

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

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WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Editor.

Vol. 1.

Literature.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

CONTINUED.

"There is every prospect of a favorable voyage," said a voice, clear and distinct, yet rich and liquid. Dr. Graham turned to the speaker, and saw quite a young man of medium size and pleasing countenance, and for the first time noticed there was another passenger, besides himself and family, on board the vessel. The stranger was gazing, as were both Dr. Graham and his daughter, over the waters, which were sparkling and flashing in the glories of a sunrise. "Beautiful!" exclaimed Helen, indirectly replying to what the other had said. "How lovely is this scene! See, my dear father, that beautiful cloud; what charming blending and harmony of coloring!"

"Who has not felt the magic of a voice? The young man had not seen her face, and yet her tones came over him like pleasant music. They were deeper than the ordinary tones of woman, and at this time tremulous with enthusiasm. "You are a child of imagination, my dear Helen," said her father, affectionately passing his arm around her waist. "Would to heaven, you were less so."

"But," said she, "I do not always indulge in day-dreams."

"True, my dear; your feelings change their hues as often and as suddenly as the clouds of heaven. The father had evidently awakened distressing recollections, for Helen hung her head and withdrew from his arm; her eyes were filled with tears, and as she turned the stranger caught a view of her face. But that view was enough. There is a charm in a voice, but what is it to the magic of the angelic human face?"

The weather continued fine, and the gentlemen, from being constantly thrown into each other's company, soon became intimate terms. "You seem interested in the department of my daughter," observed Dr. Graham, one day, after his wife and daughter had retired to their cabin. "She has just risen from a bed of sickness, and I am fearful will never be herself again."

"If I were to judge of her malady by her appearance," said the young man, "I should say the mind has had more to do with the injury which has been done to that lovely countenance, than bodily infirmities."

"You are right," replied Dr. Graham, with a sigh. "Her illness was occasioned by mental anguish, the cause of which is buried deep in our hearts. Suffice it to say, that the victim of dissipation seldom falls alone, and that when a youth of high promise immolates himself on the altar of unbridled appetite, tears and broken hearts attend the sacrifice."

called Fort Cumberland. Is Colonel Howe, who married the widow of Joseph Morse, Esq., your father?"

"He is," replied Derby. "Do you know my father?"

"No," answered the Doctor; "but Mr. Morse was a cousin of Mrs. Graham, and one she most highly esteemed, as one of the kindest and most amiable of men."

"Then," said the young man, "if we are not relations, we should not be strangers, and allow me to be considered as one of your old friends."

It may well be supposed that after this conversation Derby Howe did not avoid the society of Helen Graham and her parents. With a powerful intellect, a richly stored mind, great observation and excellent conversational powers, assisted by a clear, flexible and musical voice, he soon became a favorite. He found Helen's mind all that her countenance had promised. Her sufferings had been cruel—sufficiently severe to cause a temporary alienation of her reason; but its only trace was an occasional wildness of the eye and an imagination highly and somewhat painfully susceptible of excitement. In her moments of animation, it was delightful to watch her seated on the deck, and behold the world of romance she threw around her.

Her father was happy to see her possess the shadow of enjoyment. "You will not have many days to revel in these watery realms of fairy land," said he.

The prophetic breeze which had brought them out of port died away, and was followed by a monotonous calm for several days, which rendered every one impatient—even with Helen it produced a depressing effect; but at last a gentle draft of air, scarcely sufficient to fill the sails, showed the Aurora was again moving towards her destination, and all became inspirited as they listened to the gentle rippling of the waters as the vessel passed over its placid bosom.

There had been rumors of piratical vessels cruising about the Cape of Virginia, and even extending their depredations still farther north; and Dr. Graham had been apprehensive, even before he came on board the Aurora, of being met by them. The excited state of public feeling gave freebooters opportunities they could not have had except in times of public disturbance; and during the tedious calm they had experienced, the apprehension of pirates had been anxiously present in Dr. Graham's mind; so that when the favoring breeze again filled the sails, and the high lands of the Island of Grand Manan towards evening loomed up before the bow of the vessel, he felt relieved that the danger from that quarter was entirely removed.

The sun had set, and a beautiful twilight was settling over the quiet bosom of the deep, when a speck was noticed on the horizon, and after examination, it proved to be a long, low, heavily sparred schooner, steering such a course as to intercept the Aurora, and as the vessels drew nearer, it was discovered by the aid of the glass, that the approaching stranger was filled with men and probably was one of the pirates which Dr. Graham had dreaded.

As there is a man to stand on the deck."

The resolution displayed by the captain imparted itself to the crew, and preparations were at once made to give the pirates a warm reception. All the arms on board were brought forth, and there were mustered altogether fifteen men, fully armed, and a brass cannon. This last was charged to the muzzle and prepared ready to be thrust through the port-hole opposite where the enemy might make the attack.

After all the bustle of preparations, every man posted himself in a position to command a view of the whole waters. Long and anxious an hour of watching wore away, and nothing was visible in the darkness of the night.

"Well, captain," said Derby Howe, "what about your friends?"

"Gone to Davy Jones' locker, I hope," replied the captain; "but there is no knowing how to calculate for the rescues, so we must keep a sharp look out."

"There they are," exclaimed the captain. "Stand to your arms, men; better die like men than walk the plank and be drowned like curs."

In an instant every man was at his post and on the alert.

"Stand in the shadow of the spar and rigging, and keep out of sight," ordered the captain; "and not a man of you fire till I give the word."

"And now," said the captain, who really went to work in business style, "Mr. Howe, run the gun through the starboard port-hole, and depress the muzzle," and the muzzle was depressed and thrust through the port, with a deadly aim on the approaching boat.

"Boat, ahoy!" cried the captain, in stentorian voice.

No answer was returned to the summons, and the sound of the oars, vigorously pulled, was now heard.

"Keep off, you cut-throats!" shouted the commander, "or I'll blow you out of the water."

A volley of musketry was the reply, and a dozen balls pierced the heart of the heroic captain, and without a groan he sank a bloody corpse upon the deck.

"Men!" screamed Derby, "avenge your captain, or a worse fate is yours!" and the next instant a stream of fire issued from the vessel's side, and the report burst upon the dead stillness of the night like the noise of thunder. A crash, a heavy splashing of the water, and shrieks of mortal agony, told full well the skill with which the cannon had been trained. In the darkness and smoke lying on the waters no boat was to be seen, and the men were congratulating themselves upon having so fortunately got rid of the miscreants, when a horrid yell, rising apparently from the depths of the ocean, was heard, and the boat glided out of the smoke, and shooting under the bow, a dozen men were seen springing from it up the side of the ship. But the precautions were wisely taken, and no sooner did they reach the top of the bulwarks, than they were thrown back into the water and their sinking boat. One alone of all, succeeded in reaching the deck, and fighting with the fury of a demon, he was about being cut down by the men, when he averted a blow which would have destroyed the prostrate man, and he was overpowered, and handcuffed having been obtained, was secured.

The contest so brief, and the victory so crushing, occupied less time than it has taken to relate it, and was completely over when the terrified female inmates of the cabin upon the deck, and Helen shrieked in horror when she saw the heroic captain, covered with blood, lying across the deck.

At the sound of her voice, the pirate turned his face towards the agonized Helen, and exclaimed: "Great heaven! has it come to this?"

"Alexander Grant!" impulsively cried the wretched father, recognizing in the handcuffed felon the son of his bosom friend; "are you not yet satisfied? Will you take her life, too?"

Helen looked with a hopeless stare at her former lover, and sank swooning, without sign of life, into her father's arms.

The maniacled man pressed his hands to his face—a convulsive shudder passed over him, and, by a violent effort, he freed himself from his guards, and throwing himself over the bulwarks, disappeared beneath the waters—thus closing a mispent life by the fearful crime of self-murder.

Poetry.

VENUS AND CUPID.

Earth never knew the love that would not die.
Its wings are born with it and born to fly.
Our hopes and pleasures vanish—even pain;
And dare we trust that frail love can remain?

Whose life is brief, intoxicating, wild,
So short, it ends while Love is yet a child?
The ancient jests of poets—Love a boy,
The fickle emblem of its transient joy.
Love springs from passion's seed—a tender flower,
That waters perfume for its little hour—
But touched, its tiny rose-leaves float away.
And Venus—ardent goddess—claims her sway.
Short is her reign—a wanton never old—
Her cheeks, before they lose their bloom, are cold.
And dimpled manhood seeks for power or gold.

DRIED-APPLE PIE.

I loathe! I abhor! I detest! I despise!
Austere dried-apple pies.

I like good bread, I like good meat,
Or any thing that's fit to eat;
But of all poor grub beneath the skies,
The poorest is dried-apple pies.

Give me toothache or sore eyes
In preference to such kind of pies.

The farmer takes his earliest fruit,
The wormy, bitter, and hard to boot;
They leave the hulls to make us cough,
And don't take half the eating off.
Then on a dirty cord they're strung,
And from some chamber-window dangle;
And there they serve a most forlorn
And they're ready to make pies.

Tread on my corns, or tell me lies,
But don't pass me dried-apple pies.

After Haying.

It has come at last! The words have often been heard and some promises have been made to the boys, that were to be fulfilled at this date. The hay is harvested, and they want to go fishing, or to the beach, or to a fair. By all means let them go and have a good time; and let your blessing go with them, if you do not go yourself. Then you promised yourself if there ever came another dry time, you would get at least a hundred cords of peat out of the peat hole, that is not dry more than one month in the year. See that the promise is fulfilled to the letter. You can no more afford to cheat yourself out of a good thing than the boys. You have done using the reaper, the mower, the horse-rake and troller. Do not let them lie around in the field or under the shed, but put them carefully in the loft where they are to remain until next season. Put them up and oil them, ready for use to-morrow. Then top-dressing your meadows and your pastures is in order; and the sooner you put on the compost after haying the better for the roots of the grasses. If you are doubtful about this matter, take a dozen loads out of your barn-yard and try it upon an acre of run-down meadow. You will make a new discovery and be converted. Then, whether you top-dress or not, carefully groom your after-math against all cropping. To crop does not pay.

Horrible Atrocities of the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Col. Carleton and the Hon. Mr. Seymour, a Member of Parliament, who have been acting with the Anglo-American ambulance train at Sedan, a ministerial to the wounded, who have accumulated numerous from the recent engagements, forward to London a ghastly recital of the horrors practiced by the Prussian soldiers toward their vanquished and helpless foes. Messrs. Carleton and Seymour accuse the Prussians with heaping every imaginable insult and maltreatment on the French wounded. The wounded prisoners were subjected to a systematic course of starvation and maltreatment. Injured, die in lingering agony. Houses upon the roadside and all over the country were plundered and the inmates brutally beaten. Innocent girls were ravished by brutal soldiers and then shot. The narrative throughout details succinctly the most heart-rending misery and degradation forced upon the French at Sedan. The statement is a catalogue of war, rapine and brutality.

Discoveries and Inventions.

Hats invented, 1401.
Violins invented, 1477.
Pumps invented, 1475.
Dice invented, 1500 B. C.
Bells invented, 551 B. C.
Camera obscura invented, 1515.
Battering rams were used, 441 B. C.
Engraving on wood invented, 1590.
Roses first planted in England, 1522.
Paper first made of linen rag, 1417.
Shillings first coined in England, 1504.
Diamonds first polished and cut, 1439.
Almanacs first published at Paris, 1470.
Gun locks invented at Nuremberg, 1517.
Printing invented, by Faust, Ger., 1441.
Watches first made at Nuremberg, 1477.
Air guns were invented as early as 1645.
Hats first made in Europe, at Paris, 1504.

Stops and pauses in literature first used, 1520.
Shipping wheels invented at Brunswick, 1540.
Soap first made at London and Bristol, 1544.
Balloons were invented by Guesmard, a Jesuit, 1729.
Maps and charts first brought to England, 1490.
Muskets invented and first used in England, 1421.
Sugar refining first practiced, by a Venetian, 1503.
Printing introduced into England, by Caxton, 1474.
Theatrical performances first given in England, 1378.
Algebra introduced into Europe by the Saracens, 1142.
Chocolate introduced into England, from Mexico, 1520.
Fortifications first built in the present style, 1500.
City streets first lighted in Modern Europe, Paris, 1524.
Turkeys introduced into England, from America, 1520.
Canals in modern styles first made in Europe, Italy, 1181.
Post offices first established in Europe, in France, 1471.
Engraving on copper invented by Punninguere, Italy, 1551.
Greek language introduced into England, by Grocyen, 1491.
Casts, in plaster, first invented in Florence, by Verichio, 1470.
Copernicus discovered the true theory of the solar system, 1542.
Gardening first introduced into England, from Netherlands, 1509.
Playing cards invented, for the amusement of the French King, 1390.
Guillotins, the inventor of the guillotine, the dreadful instrument of punishment in France, was born at Sautes, 20th March, 1738. It is a false rumor that he perished from his own device. He died in his bed.

Financial.

The harvest of 1870 is now gathered and it is described, on the whole, as a "low average." It has ripened from two to three weeks earlier than usual, and has been saved in good condition. Prices are declining. There is now in Montreal more wheat by 400,000 bush, than at this time last year; and more flour by 70,000 bbls. Last year's flour and wheat has been greatly injured by the great heat of this summer—so that there has been an unusual amount of inferior flour in the market. The Canadian lumber market is unusually brisk. The same interest in the Lower Provinces is also prospering. The financial position of the whole Dominion is improving wonderfully. The circulation of the Banks is double what it was in 1869. Deposits have increased 35 per cent. in the same period. On the 31st July, 1869, the Bank circulation was \$7,154,304. On the 31st July of this year, the circulation had increased to \$14,652,668. We doubt if there is any other country in the world that can show such progress. In 1869, on the 31st July, deposits were thirty-seven millions, while at the corresponding date of this year they reach forty-nine millions! The notes discounted in July, 1870, are twelve millions in excess of July 1869. There was never before so much gold in the Dominion. The financial disturbances caused in Europe by the war have hardly been felt here.—Hr. Reporter.

Particulars of loss of H.M.S. Captain.

A despatch to the Halifax "Express," dated London, Sept. 25th, gives the following particulars of the loss of the iron-clad steamship "Captain," which foundered off Cape Finisterre, on the morning of the 7th inst.:

From the statements of the survivors of the English iron-clad "Captain," it appears that at about midnight on the 6th, the ship was in company with the Channel fleet, about forty miles off Cape Finisterre, cruising under full sail and under steam, and that at about 11 o'clock, there being at the time a very strong breeze and heavy sea.

The "Captain" had been called at 12 o'clock and was entering the port when the signal struck the ship on the port side, causing her to give a heavy lurch to the starboard. As she did not right herself, Capt. Burgoyne, who was on the bridge, gave the order to lower the fore-top-sail, but in consequence of the yards being braced sharp up, the ship at the time being on the port tack, it did not come down.

Orders were promptly given to let go the lee braces and man the top-sail down hanks; but by this time the ship had been again struck by a heavy sea, and she was completely on her beam ends, with water pouring down the turrets. She then turned bottom upwards and gradually sank, stem first. From the time the ship was first struck to her going down, only from five to ten minutes elapsed. The number on board at the time was about 320.

When the "Captain" was first lost sight of, it was thought she had missed the fleet, which is not an uncommon occurrence on a dark night and when it is blowing hard, and no one imagined she had gone down; but alas, the sad fact soon became apparent when first was picked up a boat, and subsequently one of the men, who had lashed himself to the grating, but did not succeed in saving his life.

On the morning of Thursday last, the "Monarch" went back and picked up one warrant officer and seven men of Cape Finisterre.

James May, Gunner, says: that he was awakened about 12 o'clock at night by some noises making it seem as if the ship was moving. He rose outside his cabin, and finding the ship more than usually uneasy, he dressed himself to go on deck and see if the guns were all right in the turrets. When he got upon the turret the ship gave a very heavy roll to starboard, and continued in that position, gradually heaving over more and more until he found water coming into the port, through which he crawled and then found himself overboard; he however, succeeded with 5 others, including Capt. Burgoyne, in reaching the steamer's pinnace, which was floating bottom upmost, and observing the launch passing within a few yards of them, he cried out now jump men, this is your only chance. He and three others did so, and succeeded in getting into the boat. They in vain endeavored to regain the pinnace to save the Captain, but the sea was running so high that it prevented them from fulfilling the task, and in the attempt they were struck by a heavy sea, nearly swamping the boat and washing one man, Geo. Myers, overboard. They then determined to let the boat run before the sea, and as land was known to be ahead of them about two o'clock they sighted a light on Cape Finisterre, and afterwards observing that they made for it, and succeeded in landing about noon of the 7th at Finisterre.

An anecdote is related illustrative of the slyness of the Bohemians compared with the simple honesty of the German, and the candid unscrupulousness of the Hungarian. In war time three soldiers, of each of these three nations, met in the parlor of an inn over the chimney-piece of which hung a watch. When they had gone the German said: "That is a good watch; I wish I had bought it." I am sorry I did not take it," said the Hungarian. "I have it in my pocket," said the Bohemian.

A TREMENDOUS weapon is now being made at the Royal Gun Factory in England. This is the 35-ton, which has a barrel of steel. The gun is calculated to throw, with a charge of 100lb. of powder, a projectile of 500lb. weight, which will pierce armor plates 15 inches in thickness. The idea at present is to mount the gun on a cupola ship for the attack of iron plated fortifications.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post:

Sir.—In the last "Borderer," a writer, under the signature of "A Farmer," complains that Road Commissioners are not strict enough, and says, "While visiting the eastern section of the County of Westmorland recently, a case of gross dereliction of duty on the part of a Highway Commissioner came under my notice." There appears, Mr. Editor, to be a prejudice existing in the minds of the inhabitants of the western section of this County against the people "down east." They appear to consider us inferior to themselves. They seldom come among us, excepting when they want a man or a maid servant, or when, provided to an election, they come canvassing for our votes. Most of the work done on their farms, if we except that done by machinery, is performed by young men from the western section of the County; and our healthy, business men are eagerly sought, to perform labor about the house and dairy, that the pampered and enervated constitutions of the girls "down west" are unable to bear. We frequently travel several miles, on election day, to vote for some western gentleman, who knows but little of the hardships that many of us in this part of the County have to endure, and how difficult it is for us to raise a little money to satisfy our creditors. These western gentlemen seem to think that they are entitled to our votes, for they sometimes begrudge even a dinner to those who have travelled miles to vote for them; and if we, once in a while, bring forward as a candidate for Legislative honors, one of our sturdy farmers, most of our western gentlemen will look down upon him, and their deportment towards him is calculated to bring to our mind the words of certain ancient poetry, who asked: "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Let me remind them, sir, that "great men are not always wise." In olden time, "there came wise men from the east;" and we believe that there are yet men in the east, quite as wise and as good as any in the west.

I suppose if the correspondent of the "Borderer," signing himself "A Farmer," were appointed Commissioner of Roads, he would exact the strict fulfillment of all contracts; he would not shew the least leniency to the poor man, who perhaps had, in order to keep his children from crying for bread, taken a job so low that, without putting quite as much gravel on as the Commissioner desired, he had but little for his hard labor above the value of the food that he eat while doing the work; but such a want of feeling on the part of a Commissioner would never be upheld by

A DOWN-EASTER.
Belfast, Sept. 24th, 1870.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post:

Sir.—We, in common with other New Brunswickers, felt a slight degree of mortification on the receipt of the intelligence that the far-famed "Paris Cross," whose skill with the oar had won for them a peerless name among aquatic sportsmen, on both sides of the Atlantic, had suffered defeat at the hands of their brethren of the "Tyne." Though we fain would have had it otherwise, yet we are proud the palm of victory has fallen where it has, begetting as it will, a generous rivalry among the champions of the same nationality. The courage shown by the St. John oarsmen in undertaking what they considered a "doubtful contest," rendered doubtful by the disturbed state of the water, for which they were not prepared, begets in our mind the idea that the boatmen of St. John will be long put forth energetic exertions to relieve their loss, but well earned laurels, with the championship of the world.

It is pleasing to notice that the citizens of St. John acted upon the idea that defeat is not disgrace, and gave their noble oarsmen a reception alike creditable to themselves and worthy the men who had won the proud cognomen conferred on them after their decisive contests on the historical Seine.

J. Herschel Smith, the renowned Nova Scotian lecturer, has been on a tour among us. His celebrated lecture on "Ancient Assyria," together with the comic pieces sung at intervals during the delivery of said lecture, arouses alike the attention and risibilities of a listening audience and wholesome cheering as a result. In this, together with a few writings in private life, has afforded a short season of merriment to our otherwise staid community; and when I exchange my bachelorhood for a life of matrimonial sweets, I trust the gift of the watchful little dog may accompany the giving up of the bride at Hymen's altar.

Yours, &c.,
Belfast, Sept. 24th, 1870.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., OCT. 6, 1870.

Prussia.

The cause of Prussia's success is generally ascribed by Prussian sympathizers to the superior education and intelligence of her Government and the self-reliance of her people. This self-reliance, we are told, is produced by her freedom from ecclesiastical rule and exactions. It does not require education and refinement to enable men to practice the art of butchery upon each other with more facility. On the contrary, the more the human understanding is cultivated, the more it recoils at the idea of human suffering and the sight of human gore. We have been taught to believe that it is not the educated man, but the savage, that delights in war, and strains his powers of mind and body to encompass his enemy's ruin, and that learning and refinement and religion among any people rather tend to mitigate the horrors of the battle-field than to influence the heart with cruelty.

Because Germany is Protestant, the conclusion is, every day drawn, that she is also liberal, enlightened, and free; and that her citizens realize the benefits, and every day practice the work, of self government. Unfortunately, however, the history of Protestantism does not show that bigotry and oppression is confined to the Catholic Church. On the contrary, a fierce illiberal spirit and a desire for persecution, has at times burnt as hotly among Protestants as in the breasts of even Spanish Jesuits. It is, therefore, just possible that Germany, Protestant as she is, is no more liberal, politically, and free from superstition and bigotry, than Catholic France; and that those lovers of freedom, who are ecstatic over every victory won by Prussia over Britain's modern ally, as a victory of educated freedom over ignorance and bigotry, are in error. It is true, a compulsory system of education exists, and that the people are all educated; that Germany has produced many great thinkers; that her universities possess men of science, whose vast learning and philosophy, and whose depth of thought, place Germany at the head of civilized nations; notwithstanding these advantages, the mass of the German people are superstitious, prejudiced, and, in the art of self government, are very deficient.

In the literature of no other country are interwoven so many weird tales of ghosts and fairies and goblins. Even compulsory education, so illustrative of that protective spirit distinguishing Germany, has disadvantages so serious that it is a disputed question whether it is on the whole beneficial or not. The Government is said to be paternal. It is indeed so, for it treats the people as mere children. The Government regulates all the little affairs of practical life. Every man is forcibly educated and drilled. He cannot even get married except under severe regulations, and it is only a Prussian King who arrogates to himself the Divine right of reigning, irrespective of the wishes of the people, and it is only a Prussian people who would tolerate such claims. Two hundred years ago, an English King had the hardihood to try to substantiate a like claim; and the people was the logical answer that no such doctrine held in the British Isles. We think the success of Prussia is chiefly owing to her perfect military organization. This has made a well drilled soldier of every able bodied man in the Kingdom, and has enabled Von Moltke at every battle to overwhelm the French with numbers. The feudal system established in Europe at the fall of the Roman Empire, if rigorous and exacting, always placed the nation adopting it on a war footing and made available the whole strength of the people. In Prussia may be seen strong traces of this stern and powerful system crushing down individual liberty, but increasing military efficiency. In France there is less superstition and prejudice, and the people are being taught the duties of self government, and no continental power has introduced so many and great changes within the last twenty years, removing restrictions on trade, encouraging manufactures, and extending commerce as Napoleon III. The arts of peace have been cultivated in France, while the science of war has been the study in Prussia; and yet the sympathies of the great mass of the people are with a nation whose instincts are hostile to the welfare of the human family. Much as we allow war, we trust the British Government will not permit the destruction of one of the most beautiful cities in the world, merely to satisfy the barbaric lusts of a modern Alaric.

Provincial Exhibition.

SPECIAL REPORT TO CHIGNECTO POST.

PROBABLE FOR OCT. 6, 1870.

At twelve o'clock to-day the Exhibition was formally opened by the Lieutenant Governor. The chairman of the Executive Committee, H. C. Dibb, Esq., read the address, and the Governor the reply. The heavy rain that commenced falling in the night and continued all the morning, has put a damper upon the first day's proceedings. Although all the hotels and a large number of private houses are already filled with visitors from all parts of the Province, the building was but thinly attended. It is to be hoped the weather will clear up to put another a foot on the present dismal appearances.

The exhibition building is well filled. Some departments are almost entirely unrepresented; many are prettily well filled up, and a few splendidly represented. The general appearance of the interior, though it might be much grander, yet on the whole reflects credit on the Province.

Right and left, entering the building, are displayed the horticultural products of the Province. This department is a grand success; the varieties of roots are numerous and their quality superior to those at any previous exhibition. The root show is said to be much better than at the recent Provincial Exhibition at Ontario. Magnificent specimens of Early Goodrich, Early Blues, Cuffs, flowers, Early Selce, Bradley (orange and kind), and a still larger variety of Stock, Whites, Jacksons, Harrisons, and Owens, were on the tables. The latter variety, particularly, attracted much attention. Beets, Turnips, Spanish, Potatoes, Mangle Wurzel, Parsnips, &c., are all most stars; but I will at present refrain from stating their weights. A very good assortment of Corn shows that the climate of this part of the Province at least is adapted to the raising of that article. Apples, Grapes, &c., principally from York and Sunbury, look well.

Opposite the western entrance to the building, Messrs. MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, of St. John, have placed a large octagonal glass case, surrounded by a canopy. It contains several dressed figures, articles in the millinery line, &c. The case is 12 feet in circumference, and 19 feet high. Among the dresses are a stone-colored silk trimmed with lace and diagonal velvet; a black Duchesse dress, with black velvet mantle; a green cloth walking costume with black velvet trimming; a black French Gros de Suez dress with colored brocade figure; elegant flowers, point laces, lace shawls, &c. It and the show of flowers, were the great centre of attraction for the ladies. Governor Wilnot and Mr. Bralley are the only exhibitors of hot air plants. The Governor's have not yet been arranged, but the splendid appearance of Mr. Bralley's foliage plants, particularly exceeds all imagination. Variegated Yuccas, Cactuses, Palms, Dracaenas, Marantas, Laganias, Caladiums, &c., &c., are a few specimens of some of the most beautiful. Besides these, the centre of the building was occupied with a large stand of out door plants and flowers from the garden of Mr. Kenney.

The centre of the building, either side of the aisle, is taken up with sleighs, carriages, &c. St. John was represented by buggies, carriages, &c., from S. Crothers & Co.'s establishment. It would be safe to say that for Fredericton, by those of Edgecomb & Co., and Chiswell, Thar & Co., for beauty of design and finish, they have never been excelled in this Province.

To the right are arranged manufactures in metal and wood. Conspectus amongst the former, are the Ornamental Iron Works, Hot Air Furnaces, Tin Ware, &c., from the establishment of Mr. W. E. EVERT.

St. John, His manufactures articles alone are well worth seeing. They are another proof that native energy and skill are fast shutting out articles of foreign make from our markets.

R. THOMPSON, of St. John, exhibits agricultural implements. Among them are a potato digger which has rooted out potatoes at the rate of 100 barrels an hour, and with this machine is a sub-soil plow; a seed hopper for grain; and another for small seeds; potato grubber; a chaff crusher; an iron roller; a lawn mower; iron whippers, &c.

Ploughs and other articles from the Woodstock Foundry; Horse Rakes from J. W. Gossman's, St.

John; a large and very fine assortment of Stoves, Grates, Mantelpieces, &c., from Young's Foundry, St. John; and a large variety of well-finished Nails and Spikes from the Cold Brook Iron Works, owned by Mr. James Donville, St. John, &c., were the principal objects that struck my eye in this department.

Among the articles down stairs, I must not omit to mention the fine stock of Cabinet Organs from the manufactory of

MR. G. R. BENT, Main street, St. John. It is finished with self-adjusting valves and automatic swells and tremolos. Mr. Bent is the only manufacturer of Cabinet Organs in these Provinces. Though established but one-and-a-half years, his enterprise bids fair to become a success. His instruments meet with a ready sale and Mr. B. has now seventy in course of construction.

In the galleries, I noticed a fine assortment of Home-guns and Flannels. No manufactured cloths were on exhibition. Blanketings were exhibited by Mr. Thos. O'Miles, of Sunbury, and L. L. Peters, Hamstead; Carpets principally from York and Sunbury. Indeed, the two latter counties, with Carleton Place, have contributed a vast majority of the articles.

Among the Paintings are several by Professor Gray—Fort Cumberland, a view of the North West, and a view of the river, and a view of the river in Dutch Valley. Besides several in water colors, made up a very fine collection. Mr. A. G. Beckwith exhibits a well executed copy of Desbarre's picture of Annapolis in 1770. Mrs. John C. Winslow exhibits a number of crayons, all of which display much taste. There are others worthy of mention, but time fails me.

FROM WESTERLAND. I noticed only some very fine Tattoo Work, Collars, &c., by Miss Maggie Trueman; Heath Rugs—by Miss Bell Carter and Miss Mary Trueman; the steamer from Rotterdam, with the articles, owing to an accident, not having yet arrived. When they come, probably Westerland will be well represented.

There is a very large variety of Fancy Work by ladies—enough, if sold at Bazaars, to build several Churches.

A number of WELDING MACHINES, manufactured by the North American Sewing Machine Co., St. John, were the only ones on exhibition. It is creditable to this Province to possess the only Sewing Machine Manufactory in the Dominion.

Messrs. E. Willis & Co. have an assortment of their domestic made Paper Collars.

Messrs. Rankine & Sons had a tempting assortment of their Besant display. This firm has recently enlarged its operations by manufacturing Fancy Dressing.

The N. B. Paper Manufactory was also represented.

The furniture firm of Lordly, Howe & Co., displayed some splendidly finished drawing room, parlor and bedroom sets.

Prof. Bailey has a case of Geographical specimens, embracing iron ores, copper ores, and ores of manganese and lead, limestone, gypsum and barytes, building and ornamental stones, all of New Brunswick origin. The Carboniferous age is represented as well as the Azoic; a number of fine specimens of New Brunswick coal having been collected by the Professor.

Among the many objects of interest are a complete collection of native woods, made by Mr. Isaac Goss, Hamstead, Queens.

Tomorrow is the grand day, if it is fine. The concert in the evening, the Regatta on the river, and perhaps a dash of horse-racing are among the objects. Speaking of the latter, I observed that a wild looking old straw hat from Westerland created a sensation among the throng this morning at the opening. I have refrained from mentioning stock, a matter of the most interest to Westland people until it all arrives here.

Shooting at Prince William. Correspondence from Fredericton states that a man named Davis was lodged in goal there this morning.

(Ed.) for shooting and killing a neighbor, named Laugel, a blacksmith, at Prince William, yesterday morning. They had been enemies for some time past, and yesterday the matter culminated by Laugel refusing Davis' son to shoot his horse. Davis then went to the shop with the horse, when Laugel ordered him off. Davis struck him and then shot him with a pistol.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6. Large number of visitors attending Toronto exhibition.

Governor General and several members of the Cabinet, are in Toronto.

Samples of Agricultural, Horticultural and Machinery, are the best ever shown in Canada.

Late reports from Red River says the crowning of the Half-breed has maddened the native population and worse consequences are feared. Canadians have fairly inaugurated a reign of terror.

Volunteers have been disarmed of their private weapons to prevent bloodshed.

York mills, seven miles from here, were burned on Monday. Loss \$100,000.

Col. Fielden and portion of 60th Rifles arrived here on Sat from Red River.

Flour a shade lower.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 6th, p. m.—The Belgian Bishops have united in protest against recent events at Rome.

Crispien Teela voted 422 yes, to 13 no, on annexation.

Hope made new appeal to King of Prussia for peace.

LATE WAR NEWS.

PRESS DESPATCHES.

TOURS, Sept. 29th.—The report having reached here of the capture of Strasburg, the Government this morning publishes a despatch from the French Consul at Basle contradicting it.

The Consul says that the Prussians had made three attempts to take the city, but were repulsed, in which they suffered heavy losses.

LOUIS, Sept. 29.—General Cavaignac, heading the revolution, moved his way into the Town Hall today and hurraed the people.

The National Guard immediately arrested him and his adherents without bloodshed.

The Prussian headquarters are given as follows: King William at Versailles; the Crown Prince at Verdun; and the Prince of Saxony at Grand Tremblay.

LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The news from the seat of war is that Clemont has been captured, Soissons is invested, and at Mezieres an armistice has been declared.

LOUIS, Sept. 29, p. m.—French despatches contradict captivation of Strasburg.

The Prussians have surrounded Soisson. Shot and shell have been exchanged since Saturday.

The suburbs have been destroyed by the artillery fire.

The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale and it is affirmed they are to be directed against Germany instead of Turkey.

The Russian Minister at Berlin has been instructed to present a formal demand to Prussia, declaring it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France, what the limits of either power shall be.

There is considerable alarm and uneasiness at Berlin.

LOUIS, Sept. 30, midnight.—Last Tuesday southwest of Paris, the French forces attacked a portion of the army of the Crown Prince, and after a desperate engagement utterly defeated it.

The French captured five thousand prisoners, including some of the officers of the Prince's staff and fifty guns.

The Crown Prince retired from Versailles, retreating across the Seine.

A remarkable incident of the battle was the mutiny of the Baden troops in the face of the enemy.

The final decision arrived at in the Cabinet was, that nothing could now be done, as it was not expedient to recognize the only government with which any relations could be at present established in France.

The result has caused great excitement in London, and new demonstrations are looked for, of a more serious character than those already chronicled.

The before reported excitement in England about the attitude of Russia continues unabated. It is the general impression that there is no doubt whatever of the fact that the military and diplomatic movements of the Russian Court are in hostility to the designs of the Court of Prussia.

It is voted as one of the diplomatic signs of the times that of late the friendship manifested between the cabinets of Austria and Prussia has become so great as to be very marked, and the subject of considerable comment.

It has transpired that the Russian Cabinet has offered to the Sublime Porte the protection of Russia against the designs of the Khedive of Egypt.

The purpose of the place are having double guards stationed in them. All the works for the defence of the place are being placed in the best condition possible. It is believed that the whole movement is a ruse to cover a projected expeditionary force to be soon despatched.

The French military commanders are preparing to operate upon the rear of the Prussians investing Paris, and also upon the rear of the beleaguering force before Metz.

Among other measures adopted to relieve the Country of its invaders, a system of Guerrilla warfare upon an extensive scale has been inaugurated.

A recent proclamation forbids all Frenchmen between the ages of twenty and thirty-five leaving the country.

The capture of Strasburg is confirmed, though despatches received through French sources denied the former report. It is asserted that fourteen hundred cannon were among the spoils of war, and that the destruction occasioned by the severe bombardment which the city had to suffer was terrible.

Soissons has been surrounded by the German forces who have bombarded the place. Under the direct fire of the Prussian Artillery, the suburbs of the town caught fire, communicating with the main portions.

The Prussians have not yet arrived at Orleans. They have desisted from their westward march and seem to be concentrating around Paris.

Reported movement on Lyons is also untrue.

The French say that the Prussian losses since the war began, and particularly at the investment of Paris, have been so enormous that the German authorities have taken care to conceal the facts from the newspapers.

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LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The French are awaiting orders from the Government before proceeding to extremities.

A despatch received in this city today from Monday mentions the death of Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India.

Transit advices report that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French and are preparing for war.

LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Continental despatches to this city received at one o'clock today, affirm that all the stories about the sortie from Paris, culminating in the battle of Versailles, are entirely fabricated and without any basis of truth.

In the bombardment which Soissons was subjected, during the whole of Friday, the place suffered terribly. Families were paying high prices for cellar room, to protect themselves from the falling bombshells and blazing houses.

French telegrams to this city state that Bazaine won a victory on Friday before Metz. Though the details are full, the report lacks that confirmation which would enable me to telegraph the statement as fact.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, has called off his frigates from their watch over Gibraltar in Capra, and thus permitted them to go to France if he wishes.

At a meeting yesterday of the members of the French Cabinet it was decided to make another effort with the German authorities to obtain an honorable peace.

The conditions on which they are willing to make peace have not transpired; but they declare that if peace cannot be obtained they will have done their duty, and then call upon the French nation to fight it out to the last.

There is considerable feeling here among many sections of the people because the Gladstone Cabinet has not yet recognized the French Republic.

LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The ravages of the vomito are increasing on the Mediterranean coast.

Upwards of 120,000 persons have left Barcelona.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The great frost in Virginia has destroyed two millions of property, made two hundred families homeless, and caused the loss of over fifty lives.

ROME, Oct. 2.—Pope declines to quit Rome, and will remain at the Castle of St. Angelo with an Italian guard. His health is excellent.

LOUIS, Oct. 3, p. m.—Later advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris, show that the army is quietly closing in around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

The Prussians took five hundred prisoners in front of Paris in the action on Saturday. Returns of the voting in Rome yesterday show over 50,000 votes in favor of Italian unity, and less than 50 against. Several monks and priests voted yes.

The news from Metz confirm the excellent condition of Marshal Bazaine's army.

A corps of 100,000 Germans is now forming at Toul designed to operate against Lyons.

LOUIS, Oct. 3rd, midnight.—Accounts from Paris say that the French lost in the engagement of the 30th ult., 1,200 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was General Guillaume; 300 prisoners were also taken.

People are looking from all parts of Italy to Rome.

Five newspapers have already been started there and political journals of Florence are sold in the streets.

VIENNA, Oct. 3rd.—The "Review" this morning says that the alarming news about the Russian war preparations is untrue. It is still at Constantinople. Russia makes no war movements whatever. The relations between Russia and Austria leave nothing to be desired.

LOUIS, Oct. 4th.—The death of the Duke of Nassau is confirmed. He was killed on Friday by a volley of musketry fired into his carriage while en route from Rheims to Chalons.

King William, wife whom the Duke was in company, narrowly escaped. The bombardment of Paris from the west is imminent.

Books of the great libraries have been removed to cellars.

All windows have been filled with bags of earth, and watchmen stationed on Notre Dame to look out for fires.

The Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Lyons, and energetic measures are accordingly being taken to defend the city.

From all parts of France accounts are coming in, showing that the sharpshooters are now seriously annoying the enemy.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CALDWELL, Esq.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we record in our obituary column today, the death of William Caldwell, M. P. for Redbridge, of the early age of 38 years. Although politically opposed to the Government, we ever held him in the highest esteem for the manly and straightforward character which made him one of our most independent and ablest Representatives. His vigorous intellect gave promise of great usefulness to his country, and although cut off by death, after a painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, the influence of a life of unblemished honor will not be lost upon the young men of his country. The family of the deceased have our warmest sympathy in this their hour of affliction.

Bonny Macpherson, Esq., on the morning of the 26th inst., an iron chest belonging to Mr. Geo. A. Parley was taken from his store, and carried off by Judge Fisher's place and blown open with gunpowder.

The burglar obtained some \$300. A man named McCarron, who is represented as a dangerous character, was arrested and examined on Monday, and remanded. Some handbills found on him have been identified by Mr. Parley. Among his effects have been found the property missing from the Roman Catholic Church at the time it was robbed some months ago, leaving no doubt he was one of the parties engaged in that affair.

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Mr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these aboriginal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Balm, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more tactics than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to our selves where they visit every fireside. [Correspondent Alexander Journal.]

MORAL DEPRAVITY.—One of the saddest instances of moral depravity that we have ever heard of came to light this morning. Two fine-looking girls, daughters of a Thomas Atkins, came to the station for protection.

They represented that their unmarried parents have been trying to force them to adopt a life of shame, and that they were determined not to accede to their inhuman desires. Atkins and his wife have been arrested and will be tried on Monday.

HOLIFAX REORDER.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

PROFITABLE MINING.—From the "Chronicle" we learn that Messrs. Lawson at Montague obtained for the past year from the Albion Mine, 1721 oz. of gold, worth \$31,000; the result of 3843 days' labor; and that Messrs. Taylor and Wier got 705 oz. from 2844 days' labor.

The Local Parliament of Quebec Province will meet for the despatch of business on the 6th of November.

Local and Provincial News.

A CORRESPONDENT from Halifax says: The International Bazaar, long favored by two families, are employed and a large number of their work and pay. The work is abundant and has been well received. The small quantity of goods has yielded well. No sales have appeared. The coal marts at a stand still. The people waiting for Relief Society are waiting to enable them to be re-employed. There is plenty of coal and raw materials, &c., for ready sale. Four mines have been in operation the Lawson, St. George, Chip and New York and Acadia.

STONEX DEATH.—A young man named Warrington fell down a pipe while dressing in his station on Thursday last, on board the "City of Halifax" at Halifax. He died on the spot.

AN EXERCISE was held on Saturday on the remains of Mr. S. Adams, whose death under peculiar circumstances, was noticed in previous issue. The exercise was a very successful one.

CONFEDERATION IS NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. Alsop the Colonial Secretary of the Anti Government, was at days ago defeated by Mr. J. Warren a confederate candidate. Tynity by a majority of 120 votes.

THE PAPER used in this office from the New Brunswick Manufacturing Co., at Penobscot, N. B. Co. The establishment cost \$20,000. A large amount of paper is manufactured at this establishment which finds a market in the Lower Provinces.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet of fifty pages, entitled, "Facts and Figures of the Province of New Brunswick," by Samuel Watts, Esq., Editor of the "Carleton Place" and will give an extended notice next week.

SERIALS.—The Royal Commissioners passed through Sackville on Monday, in a special train on a tour of inspection. They will be in Terra today, and will leave St. John next week.

Death of Judge Chandler.

WE regret this week the demise of James W. Chandler, Esq., Judge of the County District of Westmorland, Ke. Albert, who died suddenly of palsy, on Monday morning at 2 o'clock. We learn that he died both morning and afternoon on Sunday, and he died with every prospect of being able to resume his judicial duties the morning; but it was too late, and soon after he passed from time into eternity. The "News," referring to Judge Chandler's death, says he was a man of large experience, profession, and of considerable attainments. He was for many years a worthy Magistrate in Carleton County, he also represented the Legislature for a number of years. He was the framer of the force for a short time, and imprisonment for debt, and the Legislature he was considered a standard authority on intricacies of law during the passage of the House of Commons, and his judgment was of great value to the country.

From Canada.

THE PRESBYTERIAN Synod in Conference at Montreal, held general convocations. A union of the Presbyterian churches in a union, Newfoundland, and Edward Island will soon be published.

The University, it has been decided, will be placed at Montreal.

The Provincial Exhibition at Toronto today. The number of visitors, and the building, has been a great success. The weather is gloomy. The exhibition is well attended.

News from Halifax is important. I expect the national and provincial papers will have taken the law in their hands, and I am not at all surprised. One half of the city is already killed.

Archibald is in the hospital. He is considered a dangerous character, and is being watched closely. Some handbills found on him have been identified by Mr. Parley. Among his effects have been found the property missing from the Roman Catholic Church at the time it was robbed some months ago, leaving no doubt he was one of the parties engaged in that affair.

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