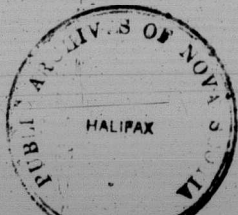


CHIGNECTO POST.



Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co., Publishers.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.

No. 31.

Poetry.

THE SERGEANT OF THE FIFTH.

Of the thick clouds of powder
That rolled the battle's thunder,
The general made report:
"I was at four, and I wounded;
And he told, we held the fort."

And merrily he sang his song,
For his hand was almost strong;
But the general's eye was keen,
And he said, "You're not a seer."
Where his company was quartered,
Turning to his comrades four,
He made merry: "Paradise, General,
Shut and shut have left no more."

There the noble fellow has spent his
Time, and he's almost spent his;
For the general's eye was keen,
And he said, "You're not a seer."
Where his company was quartered,
Turning to his comrades four,
He made merry: "Paradise, General,
Shut and shut have left no more."

"The general merrily
Said, 'You're not a seer.'
Where his company was quartered,
Turning to his comrades four,
He made merry: "Paradise, General,
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With his hand he held the fort,
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Literature.

The Jabez Mearns Papers.

Today, after dinner, Mr. Dick
resumed his interesting incidents
of his life, since the capture of
the fort, which I will endeavor to
recount as fully as possible.

Colonel Monro (said the Major)
the name of Fort Cumberland
the fortress he had captured—a
which was subsequently given
to the town, and afterwards to
county; and during the short
time he had occupied it, every
one he had met, and all his
people he had conquered. All his
were marvellous; for whenever
the soldiers of the Fort gave
the slightest cause, they were
surely of prisoners, if not shot
and killed, or sent to the
straitest of orders were passed
and obeyed, and every pre-
caution taken to prevent the men
from deserting; but their rock-
ets were not a match for the
English, and they were not
able to hold the range of the
fort, or he was liable to
be shot and scalped in every
direction.

Payzant built himself a
house on an island in Malheur Bay,
from Ross Island, on which
there was a settlement. The Indians
there; caught a boy, and forced
to show them where Mr. Payzant
lived. They killed and scalped Pay-
zant, a woman servant, and
the boy, and carried off
Payzant and four children to
their place, where they were disposed
of by ransom.

The fort at Bay Verte, Lieuten-
ant went out with a party of
men in order to get wood,
and was attacked by Indians, who
killed and scalped nine and wounded
the rest.

Men from Fort Cum-
berland had walked down on
the beach, and were attacked by the
Indians, who killed and the other
men were taken prisoner.

And numerous other acts of
cruelty, and as the French and
Indians, and against whom the
government had no

Paris from a Balloon.

In the last number of "London Society" there is a very interesting paper bearing the above title from the pen of W. Thornbury. It gives an account of the walls and the modern fortifications and legends of the gates and ramparts. The article concludes thus:

"If to Louis XIV., the patron of Rameau and Moliere, Paris is indebted for her luxury, it is to the great Napoleon she owes the idea of her fortifications. The 'Citizen King' seriously added by Thiers, led to the carrying out the design in 1831. One hundred and forty million francs were granted for the purpose, which it took several years to complete. It indeed it is even yet completed—a question which Prussian cannon will soon decide. With 500,000 men behind them, the seventeen detached forts defending the approaches on the Montaubert system may perhaps keep the enemy at bay for a dozen days, but hardly for more. According to five or six old official reports Paris had within its walls 2,338 mortars, cannon, and howitzers, 375 rumpart guns, 200,000 muskets, 1,500 rocket tubes, 2,700 gun-carriages; but now it has—just as it is—about 100,000 of each. If this be so, and the men of Marozzo and Austerlitz left any sense, the somewhat arrogant Prussians may still have a hard quarter of an hour before the 65 batteries of Paris and its 91 fronts of 355 metres each to be forced. But if it be true that Mont Valerien the key of all Paris is commanded by Prussian Batteries, Forts Clarenton, Nogent, Rosny, Noisy, Roumainville, Tassy, Rosny, and Vanvres must fall like card houses in the first week's whirlwind of fire."

The history of one day's siege of the beautiful city by the allies in 1814 is not encouraging to the friends of Paris or those who sympathize with her in this bitter hour; yet in many respects it must be allowed, even by the most bitter enemies in Prussian force and determination, that Paris is now much stronger than in 1814. The modern fortifications enclose the city of Paris then most largely dis-puted. On its paralyzed side the river defends it. The attack will be on the strong Montmartre side, as when the Russian grenadiers strug- gled with Mortier's men for Belleville and Roumainville, now safe from the enemy. In 1815 there were scarcely 40,000 men to be got together to defend Paris from Austrians and Cossacks. The cannon was more, but the resources were thrown up the rebels at the barriers were more palisaded "lambours" without ditches. Yet even the unsupported handful did brave battle for a day against the allied force of 200,000 men. There were no twelve leagues of walls then, no sixteen citadels. The wood of Vincennes may now be a stony field, but Montmartre looks down on a better struggle, that on that day, 6,000 dead Frenchmen and 10,000 Austrians, Prussians and Russians strewed the gardens and orchards of Baguellet, Pres St. Ger- vais and Pantin.

"However we may condemn the Parisians for the levity and rashness with which they plunged into this cruel, wicked and unnecessary war, we cannot but pity them at this crisis, they are so brave, so chivalrous, so hopeful. If in their fierce despair they are not wise enough to surrender, then let them strike a stout blow for life."

"Wave, Paris, all thy banners wave,
And forward with the eagle."

Already the bayonets gather, the drums roll, the German cannon wait only the signal to open the last act of this ghastly drama; and we, standing passive, with pity in our hearts for both nations, can only repeat the cry of the heralds at the tournaments of old:

"God save the right."

At White's Station Town, there are a large number of young colored ladies who are destitute of wool on their heads, caused by patronizing a young man who was selling a preparation for taking the hair out of the hair. He forgot to tell them that his wash would also take the hair out, but they found it out easy enough. He has not visited that section recently, and if he is a wise man he will remain away.

"GOOD HEALTH for December has been received. Its table of contents embraces such interesting subjects as eye-sight and the microscope, means of preserving health, artificial eyes, pure water, bread made from whole wheat, leprosy, consumption, &c. Alexander Moore, publisher, Boston. Price \$2.00. We will make extracts in a future number."

AGRICULTURE.

After a Specie for Fruit Trees.

Dr. George B. Wood, of Philadel-
phia, has communicated to the Amer-
ican Philosophical Society of which
he is President, the results of experi-
ments made by him, which indicate
that unleached wood ashes applied
around peach and apple trees give
them renewed life and activity, and
greatly promote vigorous bearing.
Drooping trees have been wonderfully
stimulated into healthy growth by
digging four or five inches deep
around the base of the stem, scraping
away the weeds, and filling the hole
with this made with fresh wood ashes.
This was done in the fall of 1868,
and the following spring they put
forth green leaves, and bore a crop
of fruit far exceeding anything they
had done previously. All of his
orchards, so treated, give promise of
great crops of fruit also this present
season.

Dr. Just to Your Horse.

This is the advice of the Amer-
ican Stock Journal. "We some-
times see men having the care of
horses whipping the animals because
they do not understand their wishes.
Many a time the leader horse or
mule is unmercifully beaten for no
other reason than the driver's order
is not understood. If the driver in
such a case should speak gently to
the leader, put him a few minutes on
the neck to reassert his own friend-
ship, and lead him a few steps in the
direction he wishes to go, and all
this without any excitement or anger
on his part, the leader will always do
his best to please him."

In driving a horse to a carriage,
however gentle and well-trained he
may be, something may happen to
alarm or frighten him; this is no
fault of his—he cannot help it. All
he needs is a word or two of encour-
agement, gently spoken, to reassure
him of his master's presence, and that
is all right. There should be no
whipping done. The driver should
remember that he acts as a leader,
not a whipper, and would think
hard for being whipped for it."

Cost of Keeping Stock.

A correspondent of the "Ameri-
can Stock Journal," who claims to
have had long experience, says for
horses it is worth as many shillings
per week as hay is worth dollars per
ton; for instance, if hay is worth
\$10 it is worth ten shillings, and so
on. If a man has a large range and
an open winter, horses can be kept
for much less. When grain is fed,
of course there should be an extra
charge. Cattle will eat as much as
horses, but they are usually kept on
cheaper hay, and consequently they
can be wintered for two-thirds as
much as horses; that is, if hay is
worth \$12, cattle keeping should be
worth eight shillings per week. In
winter drives of cattle can be fed
for as many cents per day as the hay
is worth dollars per ton. Hay is
\$10, cattle at ten cents per day;
\$15, at fifteen cents per day, &c. And
to pasture them in summer it is
worth two-thirds as much as to feed
hay in winter; it is worth ten cents
to pasture in summer, and allowing
five sheep to eat as much as a steer,
it is worth two cents per day for
sheep; if it is worth ten cents to
keep cattle.

How to Fatten a Poor Horse.

Many good horses devour large
quantities of grain or hay, and still
continue thin and poor. The reason
is, the food eaten is not properly
assimilated. If the usual feed has
been unground grain and hay, noth-
ing but a change will effect any
desirable alteration in the appear-
ance of the animal. In case of meal
cannot be obtained readily, mingle
a bushel of flaxseed with a bushel of
barley, one of oats, and another
bushel of Indian corn, and let it be
ground into fine meal. This will
be a fair proportion for all his feed.
Or the meal or the barley, oats and
corn, in equal quantities, may first
be procured, and one-fourth part of
oil-cake mingled with it, when the
meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed
two or three quarts of the mix-
tures twice or three times daily,
mingled with a peck of cut hay and
straw. If the horse will eat that
greedily, let the quantity be gradu-
ally increased until he will eat four
or six quarts at every feeding three
times a day. So long as the animal
will eat this allowance, the quantity
may be increased every day. But
avoid the practice of allowing a horse
to stand at a rack well-filled with
hay. In order to fatten a horse that
is run down in flesh, the ground should
be very particular to feed the animal
no more than he will eat up clean
and lick his manger for more.

The West India Cable.

The arrival of the steamer "Vestal," and subse- quently of the steamer "Dacia," with Sir John Bright on board, has put us in possession of particulars relative to the laying of the cable while being laid from Calcutta to this island. The "Dacia" arrived at Colon on the 18th ult., but owing to the heavy sea and want of the laying of the cable could not be re-commenced until the 21st, when the heavy storm and was hindered with the loss of the boats and crew of the "Vestal." The "Dacia" started having the cable, and was soon followed by the "Ves- tal," which took the cable to the composers of the vessel, having from the cable, which is continuing going on in the most successful manner, as the cable is being paid out. By noon on the following day, the 22nd, the total distance run by the cable was 212 miles.

At 3-1-2 on the morning of the
27th, an irregularity was observed in
the electrical tests, the ship was
stopped to pass the cable from the
stem to the bows, in order to pick it
up for about two miles to the place
where the variation in the test showed
itself. During the change, which is
made by means of a hawser and
chain, passed round the outside of
the ship from forward aft, the wind
shifted, and her mizen
staysail, which had been set to bring
her head to the wind, was taken
aback; the hawser, instead of pass-
ing clear away from the ship's side,
foiled it and was cut through, letting
the cable go to the bottom.

In grappling for the lost cable, the
ship lost eight hundred fathoms of
wire rope and two hundred fathoms
of chain. When the wire rope
supplied, it broke with a strain of
eleven tons. The recoil struck Capt.
Dowd, threw him down and rendered
him insensible for several hours.
In endeavoring to lower the hawser
to pick up the cable, the cable
disappeared, one thousand fathoms
of ten-inch hawser were lost, with
fifty fathoms of chain and two mizen
room hawsers. In a third attempt
five hundred fathoms of ten-inch
hawser were lost, with one hundred
and fifty fathoms of chain and two
powerful grapplers.

Garibaldi in France.

Garibaldi is worthy of a better fate
than to be shot in some obscure skir-
mish in the Vosges, fighting uselessly
for a cause of which he knows noth-
ing, except that the unwholesome
legacy of defending it has now fallen
into the hands of a Republic. Where
he has to go, even France, in whose
cause he fell, would hardly thank
him for the sacrifice. Seldom, in-
deed, have individuals men fought to
great advantage in quarrels not their
own. Lafayette brought little mili-
tary influence to bear upon the deci-
sion of the American War of inde-
pendence. The enterprising genius
of Lord Cochrane next becoming
lost in France in her "Steam Straggle."
But the only gain (Garibaldi's)
doing anything worth attempting
now, are incomparably greater than
they could have been against a Repub-
lic, and France and Prussia is al-
most too vast to be divided by the
alliance of an auxiliary nation. It
can in no wise be affected by the ad-
hesion of one brave enthusiast, even
though he be the name of Garibaldi.
Nothing in the whole range of
possibilities seems less likely, than
that Garibaldi can render any mili-
tary service to France, which could
compensate for the political and
sectarian perturbation, his presence
as a champion of the new Republic
is certain to create in ranks, and
among classes where the Republic is
contended to work for soldiers and
support.

Scotch Perseverance.

One day as a number of Yankees
were amusing themselves by trying
who could throw a stone furthest
across the river, a Scotsman came up,
and was looking on, when one of the
Yankees asked him to try his
strength. "Man, I could throw
yoursel' across the river, far less a
stone," was the reply of the Scotsman.
The Yankee staggered him a dollar,
he wouldn't. "The stakes were hand-
ed over, and then the Scotsman took
off his coat and bare his arms, and
threw him up and threw him into the
river. While the Yankee was scum-
bling out of the river, amidst the
laughter of the bystanders, the
Scotsman was busily engaged in roll-
ing up his sleeves, and when the
Yankee claimed the wage, he coolly
replied, "I didn't promise to do the
first time though." The Yankee,
however, declined to give him a sec-
ond trial, and the stakes were handed
over to the Scotsman.

CLEANING.

A MASS in New Jersey has invented a shoe that will contain its own brush.

Lowis Carman was sentenced to
one month's imprisonment at Philadel-
phia on Wednesday, for presenting a
colored man from within.

Tim Herald of Health declares
that sleep after dinner is unhealthy,
and that a ten minutes' dose before
dinner is the thing.

At Salt Lake a man went down a
well to see what was the reason that
the water was so bad. He soon
found out, and he was very much
satisfied.

A man in Albany recovered from
a recent debauch to find that his wife
had died in the same house, and been
buried, he having been too drunk to
know of it or attend the funeral.

The New York police arrested 1157
persons week before last. One was
an enterprising boy of 17, who had
made seven distinct attempts to
marry within the last ten months.

To WASH BAKER, CARROLL WHITNEY
FABRIS. Put it to such in weeks
made boiling hot, let it stand until
cool enough to handle, then push and
press in the usual way. A few stiffen-
ing use strong cotton or old sacking.

Will you make something," said
a German teetotaler to a friend,
while standing near a tavern.
"Don't care if I do," was the reply.
"Well, don't let's take a walk." The
friend immediately took leave.

QUEST FOR WOOD. Common shel-
lac, dissolved in alcohol, makes the
strongest cement for wood. It will
unite the fractured legs of your chairs
and tables as firmly as if they had
never been broken.

The Government of Quebec has
decided to grant three millions
of francs to aid the Canadian in the
construction of a railway along the
north shore of the St. Lawrence,
connecting Quebec with Montreal
and Ottawa.

It is said that an old quarrel had
between John May and Joe Canning, two
somewhat celebrated pugilists, has
been reopened, and there is a strong
probability of these champions soon
meeting in the prize ring. Sporting
circles in the States are waiting
anxiously for definite information.

A SAN FRANCISCO man estimated
that with kerosene oil and let him
loose, thinking he would give him
certain valuable information to other
people, and that they would leave the
premises. The department were
principally on the ground, but could
not save the house. The man said
it occurred to him that a party he had
made as soon as he saw the coming
up through the cracks in the floor.

The Princess Louise is a beautiful
blonde, with an erect carriage, and an
elegant figure—the consummate mem-
ber of the royal family (always
excepting the Princess Mary of
Cambridge) who in any company
would shine out for her hand-
some face and distinguished appear-
ance. She is also reputed to be an
amiable and clever—two qualities
which do not always go together.
For several years past, as the most
unmarried daughter of the royal
house, she has been her mother's right
hand.

Tim Peck-Wilson, a divorce case
now before Judge Jones in New York,
is a nice family story to come before
the public. Peck wanted money, and
his mother agreed to let him have
\$20,000 on the word of his wife.
Then his wife, in order that he might
get the \$20,000, agreed to make no
plea against a divorce, provided that
he would marry again. So as it
stood, it was a nice conspiracy to
cheat the elderly Mrs. Peck, who
deserved to be cheated. But Peck,
being free did not feel like resuming
his chains again, and hence litigation.

A NEW remedy.—From Surprise
Valley comes the following story of
an old fellow who got very jealous
because his wife went to town with
a good-looking fellow, and stayed
out until broad daylight. The old
chap went to a justice of the Peace
and told his story, wishing it up with
"I want yer to help me—for that
thing has been going on about long
enuff."

"Well," says the Justice, "you
can write down to Trolka, and see if
some of the lawyers can't get a
divorce."

"Divorce?" roared the angry-
man, "who the deuce wants a di-
vorce?"

The Justice began to get wrathful.
"If you don't want a divorce,
what the deuce brought you here?"
"Why I want an' a poundage to
help me for proceedings."

LATE WAR NEWS

FRANCE AND THE ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT. The French army, after its brilliant success in the battle of the Marne, has been steadily advancing since the war began. It has now reached the Belgian frontier, and is preparing to enter the country. The German army, on the other hand, has been driven back to the Rhine, and is now in a desperate struggle to hold its position. The French army is now in a position to strike a decisive blow, and is expected to do so in the near future.

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NEW GOODS

Just Received
by Train.

PRINCE OF WALES HOUSE
SACKVILLE N.B.

LOWEST CASH PRICES
ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Country Produce
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AND
CASH.

Chemical Food
This is a new and good product, and is sold in large quantities.

AMERICAN CLOCKS
J. P. LAYTON.

W. R. DIXON
Has just received
A large quantity of
CANNED FRUITS, ETC.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, 1910.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOUSE
SACKVILLE N.B.

LOWEST CASH PRICES
ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Country Produce
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AND
CASH.

Chemical Food
This is a new and good product, and is sold in large quantities.

AMERICAN CLOCKS
J. P. LAYTON.

W. R. DIXON
Has just received
A large quantity of
CANNED FRUITS, ETC.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, 1910.

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