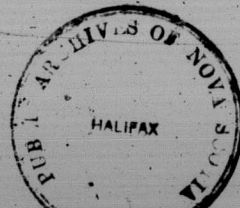


CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Editor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co.,
Publishers.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1870.

No. 29.

Literature.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

CONTINUED.

The days are lengthening, and the sun beginning to exercise his influence, softening and melting the snow, making it almost impossible to walk without getting thoroughly wet with the "spash," as the soft snow saturated with water is here called. Papa and I visited yesterday morning Camp Hill, and the walking was delightful. There had been a sharp frost the night previous, and the crust on the snow, sufficiently firm to bear our weight, was as white as Parian marble, and apparently as solid. A faint path of air from the south-west, and the sun mounting high in the heavens, and shining with the brilliancy of a severe winter's day, made our walk most agreeable. We attended the services of the Rev. Mr. Angleson, and on coming out of church were met with a great change, powerful for so short a space of time. The wind had risen, and was blowing half a gale from the south-east. Bright and sunny day, it had become a searching, damp, raw wind, chilling up to the bone; and the first step I took plunged knee deep in the snow. The crust had disappeared, the snow was wet and soft, and little rills of water were running down the centre of the road. I managed to tramp some, wet and thoroughly tired, and my face burning painfully and almost blinded from the wind and bright sun, and I have the pleasure of being met by Papa that it is nothing, as, after a few days, the burnt skin will peel off, and leave me as fair as ever.

The number of wild fowl flying about is really something wonderful. I have counted twenty-three flocks of wild geese in sight some time, and I do not think I have ever looked out since this spring, without seeing one or more flocks of wild geese, brant or ducks, winging their way north. The noise they make is constantly heard; and in the morning the rushing sound of birds passing through the air is perpetually heard.

Mr. Dickson, who was formerly in His Majesty's service, and now visits Papa frequently, and entertains us with his experience in this country some years ago, told us that twenty years ago, one spring from the Fort, one cannon was a large flock of sea ducks passing over, which were so huddling in a bunch, by which they had their wings broken, and fell to the ground, and were picked up outside the Fort.

The country looks dismally; the snow has disappeared from the fields and marshes, while the fences are covered with the drifts, and the ice in the Bay and on the banks of the river destroys all appearance of beauty; and these dreary eastern lands, surcharged with the almost melting snow and ice, keep me at home.

Dear from Derby constantly, but will not, nor do I wish he should, to the Fort. He wrote me that friend Mr. Uniak, has been taken to Halifax, a prisoner, charged with various practices; but the only thing which he was guilty was of practicing on the Colonel's credulity, and Colonel, if he found it out, would for his own credit, say anything to clear him.

Mr. Olive has written, giving me pressing invitation to spend some time with her, and for Mamma to go with me—and Derby insists that I want to go dreadfully, but she thinks I had better not, especially as Derby hints there may be some of this Derby would excite my

fears without some reason for it; and if there is to be any war, what place so secure as beneath the flag of brave old England?

I was very much interested at an account Mr. Dickson was giving us, last evening, of a perilous journey made by two gentlemen named Bard and Armith, from Chediac to the Fort. They left Bonaventure in October for Halifax, and reached Meremich, and about the first of November hired an Indian to pilot them to the Bay of Verte. They got to Buctouche, and when going on shore a sea struck their canoe on her broadside, by which she was upset, and their whole baggage and provisions were damaged. They finally reached Chediac, and worked the canoe about three leagues up the river in search of a path, when the Indian pilot informed them that two days' march would bring them within a few miles of the Fort, where were some inhabitants. The river became so obstructed by trees which had fallen across it, that they found they could not proceed further in it. The Indian went off to search for a road, and returned in a short time with the information that he had found one, but it was so overgrown with brush and blocked up with windfalls, that it would be difficult to travel in, even if they could keep it. They, however, started, and marched a whole day through stumps and wilderness, and camped at night. The next day they resumed their march, and during the course of the morning, by accident lost what little provisions they had remaining. They continued travelling all that day, and without any food, and camped that night exhausted with fatigue and hunger. The next day they travelled till nearly sunset, and sent the Indian out hunting for food, who returned at dusk, having shot a beaver, which afforded them a good supper. The next two days they travelled without meeting with any symptoms of inhabitants, and no death from fatigue and starvation stared them in the face.

They were so exhausted that they could walk no further, and they sent the Indian off by himself. He returned at night with a porcupine, but without discovering any inhabitants. They discovered the Indian off the next day, who promised to return in two days; and on examination they found they had the carcass of a porcupine, two partridges and a pint and a half of beans. They remained there a week without the Indian returning, and during that time it rained incessantly; and their food, which had been husbanded with the utmost care, gradually diminished, and to sustain life they set snares to catch rabbits. After having been there eleven days, they heard voices, and calling to them, found they were eight men from Sackville, who had come out to search for them. The first attempt, which had been made by four men accompanied by the Indian, failed, and a second and larger expedition was determined on, which by the mere chance of two of the men quarrelling and speaking loudly, enabled Messrs. Bard and Armith to hear them, as they were going from them.

The party remained a couple of days, to enable the exhausted men to recruit themselves, and a two days' march took them to Sackville, having been nearly three weeks in the woods during the month of November, while heavy cold rains were falling, and without food sufficient to sustain life. They, however, reached Halifax safely, after a perilous and exhausting journey of two months.

I wish I could impart an interest in writing an account of the dreadful sufferings of these two poor men, that Mr. Dickson's graphic descriptions gave when telling it; but nothing can supply the voice, language and admirable manner of his conversation.

A CHICAGO man, who undertook to go around Lake Superior in a shell, has been picked up near Marquette, and will make the balance of the trip in a coffin.

Poetry.

GOOD-NIGHT.

Good-night—good-night!
The hour of parting brings the hour of dreams.
Be thy sleep calm and deep,
A spell of down on silken eyelids laid;
Between our pillows distance only seems,
And darkness is as a transparent shade,
And sweetest speeches silence inclose.
Like roses' perfume folded in the rose—
Growing intense as silence deeper grows.
Good-night!
These parting words are but a tender cheat;
For still we know that whether we may go
Beyond our reach, or wide as worlds apart,
Together we shall troth at each heart-beat;
Thrilled by the same electric dart.
Shot from the archangel's arched bow,
Through either bosom's wall of Forever and forever be it so!
Good-night!

Good Joke.

A capital joke, and the more palatable because it is true, took place a few Sundays since, at one of the prominent Fourth street churches. It seems that a worthy deacon had been very industrious in selling a new church book, costing 75 cents. At the service in question, the minister, just before dismissing the congregation, rose and said: "All you who have children to baptize will please present them next Sabbath." The deacon, who, by the way, was a little deaf, and having an eye to selling the books, and supposing his pastor was referring to them, jumped up and shouted: "All you who haven't any can get as many as you want by calling on me at 75 cents each." The preacher looked cross-eyed at the brother, the brothers at the clergyman, the audience punched the deacon in the side, the bubble grew larger, until it burst in a loud guffaw. Ladies colored up, crimsoned blushed, and thanked the Lord for the low price of peopling the earth. There was no benediction that morning worth speaking of. The deacon, after he had found out his mistake, changed his pew from the front of the church to the third in the rear; and though he cannot hear the sermon, he is consoled with the thought that the young ladies can't snicker at him.

THE INVASION OF '98.—When France was invaded by the allies of the Bourbons in 1793, she had according to Louis Blanc, about 400,000 men under arms. This force had to oppose the advance of enemies from Belgium, on the Rhine, on the Alps and on the Pyrenees. The Duke of York was at the head of 20,000 Hanoverians and Austrians, the Prince of Cobourg had his 53,000, the Prince of Orange had his 15,000, the Prince of Hohenlohe had his 30,000, and there were 84,000 Germans under other leaders on the Rhine. But then, none of the invaders were equal to the supreme command, nor were any of the statesmen who were in the governments which sent them (except William Pitt) equal to the exigencies of such a gigantic crisis. Against them were the vigorous soldiers and statesmen nurtured in the revolutionary crucible of France, with whom "success was a duty." Now, France lacks rulers, while Bismarck plans campaigns and organizes victories.

FREEMASONRY AT SEA.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Marine Board on the 8th inst., a presentation of a splendid telescope was made to Captain Sharp, of the Jeff Davis schooner, of 237 tons, for rescuing the crew of the water logged barque Albert, when about 200 miles from Cape Hatteras, at the eastern edge of the Gulf stream. A frightful gale prevailed at the time of the rescue, and the crew of the Jeff Davis had for 34 days subsequently to go on half allowance, till the schooner reached Bermuda. Captain Sharp said that the other Captain having passed the freemason's sign, he felt himself doubly bound to rescue him if possible.

Origin of Illustrious Men.

BY MARK TWAIN.

John Smith was the son of his father. He formerly lived in New York and other places, but he is removed to San Francisco now.
William Smith was the son of his mother. This party's grandmother is deceased. She was a brick.
John Brown was the son of old Brown. The body of the latter lies mouldering in the grave.
Edward Brown was the son of old Brown by a particular friend.
Henry Jones was the son of a senecok.
Edward Jones was a son of a gun.
John Jones was a son of temperance.

In early life Gabriel Jones was actually a shoemaker. He is a shoemaker yet.
Previous to the age of eighty-five Caleb Jones has never given evidence of extraordinary ability. He has never given any since.
Patrick Murphy is said to have been of Irish extraction.
James Peterson was the son of a common weaver who was so miraculously poor that his friends were encouraged to believe that in case the Scriptures were carried out he would "inherit the earth." He never got his property.

John Davis's father was the son of a soap-boiler, and not a very good soap-boiler at that. John never arrived at maturity—died in childhood—he and his mother.
John Johnson was a blacksmith. He died. It was published in the papers, with a head over it, "Deathe." It was, therefore, thought he died to gain notoriety. He has got an aunt living somewhere.

Up to the age of thirty-four Hosea Whiskers never had any home but Horse Sweet Home, and even then he had it to himself. At one time it was believed that he would have been famous if he became celebrated. He died. He was greatly esteemed for his many virtues. There was not a dry eye in the crowd when they planted him.

Is the hurry and excitement of gold digging in the early days of California, men had rather scant wardrobes, and were somewhat indifferent about cleanliness of person. Naturally such a state of things generated an animated life that was not consistent with bodily comfort. When these tenants of seams and collar-bones became too numerous, our pioneer would disrobe himself, and stretching his garments over the eaves of the mine, would change his shirt and trousers, and then he would go to bed.

JOHN DUKE attempted to murder his wife in Bridgewater Gardens. The wife deposed that without any provocation, her husband suddenly attacked her with a stick, and having stunned her by blows on the head, proceeded to cut her throat. Yet it would seem that, after all, this was only one of the amenities of conjugal life, for we read that, before the prisoner was removed he shook hands with his wife, and they kissed each other most affectionately. What a treasure of a wife Mrs. Duke must be!

Some clever fellow has manufactured handkerchiefs upon which a map of the seat of war in Europe is stamped. They have proved an immense success, everybody wishing to poke their nose into the scene of conflict without personal danger.

A TOPER, poetically inclined, thus soliloquized after sundry tumbles: "Leave me their time to fall, and so have I. To fade and wither 'neath the Autumn sky: The only difference 'twixt the leaves and me— I fall more harder and more frequently."

"THE UNIVERSAL ATE." On my journey over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paragua, Brazil, and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ate represented by his family members, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—Field's letters from abroad.

GLEANINGS.

The daily losses of the Germans are estimated at 2,250, owing chiefly to defective sanitary arrangements.

It is claimed that rats may be prevented from gnawing harnesses by mixing with the oil applied a little cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to the quart.

ODO RUSSELL, who was sent by the Foreign Office to Versailles with despatches of the Eastern question, expects to remain there some time. He says that there is growing conviction at the Prussian headquarters that the siege of Paris is a blunder.

A LOVING father in Missouri sent his daughter to a seminary to educate, and when she returned, accompanied by a city lover, and sat down to the piano, the old man astonished the lover by saying she could "everlastingly paw ivory and howl." The young man fainted away.

GEN. FABRIZI, the former chief of Garibaldi's staff, has very frankly expressed his disapproval of the present policy of his former leader, in the "Riforma." He believes the French Government has only accepted the services of Garibaldi in order to prevent him from becoming the leader of a possible Italian revolution in Nice.

FOUR of the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky have been brought to the Dublin Zoological Gardens by Dr. Mapother, and are living there in perfect health. Their transparency and want of colour, as well as the total absence of visual organs, render them very remarkable and interesting creatures.

THE diamond excitement at the Cape has been increased by the discovery of one of 29 1/2 carats by a Mr. Innes. But the rival observer has a report, which throws the latter diamond, "magnificent gem" though it be, into the shade, for it has been heard that Capt. Edwards has discovered a diamond of 180 carats, valued at £100,000. The arrivals at the fields are put down at 1,000 a week.

AN inventive genius in San Francisco has come to the rescue of the women who are breaking their backs by running sewing machines. He has invented an electro-magnetic sewing machine, which is run by electricity, the motor being a horse-shoe magnet. It is said to be very simple and easily managed, and if it performs all that is claimed for it, it will be a boon to woman.

A FOOL, a barber, and a bald-headed man were travelling together. Losing their way, they were forced to sleep in the open air; and to avert danger, it was agreed to watch by turns. The lot first fell on the barber, who, for amusement shaved the fool's head while he was sleeping. He then woke him, and the fool, raising his hand to scratch his head, exclaimed: "Here's a pretty mistake; you have awakened the bald-headed man instead of me."

AN Arkansas editor gives a brother quill driver this first rate notice: "The volcanic, pimple-headed, blister-brained, owl-faced, spiked-nosed, worm-eyed, web-footed, peg-legged, lilliputian, foggy pettifogger of the Democrat does not like my personal appearance. Until he shall meet me in a brazen debauch he has been run through a sieve, a flter, scoured, scrubbed, swabbed, sponged, and disinfected, until he is a fit object to enter decent society, we will forbear having anything to say about him."

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—Before proceeding to sweep a carpet, a few handfuls of waste tea-leaves should first be sprinkled over it. A stiff hair broom or brush should be employed, unless the carpet be very dirty, when a whisk or carpet-broom should be used first, followed by another made of hair, to take of the loose dust. The frequent use of a stiff carpet broom soon wears off the beauty of the best carpet. An ordinary clothes-brush is best adapted for superior carpets. When carpets are very dirty they should be cleaned by shaking and beating.

WITTY.—We met with a witty and unanswerable retort in a sketch of a short trip through a portion of Ireland. The writer is conversing with his car driver—

"You are a Catholic, Jimmy?"
"Yes, your honor?"
"And you pray to the Virgin Mary?"
"I do, your honor."
"Well, there's no doubt she was a good woman. The Bible says so. But she may have been no better than your mother or men."
"That's true, yer honor. But then you'll allow there's a mighty difference in their children?"

CORRESPONDENCE.

Saving at the Tap, and Spilling at the Bang.

To the Editor of Chignecto Post:

SIR.—A writer in your last paper under the signature of "Truth" essays to prove that the Railroad Commissioners are not chargeable with extravagance—while upholding the appointment of Messrs. Bliss and Lowerson (whose ability to build aboiteaux, I presume no person will question), says, "They have built seven sluices, and seven aboiteaux, and through their influence had the culvert over the Gordon Creek altered to an aboiteaux, which made a saving of over \$30,000." Now Mr. Editor, every disinterested person acquainted with the situation of the marsh above the aboiteaux referred to, must surely acknowledge that, if the damages, present and prospective to the owners of marsh above, accruing from the building of this aboiteaux, be ever fairly assessed and paid, instead of being a saving of \$30,000, it will be the cause of "depleting the revenue" more than six times that amount.

It is true, there is an old aboiteaux below the new one referred to, but it is equally true, that a majority of the proprietors have, for some time past, been determined to have the old aboiteaux cut away, so soon as circumstances would admit, in order to allow the tide to flow over the marsh above (but not the sluice) of which would thus be greatly enhanced in value) and to get a sufficient drain for the fresh water, which often lays on the marsh a considerable time for want of sufficient vent through said old aboiteaux.

Surely, Hon. E. B. Chandler, who has always lived contiguous to marsh lands, and had ocular demonstration of the vast increase in the value of the upper marshes in Sackville and elsewhere, effected by flowing them with the muddy waters of the Bay of Fundy, will not lend his influence to deprive hard-working men of a privilege the value of which is so apparent. A little magnanimity on the part of the Commissioners at the present juncture, might prevent much hard-earned money being spent in law, and save the proprietors much trouble; as they have already employed a lawyer, and are determined that they will not allow their rights to be infringed with impunity.

I suppose the Railroad Commissioners are invested with large discretionary powers; but trust they will pause and weigh matters well on both sides of the question, before they confirm an act that will wrest from scores of unsuspecting, industrious farmers, rights and privileges of such immense value as those referred to.

I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with any of the Commissioners, excepting Hon. E. B. Chandler, whom I have known since the days of my childhood, and whose conduct in public, as in private life, has engendered in my mind feelings towards him of sincere respect; and I have confidence to believe that he will not tarnish the honorable character of a long and useful public life by countenancing an act of injustice.

Yours, &c.
Fort Lawrence, Nov. 14, 1870.

[There is evidently some mistake about a saving of \$30,000 being made in substituting an aboiteaux for a culvert over Gordon's creek. We think our correspondent "Truth" meant \$300. Even this saving—a grain of mustard seed—should be thankfully recognized. We have on our table several communications on the subject of this aboiteaux, which ridicule the saving of \$30,000 alleged to have been made; state the sluices are insufficient, and that the marshes above are drowned with water. What says "Truth."—Ed.]

Letter from Bay Verte.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post:

SIR.—This quaint old village, envied by its broad leaf marshes and extensive mud flats, where clams, lobsters, snails and shrimps, luxuriate in abundance, and where Gulf racers find ample ground, I find myself sooted to write.

I write of the disgraceful state of roads. To drive faster than a walk on the roof between here and the neighbouring village, Port Elgin, is to risk the danger of being hurled from your seat into too close proximity with the stones, sticks and stumps promiscuously scattered over its surface, to say nothing of the gulches and roots which every where impede your progress; and who is to blame for the almost impassable condition of these roads? Says one, "the Government." Doubtless the grants for road purposes were small

this last year. But has the money of former years been economically and judiciously expended? The present state of the roads furnish the answer. I venture the assertion, confirmed by observation for the past ten years, that had the Supervisors, Commissioners &c., done their duty without fear, favor or partiality, and exacted a complete fulfillment, of each and every contract, not only might we have had a thoroughly macadamized road, but respectable bridges, instead of tumble down old structures, that every where line this road. The remedy for this state of things is in the hands of the people, and it is to be hoped that at the approaching annual Town meeting, they'll use with discretion their prerogative, and select men whose integrity and experience will form a safeguard against future imposition, without engendering from a

WALKINGSTICK:
Bay Verte, Nov. 10th 1870.

[If there is any local matter on which the public are so interested that another, it is the preservation in a good state of our great roads of communication. We have before referred to this subject, and gladly insert the above letter.—Editor.]

Letter from S. E. Esq. Esq.—Continued.

Dorchester, Nov. 10, 70.

To the Editor "Chignecto Post."

"A Templar" asks: "How is it that the Clerk of the Sessions allows parties to sell liquor without having obtained license?" &c. The Clerk does not allow any such thing. They are men like "A Templar" who allow the illicit traffic to be carried on, and that, too, under their very noses; who pass and repass unlicensed grog shops on week days and Sundays; who on their way to the Sanctuaries stumble over drunkards frosh from these places, and are afraid to lodge the proper information with the Clerk of the Peace, over their own signatures, whose zeal in the cause of temperance is so weak it will not, even when gross violations of the law come under their notice, support them to the two nearest justices, much less stand a journey to Dorchester; whose temperance principles are not worth the tree cents it would cost them to send me a letter stating their knowledge of the illicit traffic, and their willingness to act as prosecutors against the persons engaged in it. I would say to "Templar" "Physician cure thy self." It would look much better in you to do as I have done, not only once but more than a hundred times; Take the man who violates the License law boldly and openly, by the collar, drag him before a justice, and compel him to pay the penalty fixed by law to the violation, and not make, as he has made a false, cowardly, and malicious attack, under an assumed appellation, which his communication, disgraces, on a man whose boots he is not worthy to black.

Now Mr. Editor, having disposed of "A Templar" (it would probably have added some truth to this mass of falsehood if he had signed himself "A Tippler") allow me to say I feel certain from the tenor of his letter that he made this attack upon me, not because he is a friend of Caesar, or that he cares a cent who sells or who does not sell intoxicants, but because for some covert reason he desires to injure me. He will have about the same success my enemies heretofore have had. I am a firm believer that Providence protects men like me who are not worthy of the cross, nor even of the hemlock, from all the coming devices of their enemies, because their downfall would do no good to society and would only result in gratifying the malignity of such men as "A Templar." I speak in all reverence and know what I affirm, that is that the Supreme Being, who numbers the hairs of the heads of even his most unworthy servants, have always shielded me from the assaults of my enemies, and made their best laid schemes to injure me, work for my good. This last attack upon me has given me a chance to set myself right with those who may have been misled by such persons as "A Templar." I have long been the advocate of temperance, because I knew that it was my duty and because I hoped to benefit others. My forwardness in the cause may have exposed me to the jealousy of men like "Templar" while I know that my fearless opposition to the liquor traffic has earned for me the dislike of those engaged in it. This last I had a right to expect, but the former is entirely uncalculated for. I have often felt sick and disheartened when I saw the cause wounded in the house of its supposed friends, and know that while it was capable of doing so much good, it was nullified by being

dragged through the dirt by factions in politics and religion. I have almost come to the conclusion that the temperance organizations have ceased to do good; that they have been long and so often prostituted to men and parties, that they can never regain their purity. Most, if not all, of them have from their inception until now, time and again, been made up of men as ladders on which to ascend to the commanding position in politics and religion, and those men when they have reached the desired place have tried to kick those ladders down for fear that others might use them, reach their standing place and shove them off. It had not been there was in me a great deal of "never-say-die." I would have given up the cause of temperance as hopeless. But I cannot easily give up anything in which I have seen some good.

In 1855, when the first prohibitory law was in operation, I exposed myself to the wrath of all persons engaged in the traffic in the Province, by commencing the first prosecution under it, in which I obtained a conviction. This cause was afterwards carried through the Supreme Court on appeal, and the conviction sustained. Under the second prohibitory law I again took initiative, and commenced several prosecutions which fell to the ground on account of a clause contained in the Act repealing that law. When appointed Clerk of the Peace I at once undertook to confine the liquor traffic within its legal bounds. Whenever it came to my knowledge that any one had violated the license law, I caused him to be prosecuted; and but few of those against whom I instituted proceedings slipped through my fingers. I had at one time brought things to such a state that there was scarcely a man in the County who dared sell without license, and but few Tavern Keepers who would sell on the Sabbath. I doubled the revenues of the County derived from licenses. About the last I do not boast as I consider the money derived from this source a curse. I only mention it to show how well I did my work. I presented men for selling without license, to show that a prohibitory law could be carried out, and to educate the people for it. Because if the license law can be enforced, and it can, so can a prohibitory law; for a license law as far as it concerns the unlicensed, is a prohibitory law. In all my attempts to carry out the prohibitory law and license law, I found I had not given the moral support of prominent temperance men, and that those who were foremost on the platform in making speeches etc., consider themselves attached to the temperance cause for ornament, rather than use that most of them were men who had some denominational or political axe to grind, and as I was not willing to become a party to the cause and hear the whole of them enforcing the license law alone, some time since made up my mind to let things take their own course. The consequence is that this County is again filled with unlicensed grog shops, that liquors are sold on Sunday as openly as on week days, and that the congregations going to places of public worship are mixed up with drunkards going for their drinks on a returning, with drunkards staggering home from licensed and unlicensed taverns.

In the last three years I have been attacked time and again about my connection with granting tavern licenses. My answer has always been that as the voters of the County, I sign the licenses when ordered to do so, and receive the money which goes into the contingent fund of the County, and make a large part of that fund. I am not prepared to resign my office because I have to sign my name to such documents, nor do I think this act interferes in any way with my conscience, or temperance principles.

"A Temperance" concluded his libellous communication by saying, "let us have no more unbecoming speeches and communications from one who evidently pays so little regard to this obligation." I will remind him that his whole communication is a violation of his obligation as a temperance man.

"A Temperance" will find that he is not able to drive me from the platform or the press. I shall always use my pen and my voice in the cause of temperance, and be as independent and fearless in the future in advocating it as I have been in the past.

In conclusion I have a request to make of "Temperance." It is that he speak out from behind his assumed name, face me either on the platform or in the press and there prefer his charges man fashion. If he persists in pursuing his Indian tactics, shooting his poisoned arrows at me from a covert, I shall treat him as I would any other untutored savage with silence and deserved contempt.

Yours etc.
CHAS. E. KNAPP.

THE DRUGGING CASE in St. John, (whereby our readers will remember one John Murray of Little Forts was drugged and robbed in a house of ill fame), was terminated on Saturday last at the Circuit Court. The prisoners, Mrs. Ward and one Kelley, were found "not guilty" by the Jury; and after receiving a severe admonition from the Chief Justice, were discharged.

The southern part of Baldwinsville, N. Y., was burned on 20th inst. Loss \$100,000.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DEC. 1, 1870.

Eastern Difficulty.

Latest telegrams indicate that the excitement caused by the imminence of another Russian War was rather toned down. A meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Powers interested in the Treaty of '56 will take place in London next month. The British Cabinet is divided—Granville, Foreign Minister, and John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, leading the opposite war and peace parties. Undoubtedly the Cabinet is very apprehensive of war; but Gortschakoff's latest despatches are conciliatory, though not yielding the point at issue. It may be that the present trouble may be tide over; but the question is, can an arrangement be made that will satisfy Russia? Can any patched-up treaty prevent Russia, sooner or later, stepping over to the "sick man," and administering a death blow? The startling events of the last few weeks have taken Russia by surprise, as much as the rest of the world. Her Government was unprepared for the sudden collapse of the victor of the Malakoff. Her people were in awe of the nation that held in check her ambitious schemes in the East. The catastrophe at Sedan suddenly stirred her up. The power that had checked her advance in the East had ceased to exist. The pathway to her ambition is open; and Prussia would not delay her movements. The London "Examiner" says:

"The instincts and the interest of Prussia can never be antagonistic in the same sense or to the same extent as the instincts or interests of France; and a thousand considerations of neighborhood, trade, and dynasty make Russia and Prussia naturally sincere allies. Each, if it cannot give, can guarantee the other all it wants; and there is comparatively little either covets which the other would quarrel about. Give and take is the obvious policy of St. Petersburg and Berlin. Russia will readily assent, therefore, to France being despoiled of Alsace and Lorraine, Prussia not objecting to the realization of the Empress Catherine's dream. The power of veto is gone. Europe has stood by and seen France ridden down; Europe still stands looking on, watching the work of domination and destruction as it is daily rendered more complete. The consequences of the aggression of Prussia alone, but the reversal of the sentence of Sebastopol, and the re-establishment of Muscovite domination on the Lower Danube and the Danubian.

"It may not come to-morrow, or the day after, but it will assuredly come; and then what shall we have to show for the forty millions of money borrowed for the Crimean expedition, and for which we have to pay an interest of three per cent. It was voted a glorious expenditure at the time; and what Lord Palmerston would say or do were he here to be consulted on the matter, we do not undertake to tell. But he and Napoleon III. are equally silent now; and we, who paid the money and shed the blood, ask, but ask in vain, what will it avail a twelvemonth hence? Russia's opportunity has come at last. Baron Brunnow and Count Ignatieff may deny it, feign not to see it; like admirable actors, may mildly laugh at it. They are very wise to do so, for the opportunity has come unawares, and time must be gained in making ready. But the opportunity is here, such as there has not been for more than half a century—we should rather say such as there has never been before."

A New Road Wanted.

A road from the Station to meet the Back Road (so called) on Bridge Street, is much required. It would be a great convenience to a large part of the community. The distance is not great; the cost would not be alarming, to even Sackville economy; and yet nothing has been done. The subject has been pretty well discussed and agitated by the Press of this place, without any apparent result. Who will take the matter in hand, and "jam it ahead?" We could almost guarantee success to the right man, for such is the apathy of our people on public matters that they could not be induced to take interest enough to resist any well directed effort.

ASSEMBLY BOAT RACE will probably come off next summer between the St. John and Tyne Crews, at or near St. John. A meeting was held last Friday night at St. John to consider the matter. The meeting was favorable, and a committee appointed.

JOHN McGRATH, Esq., a well known and much respected citizen of St. John, died on Saturday last.

The Predicted Tidal Wave, &c.

In our last issue we published Prof. Delessier's article on the physical disturbances he predicts will occur on the 22nd inst. We published it as interesting, not only to those of our readers who suffered last year by the "Saxby" wave, but to those who may be considered entirely beyond the effects of a similar storm. Although of late years much has been done by Maury, Fitzroy, and other scientific men, in collecting facts which are the necessary basis to arrive at a knowledge of physical laws, it cannot be claimed that meteorology has yet been raised to a science; and therefore, at present there exists a degree of empiricism and superstition in everything connected with it; but we have no doubt that the discoveries already made contain the elements of a great change. The business of physical philosophy is to explain external phenomena, with a view to these predictions, and every successful prediction which is recognized by the people, causes a disruption of one of those links which bind us to the supernatural; and therefore Professor Delessier's prediction, professing to be based on well-known physical laws, is at least worthy of being carefully read; and although it is more than probable that in the present state of our knowledge, a variety of elements not considered in the calculations of the Professor, may control, if not destroy, the disturbances he predicts, we are glad to recognize in the prediction that the laws of nature are basis upon which it is founded.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact of the repeated occurrences of earthquakes, tidal waves, cyclones, and other physical phenomena, carrying in their path devastation and destruction, and our country, as indeed almost all others, in their very conformation, unmistakably point to the wonderful changes which have from time to time taken place. There is a gradual change going on even here. The tides are rising higher every year, or, to speak more correctly, as the "Yarmouth Tribune" has it, the land is settling into the bed of the ocean, at the rate of a quarter of an inch a year; and yet these changes, which in the course of a generation or two will produce such results, in our country pass almost unnoticed and wholly unheeded.

We should have much preferred, if some of those who ridicule Professor Delessier's prediction had taken the trouble of going over his calculations, and proved its falsity. The Professor makes an appeal to science, and science is exact; so he refers to no vague or indefinite position for his opinion. If the premises upon which the prediction is based are not facts, or the deductions are not warranted by them, it would have been much more satisfactory, at any rate, to us, to have been shown their falsity.

Town Meeting, Dorchester.

Pursuant to notice of the Town Clerk, the meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock A. M., and duly opened by John Hickman, Esq., he being in the chair. There were about thirty-five persons present at first, which number was gradually increased to the prodigious dimensions of seventy-five; these being the representatives of the 1500 inhabitants of this parish. The overseers of English Poor handed in their accounts by D. L. Hamington, Esq., amounting to \$60, which was unanimously passed. The French overseers were passed for \$69.55. Mr. Bradford Gilbert, as commissioner of Highways, reported and collected quite an amount from delinquents at 80cts per head, having handed over to County Treasurer \$26.27. Thos. Keillor, Esq., here replied a number of questions to Gilbert and Surveyor Bell, which occasioned quite a discussion, but were ultimately apparently satisfactorily collected. The Collector of Rates, Mr. Chas. McManis, said he had made repeated applications for a book, but could obtain none. The Overseers of Poor thought this rather hard, as there would be no money to discharge last year's debts. The By Road Commissioners made their reports, which were passed. The appointment of parish officers for ensuing year was then proceeded with. Meeting harmonious throughout, closing at 1 o'clock. —Con.

The Town Meeting

came off at Union Hall on Tuesday. It was well attended. J. L. Black, Esq., was in the chair. The order preserved was admirable; and the business of the Parish satisfactorily despatched. There was a motion made to hold the next meeting at Lower Sackville, but as no suitable place could be obtained there as cheaply as Union Hall (i. e., for nothing) it was vetoed. We trust the time is not very far distant when these public meetings will be all held in Lower Sackville. It is more convenient to a greater number of rate-payers; it is the natural centre, and owing to the telegraphic, railway and water communication is destined to become the business centre of the Parish. The sooner the fact is recognized and admitted the sooner will we derive benefit from the concentration of public and private business. Some discussion arose out of one of the Commissioners of Highways not having given a full report, the reason being given that he could not make it up; the law not obliging non-residents to pay. The Revisors elected this year are: Robert Bell and C. G. Palmer, Esqrs., and Mr. Albert Fawcett. The Commissioners of Highways, Robert Bell and Albert Cahall, Simon Outhouse, Esqrs., Assessors of Rates: Edward Kinneer, Charles G. Palmer, Esqrs., and Mr. Albert Fawcett. At the election of Pound Keepers the fact was noticed that the Parish had seven Pound Keepers and only two Pounds, and often when cattle are impounded in barns the expenses nearly equal their value before their owner discovers them. The opinion seemed to be that an application should be made to the Sessions to grant orders for assessments for new Pounds. Instances have occurred in which cattle have strayed, been impounded and sold to pay expenses and the owner in ignorance of the whole affair. This is manifestly wrong. It was intended to erect Pounds in public places, where they may be seen, and that the detention of cattle should be properly advertised and not on a badly scribbled slip of paper tacked up on some post or building as if to avoid notice. Were the law carried out in its spirit, there would be no chance for any hole-in-the-corner-work.

Before the Commissioners of By-Roads were elected the chairman allowed a few minutes discussion as to the acts of the present Commissioners, and thereupon Mr. E. Kinneer handed Mr. Wm. Cole's conduct over the roads without due public notice; for having given jobs to parties who owed him and pocketed the cash and for sundry other misdemeanors. Mr. Cole rose and denied the charges one by one and challenged enquiry. He was searchingly cross-examined by Charles Palmer and William Kinneer, Esqrs., and Mr. Josiah Finney. The prosecution however failed to convict him of any high crimes. This passage-at-arms rather enlivened the meeting which previously had threatened to become dull. This part of the programme being completed votes were then cast for the By-Road Commissioners. As some smart canvassing has been going on for some time, much interest was manifested. The following were elected: William Cole, John M. Hicks and Josiah Finney.

Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged, and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system—cleanse the blood—take Ayer's Pills. (Glasgow (Ky.) Free Press.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

REPORT OF THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS.—Last evening the report was current at Toronto that Paris had capitulated. The news was said to have been received by Franco-Cable.

The only Cable now working is the Franco-Cable from Brest to Duxbury, Mass., via St. Pierre, Miquelon; and that one can only transmit messages from Europe to America. An effort will of course be made at once to discover and repair the damage.

The opening of the International Coal and Railway Works was celebrated at Sydney on 26th ult.

TELEGRAPHIC!

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Belgium asks neutralization. It is said that the ex-Empress of the French has been in Brussels since Monday.

French attacked Prussians near Versailles yesterday, and were repulsed with loss.

Reported defeat of Garibaldi confirmed.

Frederick Charles lost 1000 men Tuesday at Beaure la Rollande.

It is said that Granville's firmness will necessitate withdrawal from Cabinet.

Latest despatches indicate peaceful settlement at Conference, which is soon to take place.

Particulars of battle on Monday state that great part of French army of Loire was engaged, and the defeat disastrous; 1000 killed left on the field by fleeing French.

Nortie from Paris in direction of St. Cloud, on Monday, which was readily repulsed by Prussians, who suffered a slight loss.

NEW YORK, 30th.

Atlantic Cables ceased to work. French only transmits westward. No messages received for Europe till cables repaired.

England.

The Queen has returned to London from Balmoral, and at a Cabinet Council a more moderate policy towards Russia was determined upon. Earl Russell, however, writing to the "Times," says that if the Emperor proposes to set aside the treaty of Paris by force, "let us meet him with force, and the sooner the better." Another Cabinet meeting was held on 25th. Gortschakoff's reply to the British and Austrian notes on the Eastern question is conciliatory, and the feeling is everywhere that they will be no war, but the question settled at an European congress, which later accounts say, will take place in London in January next. The iron-clad ship "Sultan," just finished, was found to be so top-heavy, that she had to take on board 300 tons of ballast before she could safely take her armament. There is still great activity in the military and naval departments, and flying squadrons are to be ready for sea by the 10th.

France.

The report that the Prussians had abandoned their attempt to invade the east and south of France is confirmed, and there is a concentration of all their forces around Paris. The North German Parliament opened on 24th ult.; and King William, in his address, read by deputy, said peace would be certain if France had leaders who could identify their future with that of their country. Balloon mails to the 23rd advise that the Parisians continue plucky, and there is no scarcity of provisions. There is, however, an extraordinary death of war news. Reports of an engagement one day, contradicted on the next, and the apparent policy of the Prussians is to starve Paris into submission. The sensational report of "a sortie is expected," can have no possible foundation except in the imagination of the telegraphist, for the passage-at-arms rather enlivened the meeting which previously had threatened to become dull. This part of the programme being completed votes were then cast for the By-Road Commissioners. As some smart canvassing has been going on for some time, much interest was manifested. The following were elected: William Cole, John M. Hicks and Josiah Finney.

Canada.

There is good sleighing throughout Canada. The Quebec Legislature will be prorogued about New Year. It has been granting great facilities for railways. They gave 3,000,000 acres of land to the North Shore Railway. The Government have laid out and divided into farm lots for settlement, nearly 6,000,000 acres of land. The delegation from New Brunswick in connection with the River St. John and River DeLoup Railway was on the floor of the House the 28th.—Sir Hastings Doyle is at Ottawa, on business connected with the Militia Department, and it is reported the Government intend introducing the Prussian system.—St. Patrick's (R. C.) Church was consecrated by Archbishop Lynch on Sunday.—Mr. Dawson, C. E., has just returned from Red River in good health. He gives a satisfactory report of the roads. Splendid specimens of gold have been brought from the neighborhood of Saskatchewan, and are on exhibition at Toronto.—The Allan line of steamers have ceased running for the season to Montreal, as also have the steamers of the Canadian Inland Navigation Company.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A rumour was current that a Bavarian soldier had attempted to kill King William. A later despatch says it is untrue, but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quite. No particulars. The Queen continues opposed to war with Russia. The Cabinet to-day agreed that Gortschakoff's last despatch should not be considered as removing the question of Russia's demand from the sphere of diplomacy. Austria is not unfavorable to a conference of the powers, but presses the settlement of preliminary questions. The British Government have bought all the gun cotton in the market. Lead advanced to 23s per ton.

Westmorland Affairs.

PARISH WESTMORLAND, Nov. 29th, 1870.

TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, the inhabitants of this Parish assembled this morning at the Hall, Joliveau, for the purpose of electing Parish Officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Samuel Oulton was appointed Chairman, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and requested the Overseers of the Poor to give an account of themselves by presenting the bills they had contracted during the past year for the support of the poor. This they did in a manner highly satisfactory to the meeting; there being two bills, amounting in all to \$108.40—a very small sum, indeed, for so large a Parish. The meeting then proceeded to elect the Parish Officers, amid much confusion, as is common on such occasions—office-seeking being one of the characteristics of our people. On the whole, however, the meeting passed off as well as could be expected.

POLITICS.

In politics people seem to take but little interest, as from those who seek their suffrages they expect but little in this end of the County. There was a time when we dared to hope that the Intercolonial Railway would pass through our Parish, but we have learned to our sorrow that engineering skill is little regarded and private interest will not give way to the public weal.

BAY VERRE CANAL.

The Surveyors on the Bay Verre Canal have been at work up the Marshes between Joliveau and Point de Bise, and it may be fairly assumed, that this is the most practical mode of any under consideration; but it is feared that the superior skill of the Engineers employed on the work will be disregarded, and the canal (if constructed at all) will be finally located to meet the wishes of a few, who are men of influence in the Dominion Parliament, to the great injury of this fine County.

YOUTH.

A FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

Supposed Shipwreck.

A small vessel of about 18 tons burthen, called the *Perseverance*, owned by Messrs. Ladd, Fort & Co., of this town, from Annapolis, with a cargo of fruit bound for the West, left here on the morning of the 14th inst., and has not since been heard of. Some pieces of bark, similar to hers, and also some barrels marked the same as those found on the beach near Sandy Cove, and there can be scarcely a doubt that the vessel foundered, and the crew perished. There were three persons on board, viz. Mr. Charles Durkee, who was in command—his brother, Albert Durkee, a lad in his 16th year—and an English lad, whose name we have not ascertained. The two former were sons of the late Capt. Prince Durkee.

INCREASING TRADE.

The last Grand Trunk Railway report mentions the fact that the traffic of Nova Scotia with the Upper Provinces increased 12 per cent, and New Brunswick 35 per cent in one year.

At HORTON on 19th inst., a lad named Schofield fell from a barn loft, and very seriously bruising and injuring himself.

MAJOR KING, U. S. A., was robbed last week in Brown's restaurant, Halifax. As the Major was pretty drunk at the time no evidence could be obtained to convict the guilty parties.

NOR HADAM FISH.—Schooner "Anne" of 17 of Hopedale sailed on 29th October with lumber for Providence, and has not since been heard from.

MR. ALEX FRASER of Metapedia has been missing since 24th ult.—Glasgow.

THE DOMESTIC SCHOONER "Water Lily" brought in St. John an American fishing schooner of 64 tons, sized in the Bay of Fundy off Head Harbour.

A YOUNG WOMAN in Sacramento, Cal., is threatening to get a divorce on the novel ground of "protracted festivities." She says her husband celebrated his marriage by getting drunk, and he has kept up the festival ever since.

GEO. GELBERT, Esq., an ex M. P. P. from Lunenburg, died on 25th from injuries received from falling down stairs.

THE SCHOONER "Granada" of Provincetown has been seized at Port Hood Harbor by the Dominion Authorities. She had too much provisions for a fishing voyage and no clearance papers.

PORKPOLOIS.—The Carleton "Sentinel" thinks Woodstock may yet become the Porkopolis of the Dominion. The surrounding country is admirably adapted to the raising of superior pork at a cheap rate, and already some of the people are turning their attention to pork packing. Messrs. G. W. Vanwart & Co. have put up over 100 barrels of prime pork, and several hogsheads of hams preparatory to smoking, in the past two weeks.

RESTA wants to borrow in England from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling, for "railway purposes." The London "Post" believes the money is wanted to aid in carrying out the Russian dreams of conquest in the East.

Local and Provincial News.

MR. STAIRS of Halifax declines to Canall Commissionership.

FOR CORRESPONDENCE, see page. On fourth page, Agriculture and new Advertisements.

DRILL.—The Volunteers are ordered out for drill to night, at 8 o'clock.

THREE Post Offices have been created in Carleton Co., and two in Queens.

THE OLD HOTEL at the Island Paradoro, was burned on Saturday 19th.

A MESSENGER is to come to a Lingley Hall, a day or two before Christmas.

Daily expected at the "Prime of Wales House": 150 bbls. Nova Scotia Apples. Advertisement next week.

MESSRS. C. & E. EVERITT, butchers, St. John, have fitted out a boys of the Industrial School, John, with winter caps.

A LOBBY of the Independent Order of Good Templars has been instituted at Woodstock, composed entirely of negroes.

THE PAINT MANUFACTORY at Point Islands is doing a good business. Thirty hands are employed. Water power drives the Mill.

BEAR ITEM.—The Moncton Times reports that a bear weighing 50 pounds was killed in Cordova, N. B., by Mr. J. D. Gildart, assisted by Messrs. Louis and Wilson.

A "DAY RAILROAD" was requested to state that the session will meet on Thursday, the 6th, in the 7th inst., as advertised.

THE HALIFAX "Express" says that Capt. Zaprada, that the Governor General will in the summer months take up his residence at that city.

From advice received from a United States source, it seems likely that early in the approaching season the rebellion or abolitionists the duty on coal will be passed.

REVEREND FARMER'S ALMANAC for 1871 has been received from Messrs. Palmer, Halifax. It contains a large amount of valuable information.

We regret to learn that Mr. L. S. Brown, son of the Sheriff of Westmorland, is lying dangerously ill at Chatham, N. B. The Sheriff is yesterday morning to visit him.

NEW ROAD.—On Thursday last a Jury was on the proposed road from Mr. Edward Kinneer's to Mr. G. D. B. Brown's. It is to be proceeded with.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Do not forget the "Dorchester Amateur Dramatic Club" entertainment to-morrow evening, at Mr. Court House, Dorchester. "The Toolmaker" by Cox and Cox's will be given.

SERVICE will not be held at St. Paul's and Trinity Church, Dorchester, on Sunday next. The Rev. has been obliged by ill-health to suspend a brief holiday.

THE RECEPTION in Westmorland, according to present appearance, will not come off till January. Dr. W. will not be present till then, and the Provincial Secretary from 0 to 10, which, private advice says, will not be for some days at least.

A YOUNG MAN named Henry Cole of Sackville, while driving from Lawrence to Amherst, on Saturday last, was backed by his horse into a ditch (the tide being two feet over the road at the time), and was "mashed."

RESIDENCE ELECTION.—Messrs. Ritchie, J. M. Desbrisay, and his son, were elected to the Local Assembly.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.—The Journal of the Seventh Session of British Templars, held at St. Andrew's, N. B., is now in the press. It is printed at the "Sentinel Office." The order numbered on 1st, May 1871, belonging to 315 Lodges in this Province, having an increase to 10 Lodges and 1,331 members, in one year.

A BOSTON correspondent doubts the truth of the statement of the row escape of the Keeper of the Tormentine Light, by catching a brace when blown from another, and a recent storm, except the story like the Yankee's squall, had "blown in it," to change his mind. The letter is well written, but rather too freely in personality to be admitted.

DEATH.—Mrs. Charles U. Campbell, the only daughter of Senator Hazen, died on Friday last. The deceased lady, who had been married only about a year, was greatly esteemed by a very large circle of friends, and the announcement of her early death will be heard with sincere regret by all who knew her.—Globe.

SURPRISE.—The "Telegraph" says a young man named Mull, residing near Weymouth, N. S., had climbed to a tree on 20th ult. He had climbed in love with a young lady—who he declared to look favorably on his suit.

