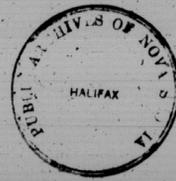


CHIGNECTO POST.



J. E. FRANKLIN & Co., Publishers.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

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

No. 21.

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 my fancies."

"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 on 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 mainly 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 formulates himself on the altar of unbridled appetite, tears and broken hearts attend the sacrifice."

"Is there no hope of reformation for such a one?" inquired the young man.

"In this case, none; it is more than a year since he fled from society, and went no one knows where. The presence, the devoted affection, the tears of my child, could not reclaim him; what then can?"

"What, indeed," repeated the young man; "and this voyage is taken for the good of her health? You will excuse my making the enquiry."

"We hope the voyage will aid, with change of scenes, in restoring my daughter's health," replied Dr. Graham; "but that is not the only object of this voyage, and after musing a moment, he added: 'I hold it every man's duty, as well as his interest, whose lot it is to travel on the great deep, to relate so much of his antecedents as may secure the confidence of the companions of his voyage—I am of Scotch descent, and my name is William Graham.'"

"My name," said the young man, "is Derby Howe, and I am going to join my father, Colonel Howe, in Amherst, Nova Scotia."

"Well," said Dr. Graham, "are proceeding to Fort Beau Sejour, nor

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 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.

With the darkness came again a perfect calm, so that even the slow headway made was lost, and the Aurora lay like a log, floating without motion on the water, which the night-glass showed a large boat, filled with armed men, leave the strange vessel and draw rapidly towards them.

"I would give a month's wages," said the captain, with an air of deep thought, "if we were twenty miles from that vessel and her crew!" and after walking slowly the length of the deck, he turned, and with considerable dignity said, "Gentlemen, and shipmates, I have reason to apprehend danger is at hand. That boat coming towards us is no doubt a pirate. Of armed men she is certainly full, for I have lived too long not to know the glitter of arms. I would prefer running to fighting these outlaws, but that is out of the question, and we must fight as long

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 lookout."

"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 over the swags, 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, but Derby Howe, darting a blow which would have destroyed the prostrate man, and he was overpowered, and handcuffs 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 came 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 handcuffs, and throwing himself over the bulwarks, disappeared beneath the waters—thus closing a mispent life by the fearful crime of self-murder.

(Thee continued.)

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 fall love can remain?

Whose life is brief, intoxicating, wild.

No short, it ends where Love is yet a child!

The moments justly painful Love a boy.

The fierce ambition 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 prey.

Short is her reign—a wanton never old—

Her cheeks, before they lose their bloom, are cold.

And dimpled hand and mouth seeks for power or gold.

DRIED-APPLE PIE.

I loathe! abhor! detest! despise!

Abominate dried-apple pies.

I like good bread, I like good meat,

Or any thing that's fit to eat.

But of all good things beneath the skies,

The worst is dried-apple pies.

Give me toothache or sore eyes

In preference to such kind of pies.

The farmer takes his earliest fruit,

'Tis wormy, bitter, and hard to boot;

They leave the hulls to make us cough,

And don't take half the peeling off.

Then on a dirty cord they're strung,

And from some chamber-window hang;

And there they serve a most forlorn

And they're ready to make pie.

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 pro-

phesies 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

bleeding go with them, if you do not

blame 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

tender. 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 stop-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 dis-

covery and be converted. Then,

whether you top-dress or not, care-

fully guard your after-math against

all cropping. To crop does not pay.

Discoveries and Inventions.

Hats invented, 1461.

Violins invented, 1477.

Pumps invented, 1475.

Dice invented, 1500 B. C.

Bellows invented, 551 B. C.

Camera obscura invented, 1515.

Battering rams were used, 411 B. C.

Engraving on wood invented, 1590.

Roses first planted in England, 1522.

Paper first made of linen rags, 1417.

Shillings first coined in England, 1504.

Diamonds first polished and cut, 1439.

Almanacs first published at Paris, 1470.

Guy 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 Guzman, 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 Moleyn Europe, Paris, 1524.

Tarkeys introduced into England, from America, 1520.

Canals in modern styles first made in Europe, Italy, 1481.

Post offices first established in Europe, in France, 1471.

Engraving on copper invented by Punningore, Italy, 1551.

Greek language introduced into England, by Grocyen, 1491.

Cast, 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 Salutes, 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 in, it is described, on the whole, as a "low average." It has ripened from two to three weeks earlier than usual, and has been sown 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.—H. 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 sailed from 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 lionel-reefed fore and main topsails, and fore-topmast stay-sails, and masted and foresail hauled, there being at the time a very strong breeze and heavy sea.

The steered watch had been called at 12 o'clock and were mounting when the small attack 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-topmast, 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 hauls; 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, stern 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 railing, 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 noise outside his cabin, and finding the ship more than usually unsteady, 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 hole on the top of the turret, 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 toward 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 slowness 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 shape 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 maul servant, or when providing for 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 eastern section of the County; and our healthy, bustling maidens are eagerly sought to perform labor about the house and dairy, that the pampered and overfed constitutions of the girls "out 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 gentry seem to think that they are entitled to our votes, for they sometimes bring even a dinner to those who have travelled miles to vote for them; and if we, once in a dog's age, bring forward as a candidate for Legislative honors, one of our sturdy farmers, most of our western gentry will look down upon him; and their department towards him is calculated to bring to our mind the words of certain ancient gentry, 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:

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-reliant character of her people.

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.

Because Germany does not show that bigotry and oppression is confined to the Catholic branch. On the contrary, a fierce illiberal spirit and a desire for persecution, has at times burst 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 ceaseless over every victory won by Prussia over Britain's modern ally, as a victory of educated freedom over ignorance and bigoted oppression, 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.

Provincial Exhibition.

SPECIAL REPORT TO CHIGNECTO POST.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

At twelve o'clock to-day the Exhibition was formally opened by the Lieutenant Governor. The chairman of the Executive Committee, H. C. Dibbide, Esq., read the address, and the Governor the reply.

The exhibition building is well filled. Some departments are almost entirely unrepresented; many are prettily well filled up, and a few splendidly represented.

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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., &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 reality. His instruments meet with a ready sale and Mr. B. has now seventy in course of construction.

In the galleries, I noticed a fair assortment of Home-spuns and Flannels. No manufactured cloths were exhibited by Mr. Thos. O'Miles, of Sandbury, and L. L. Peters, Hamstead; Carriages principally from York and Sandbury. Indeed, the two latter counties, with Carleton, have contributed a vast majority of the articles.

Among the Paintings are several by Professor Gray—Fort Cumberland, a view of the Scenery, O'Miles's mill, River Mill, &c., &c., &c., and a view 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 WESTERNLAND. 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 Redoubt, with the articles, owing to an accident, not having yet arrived. When they come, probably Westernland 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 Bisquit display. This firm has recently enlarged its operations by manufacturing Fancy Biscuits.

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, limestones, gypsum and barytes, building and ornamental stones, all of New Brunswick origin. The Carboniferous age is represented as well as the Azoiic; a number of the 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 Grant, 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 things. Spending of the latter, I observed that a wild looking old man, who had been in the Province since the morning of the opening, I have retained from mentioning stock, a number of the most interesting West-land people until it arrives here.

Shooting at Prince William. Correspondence from Fredericton states that a man named Davis was lodged in goal there this morning. (His) 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's 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 \$10,000.

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

Flour a shade lower.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 4th, p. m.—The Belgian Bishops have united in protest against recent events at Rome.

Cirita Techia voted 422 yes, to 13 no, on annexation.

Hope made new appeal to King of Prussia for peace.

LATE WAR NEWS.

TORONTO, 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, containing it.

The Consul says that the Prussians had made three unsuccessful assaults on Strasburg, in which they suffered heavy losses.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—General Cresset, heading the revolution, forced his way into the Town Hall yesterday and hurraed the people.

The outposts 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 terrific.

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

LONDON, Sept. 30.—By recent successes of the French around Paris, the circle of the German investment has been shattered at two points and repelled to a distance varying from three to six miles; and the French have occupied positions taken in strong force.

Excitement over the warlike attitude assumed by Russia increases.

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.

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

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

Tientsin advises that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French and are preparing for war.

LONDON, 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.

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. 3d.—The "Reviere" this morning says that the alarming news about the Russian war preparations is untrue. Kautzell is still at Constantinople. Russia makes no war movements whatever. The relations between Russia and Austria leave nothing to be desired.

LONDON, 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 to-day, the death of William Caldwell, M. P. for Redoubt, of the early age of 38 years.

Although politically opposed to the Government, we ever hold 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.

Romey at Fredericton, on the morning of the 26th inst. An iron chest belonging to Mr. Geo. A. Parley was taken from his store, in a small boat, by Judge Fisher's men and thrown open with gunpowder.

The burglars obtained some \$300. A man named McCarron, who is reported as a dangerous character, was arrested and examined on Monday, and remanded. Some hand bills 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 Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these aboriginal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more taste in their neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to our selves, where they visit every household. (Correspondent of the "Hull's 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.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding in the lungs, and arrest the blood 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, 4721 oz. of gold, worth \$81,000; the result of 3813 days' labor; and that Messrs. Taylor and Wier got 705 oz. from 2814 days' labor.

LONDON, 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; 200 prisoners were also taken.

THE LOCAL PARLIAMENT of Quebec Province will meet for the despatch of business on the 6th of November.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHANDLER.—We regret this week the demise of James W. Chandler, Esq., Judge of the County District of Westmorland, Rev. Albert, who died suddenly of palsy, on Monday morning at 2 o'clock. We learn that he tended Church both morning and afternoon on Sunday, and to bed with every prospect of being able to resume his judicial duties the following day; but it was of no avail, and soon after midnight he passed on from this life to the "News."

Judge Chandler's death was a man of large experience, profession, and of considerable attainments. He was for many a worthy Magistrate in this County, he also represented the Legislature for a number of years for a short time, when imprisonment for Debt, and the Legislature he was considered a standard authority on intricacies of law during the passage of Bills through the House of Representatives of the country.

FROM CANADA.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—The Presbyterian Synod in Conference at Montreal, closed general convocations. A unique Presbyterian church in a union, Newfound and Edward Island, will soon be established.

The University, it has been decided, will be placed at Montreal today. A handsome six-axle carriage has been purchased for the use of the President of the University, and will be ready for use on Monday.

The Provincial Exhibition at Toronto today. A handsome six-axle carriage has been purchased for the use of the President of the University, and will be ready for use on Monday.

News from Red River is that I suppose the animals have taken the law in their hands, and committed atrocious crimes. One half breed was already killed.

Archibald is in possession of a considerable amount of money, and has formed a number of companies, with the assistance of the Government.

A Comptroller from Fredericton. The Intergovernmental Agency employed a large number of his work and pay. The work is abundant and has been well done. The small quantity of work has yielded well. No loss has appeared. The coal mine at a stand still. The people waiting for Regularity are waiting to enable them to reap the benefit of the coal and gas.

STONING DEATH.—A young man named Warrington fell down a precipitous hill, dressing in his slowness on Thursday last, on board the "City of Halifax" at Halifax, about 10 o'clock.

AN EXECUTION was held on Saturday on the remains of Mr. N. Adams, whose death under peculiar circumstances was noticed in previous issue. The verdict of a jury was the immediate cause of the execution.

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We acknowledge the receipt of a parcel of fifty pages, entitled, "Facts of the Information of Intending Emigrants, about the Province of New Brunswick," by Samuel Watts, Esq., Editor of the "Carleton South" next week.

SERIAL TRAVEL.—The Railway Commissioners passed through Sackville on Monday, in a special train on a joint inspection. They will be in Trenton today, and will be in New York next week.

