

NOV.

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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EVERY THURSDAY,
AT
\$1.25 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.
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Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at Very Lowest Rates.
W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 15.-NO. 25.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 754.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Canadian horses are now sought for the use of English cavalry.

An ear of corn gathered in Union County, Dak., contained, by actual count, 1,742 grains.

The vintage for 1884 is the best that has been seen in France since the famous vintage of 1874.

The drought in North and South Carolina has continued for three months. The crops have been badly damaged.

Hog cholera is very fatal near Fielding, Ill.; on one farm 125 head, and nearly every farmer has lost some.

A bill has been introduced in the Vermont Legislature prohibiting the use, in that State, of barbed wire for fencing.

Two hundred thousand bushels of this year's Manitoba wheat have reached Montreal, via the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

In Orillia, Ont., George Rick's son, aged 10 years, tumbled into a threshing machine and was cut to pieces—a warning!

Eleven pupils of the School of Agriculture at Bordeaux, France, have died from the effects of eating mushrooms gathered in a wood near the school.

The Surveyor-General of the Dominion announces that fully 260,000,000 acres of the Canadian North-West are particularly well adapted to wheat-growing.

The plant of the Branford Farm and Dairy Manufacturing Company was sold by auction on Thursday for \$25,000 to Mr. John Dewlin at Branford, Canada.

A bill has been introduced into the Vermont Legislature to provide a bounty on grasshoppers, the amount varying at different seasons from 50 cents to \$1.50 per bushel.

The Unadilla Valley Association, of New York, have now in quarantine 150 head of Dutch Friesian cattle. They are all young, thrifty animals. They are all recorded in Holland.

The Ornithologists' Union Club of New York, after a year's research and observation, have concluded that the English sparrow should be exterminated, as it destroys grain and fruit and drives away insectivorous birds.

It is estimated that the shortage of the wool clip in Australia this year, in consequence of the drought, is destroying many millions of sheep, and greatly injuring many others, will cut down the yield of Australian wool possibly 80,000,000 pounds.

Personal and Political.

Lieutenant Greely is over six feet tall, but not tall enough to reach the North Pole.

Lieutenant Schwatka is going to work in cattle-raising in the Aleutian Islands.

Dr. Abernethy, of Rutherford College in North Carolina, has called 1,300 men free of expense during the last 31 years.

Queen Victoria's palaces are run by a thousand people, and their support costs yearly three hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett recently crossed the continent from New York to San Francisco, banqueting there, and returning, all in 13 days.

Kossuth lives in a little attic apartment at Turin, having retired from his business as teacher of the English language, and is feeble in his old age.

Mr. T. J. Proctor, of Santa Rosa, California, vouches for the truth of the statement that a single red-wood tree furnished all the timber for one of the largest churches in the State, and 60,000 shingles besides.

Lord Exeter, who now owns extensive lakes and fish catching ponds at Buryleigh, is about to import a number of fish from Canada, in the hope that the best sorts may be acclimated in England.

Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley has been ordered by his physicians to take an absolute rest from all literary labors for several months. In accordance with this advice the Professor will retire to Venice.

Of Lord Alvanley, who died in 1857, Lord Malmebury tells the following anecdote: On one occasion a friend of his came for his advice under the following circumstances:—Mr. — has threatened to kick me whenever he sees me in society. What an I do to if he comes into the room? "Sit down," replied Lord Alvanley.

The Contemporary Pulpit, of England, recently took a vote of its readers on the question as to who are the ten greatest English-speaking preachers, and the following is announced as the result of the vote:—Canon Liddon, 296; C. H. Spurgeon, 292; Joseph Parker, 218; Alexander MacLaren, 215; Archbishop Farrar, 206; Henry Ward Beecher, 168; Bishop Magee, 105; Canon Knox Little, 149; Bishop Boyd Carpenter, 101; and W. D. Dale, 100.

A Hebrew orphan asylum, costing \$600,000, was dedicated in New York Thursday.

A country seat—the milking stool.

THE ACADIAN TRAGEDY.

CONTINUED.

The loss of Acadia had been gall and wormwood to France. That she would soon seek to recover it was certain; and with the temper which her agents had infused into the population there could be no doubt that at the appearance of a French squadron in the Bay of Fundy the whole country would rise in arms.

With Fort Beauséjour on the border of the colony, the danger was redoubled; and hence the chief motive that had led Shirley and Lawrence to advise the seizure of that stronghold.

When Monckton and the Massachusetts men laid siege to it, Governor Lawrence thought the moment favorable for exacting from the Acadians the unqualified oath of allegiance which up to that time they had absolutely refused. They had also refused to assist in the capture of a superior and victorious force would help, he thought, to bring them to reason. Lawrence had not the good-nature and conciliating temper which had marked his predecessors Cornwallis and Hopson. He was not apt to reflect under the softer sentiments, and the behavior of the Acadians was fast exhausting his patience. More than a year before, the Lords of Trade had instructed him that they had no right to refuse the oath. Lawrence replied, enlarging on their obstinacy, treachery, and ingratitude for the favor, indulgence, and protection they have at all times so undeservingly received from his Majesty's government, declaring that he would not take the oath, and that "while they remain in the hands of the British, they are no longer subjects of his Majesty, but as subjects to the King of France, and as such they must be treated; and they were ordered to withdraw." A discussion followed in the Council. It was determined that the Acadians should be ordered to send new deputies to Halifax, who should answer for them, once for all, whether they would accept the oath or not; that such as refused it should not thereafter be permitted to take it; and that effectual measures should be taken to remove all recusant out of the province.

The deputies, being then called in and told this decision, became alarmed, and offered to swear allegiance in the terms required. The answer was that it was too late; that as they had refused to take the oath under persuasion, they could not be trusted when they took it under compulsion. It remained to see whether the people at large would profit by their example. "Nothing is to be determined," wrote Lawrence to the Lords of Trade, "but to bring the inhabitants to a compliance, or rid the province of such pernicious subjects." First in answer to the summons of the Council, the deputies from Annapolis appeared, declaring that they had had no doubts as to their faithfulness to the British crown, but that far from having been faithful subjects, they had always secretly aided the Indians, and that many of them had even taken arms against the English; that the French were threatening the province; and that its affairs had reached a crisis when its inhabitants must either pledge themselves without equivocation to be true to the British crown, or else must leave the country. They all declared that they would lose their lands rather than take the oath. The Council urged them to consider the matter seriously, warning them that if they now persisted in refusal, no farther choice would be allowed them, and they were given till ten o'clock on the following Monday to make their final answer.

When that day came, another body of deputies had arrived from Grand Pré and other settlements in the Basin of Mines; and being called before the Council, both they and the former deputation absolutely refused to take the oath of allegiance. These two bodies represented nine-tenths of the Acadian population within the peninsula. "Nothing," pursues the record of the Council, "now remained to be considered but what measures should be taken to send the inhabitants away, and where they should be sent to." If they were sent to Canada, Cape Breton, or neighboring points, they would strengthen the enemy, and still threaten the province. It was therefore resolved to distribute them among the various English colonies, and to hire vessels for the purpose with all dispatch.

The oath of the refusal of which had brought such consequences was a simple pledge of fidelity and allegiance to King George II. and his successors. Many of them had already taken an oath of fidelity, though with the omission of the word "allegiance," and, as they insisted, with a saving clause exempting them from bearing arms. The effect of this was that they did not regard themselves as British subjects, and claimed, falsely as regards most of them, the character of neutrals. It was to put an end to this anomalous state of things that the oath without reserve had been demanded of them. Their rejection of it, reiterated in full view of the consequences, is to be ascribed partly to a fixed belief that the English would not execute their threats, partly to ties of race and kin, and partly to superstition. They feared to take part with heretics against the King of France, whose cause, as they stated, they had been taught to regard as one with the cause of God. They were constrained by the dread of perdition. "If the Acadians are miserable, remember that the priests are the cause of it," writes the French officer Boishebert to the missionary Manach. The Council having come to a decision, Lawrence acquainted Monk-

at other markets.

The hope was expressed that they would no longer obstruct the settlement of the province by aiding the Indians to molest and kill English settlers; and they were rebuked for saying in their memorial that they would be faithful to the King only on certain conditions. The Governor added that they had some secret reason for demanding their weapons, and fastened themselves that French troops were at hand to support their insolence. In conclusion, they were told that now was a good opportunity to prove their sincerity by taking the oath of allegiance, in the usual form, before the Council. They replied that they had not made up their minds on that point, and could do nothing till they had consulted their constituents. Being reminded that the oath was personal to themselves, and that ten years had already been given them to think about it, they asked leave to retire and confer together. This was granted, and at the end of an hour they came back with the same answer as before, whereupon they were allowed till ten o'clock on the next morning for a final decision.

At the appointed time the Council again met, and the deputies were brought in. They persisted stubbornly in the same refusal. "They were then ordered," says the record, "that they could no longer look on them as subjects to his Britannic Majesty, but as subjects to the King of France, and as such they must be treated; and they were ordered to withdraw." A discussion followed in the Council. It was determined that the Acadians should be ordered to send new deputies to Halifax, who should answer for them, once for all, whether they would accept the oath or not; that such as refused it should not thereafter be permitted to take it; and that effectual measures should be taken to remove all recusant out of the province.

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ton with the results, and ordered him to seize all the adult males in the neighborhood of Beauséjour, and this he promptly did. It remains to observe how the rest of the sentence was carried into effect. Instructions were sent to Winslow to secure the inhabitants on or near the Basin of Mines and place them on board transports, which he was told, would soon arrive from Boston. His orders were stringent: "If you find that fair means will not do with them, you must proceed by the most rigorous measures possible, not only by taking them to embark, but by depriving those who shall escape of all means of shelter or support, by burning their houses and by destroying everything that may afford them the means of subsistence in the country. Similar orders were given to Major Handford, the regular officer in command at Annapolis.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Yarmouth Mystery.

(Yarmouth Times, Oct. 29th.)

Benjamin Trefry was a heavy built man, about 28 years of age, was about five feet six inches in height, had dark hair, black side whiskers, heavy black moustache and black "goatee" beard. At the time of his disappearance he had on a suit of dark blue broadcloth clothes and a black felt hat. His wife died some time ago and he has since been living with his father. He had one child who was living with his brother's family. Aside from the fact that he could not have gone away from the neighborhood without being seen by somebody, the theory that he had gone away is rendered highly improbable when it is known that he was having a new house built in the Council. It was determined that the Acadians should be ordered to send new deputies to Halifax, who should answer for them, once for all, whether they would accept the oath or not; that such as refused it should not thereafter be permitted to take it; and that effectual measures should be taken to remove all recusant out of the province.

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Late to Church.

It is no new thing that persons living near churches are by no means certain of finding themselves first in the pews for services on Sunday. The amusing story is told of the Rev. William Withers, of Seintone, Mass., an excellent divine of his day, that on a certain Sabbath morning, a parishioner, Mr. Bryant, came into the building just as Mr. Withers was ending his second prayer. Mr. Withers addressed him promptly and severely saying, "Neighbor Bryant, it is to your reproach that you have disturbed the worship by entering late, living, as you do, within a mile of this place—especially so, since here is Goody Barstow, who has milked seven cows, made a cheese and walked five miles to the house of God in good season."

Goody Barstow must have been an active member of the community. "Not long ago a lady who had just returned from Europe was asked by a friend if she had seen the lion of St. Mark. "Oh, yes," she replied, "we arrived just in time to see the noble creature die. The late Doctor Beadle, of Philadelphia, must have encountered the same lady. He spoke of the beauty of the Dardanellas, and she replied: "Oh, yes, I know them well. They are intimate friends of mine."

A Perfect Beauty. Perfect Beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These requirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair clear skin and the rosy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

Fall Millinery!

JUST RECEIVED:
All the Latest and Most Fashionable Styles in
Fall and Winter
MILLINERY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, AND PRICES VERY LOW.

A Splendid Assortment of
WOOL SHAWLS,
Which are being Sold at Very Low Figures.

MRS. DAVID DOUGLAS.
Amherst, Oct. 1, 1884.

BARBADOES SUGAR & MOLASSES

Now Landing from Brig. "Herbert" direct:
30 Hhds. Grocery Sugar,
304 Hhds. } Best Selected
12 Tierces, } Molasses.
16 Bbls. }

FOR SALE VERY LOW.
M. WOOD & SONS.
aug 25

BRANDRAM'S White and Colored Paints, Raw and Boiled Oil.

A full Stock just received, and for sale very low by
M. Wood & Sons.
June 25

CORN MEAL.

NOW LANDING:
One car load New England A Corn Meal.
M. Wood & Sons.
Oct 29

Tilsenburg Oatmeal.

One car load Fresh Ground Oatmeal
Of the above Brand just received, and for sale low by
M. WOOD & SONS.
Oct 17

Birchbrook Mill.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WETTER.

A notable stream the Birchbrook runs. Beneath its leaping trees, That low, soft ripple is its own, That dull roar is the sea's.

Of human signs it sees alone. And, ghost-like, on a bank of gray, The white sail of a ship.

More a toiler at the wheel, It wanders at its will, Nor dam nor pond is left to tell Where once was Birchbrook Mill.

The timbers of that mill have fed Long since a farmer's fires. His doctress are the stones that ground The harvest of his sires.

Man trespassed here; but Nature lost No right of her domain; She waited and she brought the gold Wild beauty back again.

By day the sunlight through the leaves Falls on its moist, green sod, And wakes the violet bloom of spring And autumn's golden-rod.

Its birches whither to the wind, The swallow dips her wings. In the cool spray, and on its banks The gray sparrow-songs sing.

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Business Cards.

T. A. WELLING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
BAIE VERTE, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - - Moncton, N. B.

ROBERT BECKWITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

Lawson & Wallace,
Carriage Builders,
AMHERST, N. S.

D. I. WELCH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Moncton, - - N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

New Harness Shop,
Opposite Brunswick House.

W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.
Office: in Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

CHAPMAN & FORSTER,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors and Conveyancers, &c.
Prompt attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

J. H. OGDEN,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Music Hall Block, - - - SACKVILLE, N. B.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers
(Consulate of the Netherlands.)
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary.)
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Oct. 4, 1884.

Apples. Apples. Apples.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen Street, LONDON, E. C.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.
We are awarded the ONLY Medal given for
other part of the same road. The family who live in the house nearest to the woods, on the road to the station, engaged in the same found apparatus of blood on the road Trefry went in on, and a Carlton man found similar stains in another part of the same road. The family who live in the house nearest to the woods, on the road to the station, engaged in the same found apparatus of blood on the road Trefry went in on, and a Carlton man found similar stains in another part of the same road. The family who live in the house nearest to the woods, on the road to the station, engaged in the same found apparatus of blood on the road Trefry went in on, and a Carlton man found similar stains in another part of the same road.

S. B. ANDRES.
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works;
AMHERST, N. S.

HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
PRODUCE, LUMBER, SPILING,
R. R. TIES, FISH, POTATOES, EGGS,
CANNED LOBSTERS, BERRIES
AND MACKEREL.
Best Prices Obtained for all Shipments.
JULY 24

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS;
ALL KINDS OF
Shoe Nails, Tacks & Brads.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
Georges Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rotary Saw Mills.
Oxford Foundry & Machine Shops.

Machine Castings,
Bedstead Fastenings,
Saw Teeth, &c.
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

A. MacPherson & Co.,
OXFORD, N. S.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR FRENCH
HUTCHINSON PLACE, WESTCOCK.

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.

NOTICE.
A. L. persons having any claims against the Estate of the late AMOS GOODWIN, Senior, of this town, are requested to present their accounts, fully itemized, within three months and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT GOODWIN, Executor.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D.
Mons. Roy. Col. Surg., Eng.
OCULIST AND AURIST
ST. JOHN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL,
FRANCIS STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. E. L. FULLER,
Surgeon Dentist,
Graduate of New York College of Dentistry,
AMHERST, N. S.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER,
DENTIST,
Office: in Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

"GERBS"
SUPERPHOSPHATE.
Three Sizes Ground Bone.
The Best Fertilizers in the Market.
Manufactured at the Chemical Fertilizer Works,
JACK & BELL, Proprietors,
OFFICE: - - PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

AMHERST, N. S.
Have rebuilt and are now Running the
Amherst Wood-Working Factory,
with the aid of good men and good machinery
are prepared to fill orders at short notice for
Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door
Frames, Brackets and Moldings of
all Descriptions, Kilm Dried Lumber
and Building Material,
Planing, Sawing, &c.
Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders
promptly attended to.

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Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door
Frames, Brackets and Moldings of
all Descriptions, Kilm Dried Lumber
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