stock destroyed. Total loss about \$50,000. Insured for \$30,000. About two o'clock on Sunday morning Calvin Church (Rev. Mr. Houston's) was discovered to be on fire at its eastern end. The flames spread and soon destroyed it, despite the efforts of the fire engines. It had cost some \$15,000.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

British Columbia Debate.

Jones of Halifax moved an amendment to British Columbia Resolutions that the Pacific Railway would press too heavily on the resources of Canada. He said that the addition of \$100,000,000 to our debt would deter P. E. Island and Newfoundland from joining. Morris denied that \$100,000,000 would be required. With-out a Railway the North West would be locked up. The money was not required to be voted now and the House would be master of the situation. Galt denounced resolutions as a reckless proposal, and drew a picture of the growing extravagance of the Dominion. Magill opposed resolutions as a violation of the principle of representation by population. The working expenses and repairs of Pacific Road would be \$14,000,000 annually over receipts. Anglin made a bitter and powerful speech criticizing Tilley and Hinkles, and was shocked at Morris' suggestion that we could repudiate obligation to complete the road.

MARCH 31.—Mackenzie's amendment lost, the vote was 68 to 85. Anglin, Holton, Burpee, Terris, Smith and Wallace voted-for, and Costigan, Gray, Renaud, and Tilley against. Carmichael, Jones, Kilham, and Chipman voted straight through against the Government. Pearson was absent. Savary, Hand, E. M. McDonald, Cameron, Ray, Coffin, McKenney and Campbell voted with the Government. The opposition moved a number of amendments to destroy those parts of the resolutions giving British Columbia six representatives when population was only 10,000, and against the payment of \$100,000 annually for Columbia lands.

APRIL 1.—McKenzie opposed the second reading of British Columbia Bill on the ground that the terms are unreasonable and unjust. Tupper defended them. Government sustained 87 to 68. Galt moved that consideration be postponed till 3rd. He considered Railway should be built by a company aided by a subsidy and land grant, and found to complete it in ten years. Carter stated their policy to build the road by a company with a large land grant and very small subsidy. A violent and bitter debate took place between Carter and Langevin and Holton and Montreal members extending into Sunday morning on a parcel of land bordering on Lac Beau Canal in.

APRIL 3.—Carter stated that Government would endeavor to procure on Saturday. Cartwright moved a resolution that the total and precipitate withdrawal of all garrisons and munitions of war from British North America prior to its perfect consolidation is calculated to exert much uneasiness in the minds of colonists. He contrasted the promptitude with which Great Britain punished Abyssinia for outrages with the lax manner in which Fenian raiders and scout numbers had been treated. Blanchet moved to secure stenographers for reporting the Parliamentary debates.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS, DE-PATCHE.

France.

MARCH 29.

Bank of France has advanced 500,000 francs to the Insurgents. Prussians are concentrating at Lisle. Picket fighting last night between Government forces and Nationalists on the road between Paris and Versailles. The Paris Committee have ordered the formation of a large force. It has been in correspondence with Bismarck. It offered to pay part of the indemnity due to the Germans. The Government is organizing a trustworthy force which will be ready in eight days for a march on Paris.

MARCH 30.—Renowned that the Bourbon interests are united, with Count de Cambly at their head. They are preparing a constitution modelled after that of England. The Judges have fled from Paris. Manufacturers at Paris are resuming work. Government after consultation with Generals Ducrot, Clauzy, and Trochu decided on plan of attack on Paris. Charetta has roused 8,000 Bretons who are at the disposal of the Government.

MARCH 31.—30,000 people have left Paris within ten days. Its appearance is daily more sad. The gravest apprehensions are felt in all quarters. Measures of proscription are secretly enforced everywhere. The word "Guillotine" is in every one's mouth. Insurrection in Versailles is dying out.

All is consternation. The watchword of the communes is death to the rich, to land owners, and priests. Decrees confiscating church property are prepared. Many persons have been arrested. The guillotines will soon be erected, and inmates of many houses have been marked for death.

APRIL 1.—Latest French advices report the Versailles Government, has completed arrangements for moving against Paris. The troops will move simultaneously—with the Germans along the line by Montmorency and Bercy. Learning this the commune resolved to march on Versailles with 30,000 National Guards, via Montmorency and Cambray where an infantry line is stationed on over-coming and fraternizing with these they intend proceeding to Versailles and disperse the Assembly.

and disperse the Assembly.

APRIL 2.—The Commune has forced loans from five insurance companies of Paris. Communication with Paris has been suspended. The city is now perfectly isolated, and fears of another famine are entertained. Thiers has paid another instalment of indemnity. The "insane" proposes abolition of inheritance of property, and the 17th of People approves. Senatus, with men, defeated the insurgents at Narbonne and captured their leaders. The Commune in Paris is divided, agit and powerless. The Assembly is sitting tranquilly at Versailles. Government troops have routed 10,000 Nationalists, and driven them into the city. Rochefort, in behalf of the Commune, calls on the central committee to abdicate.

APRIL 3.—Fighting between the Government-troops, and the Communists has continued since Saturday evening when Fortress Versailles opened fire on the Nationalists. The fighting was sharp. The Nationalists were driven into Courbevoie, where they fought for some time, protected by the houses, but were chased out and fell back to the bridge which they kept up a hot fusillade and were forced to retire from the position. Then they withdrew in Paris and shut the gates. The Government troops shot their prisoners as rebels. Nine hundred defeated insurgents at Narbonne captured with their leaders. Bismarck has formed Thiers' Government. The Commune will enter Paris to suppress the revolution and will remain there until the money is paid. Queen Victoria visited Napoleon as Christ-lust to day. A Paris despatch of Sunday morning says fighting was going on all Saturday night. Two thousand National Guards marched on Courbevoie and were met by Gen. Darnas and Gardes Equestres. The captured of the latter, called upon waving his hat, intending to address the Communists, when a woman with that body shot him dead. A general action followed. The guns of Fort Versailles swept the road and the Nationalists retreated. The Nationalists retired within the city. It is said that King William has tendered 80,000 Germans to the Government. Marshal McMahon has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army. The Paris commune have issued a decree arming Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufaure, Simon, and put them before a tribunal of the people and ordering their properties seized. Another decree pronounces separation of Church and State, suppresses religious bodies and abolishes national property.

APRIL 4.—The Paris commune was fought yesterday outside of Paris. One hundred thousand Nationalists in three corps, with two hundred guns, marched via Montmorency, Issy and Reuilly, decided for Versailles, when they were attacked by the Government troops and a heavy fire from Fort Valerien and other batteries. Twelve thousand Nationalists are reported killed, wounded and missing, including several of their principal officers. French army. All accounts agree the defeat was disastrous to the Insurgents. A Versailles despatch of today says, the army of Versailles surrounds Paris and order elsewhere in France is established. In the Assembly to-day, Thiers said that the Government would deal harshly with the ringleaders of the Insurrection, the leniently with the dupes. The remark was received with applause.

THOUSANDS OF PROMISING YOUNG men of both sexes, go down to military graves, from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their system with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing element, and is the only preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with the blood.

OS FRIDAY, night last the pupils of Mr. Joseph Chabry, school at Point de la Roche, gave a concert, entertain-ment. Quite a number were present and discharges, recitations, &c., enlivened the occasion.

DIED.

AT TORQUAY, England, on the 4th inst. Mr. Charles H. Wood, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

ON 29th March aged 2 years and 2 weeks, Maria P. infant daughter of John R. Ayer and Isabel Ayer.

AT THE Hamilton Hotel, on the 2nd inst. of consumption, John C. Flint, Esq., a native of Vermont, Nova Scotia, in the 17th year of his age. Mr. Flint came to these Islands about four months since, hoping that our mild climate would have the effect of checking at least the progress of that treacherous disease from which he was suffering. But neither climate, nor the best medical advice and attention, could under the circumstances be of any avail. —*Bermuda Gazette.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

SACKVILLE.—Arrived Friday 21st inst. Capt. Laurison: Lda May, Buck: 7th. Bickford, Mitchell.

CHARTREUSE.—Arrived 21st inst. Capt. Smith: Lda May, Buck: 7th. Bickford, Mitchell. St. Andrews: 31st. Efta, Estabrooks: 31st. John: Lda May, Buck: 7th. Bickford, Mitchell. 1st. Efta, Estabrooks: 31st.

SHED.—Arrived 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Lda May, Buck: 7th. Bickford, Mitchell. St. Andrews: 31st. Efta, Estabrooks: 31st. John: Lda May, Buck: 7th. Bickford, Mitchell. 1st. Efta, Estabrooks: 31st.

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Is the greatest novelty in Sewing Machines!

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Is the only Machine that makes four kinds of stitch, three of which are made on no other Machine.

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Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction, having a reversible feed.

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
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