

CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Proprietor.

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SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1871.

No. 51.

Literature.

ONE ROOM TOO MANY. A College Reminiscence.

It was late on a gloomy October evening when I piloted my way up the crazy and ill-lighted stairs which led to Harry Markham's room in the principal quadrangle (or, in college parlance, the "front quad") of St. Michael's College, Oxford. The clamour of boisterous merriment that struck upon my ear as I ascended, showed that the revel was already at its height; for this evening Markham's "set" (a somewhat roystering set withal, as sundry gate-lines and commonplaces before the college authorities continually testified) were celebrating the arrival of a new Freshman from the North—known by reputation to not a few of them—who was expected to prove a valuable acquisition to the college boat, and, by strength of muscle, if not of mind, to enhance the renown of St. Michael's in no small degree. As I entered, the host, with flushed face, and eyes sparkling with mirth and mischief, was just calling the company to "fill their glasses to the health of their esteemed friend, Mr. Joseph Talboys, whose thews and sinews were a sufficient guarantee of good service to be done by him when the time should again come round for St. Michael's to display her prowess on the river." Amid a general shouting and stamping of feet, and the crash of several glasses (it being a special characteristic of a certain class of undergraduate, when slighted by a light, to smash every glass, animate or inanimate, that may come in his way), the toast was drunk; and the new-comer—a beaming, yellow-haired giant from Cumberland, whose broad, jovial, unassuming face promised less of the scholar than his vast, shoulders and Herculean limbs did of the athlete—having lumbered out a few incoherent words in reply, the buzz of conversation again became general.

"Well, old fellow!" cried Markham, turning to the Cumberland, "how do you like the idea of sleeping in the haunted room, eh?"

"It's all one to me," answered Talboys, in his deep, heavy, gong-like tones; "it'll be a clever ghost that can wake me, when I'm once safely asleep."

"What about a haunted room?" interrupted I. "I didn't know we had one in college."

"Oh, you know that queer old person in the back quad," struck my right-hand neighbor; "it has been used for ever so long, and because that's a sufficient reason it should be set down as haunted."

But what's the story connected with it, then?" asked I.

"Oh, just that something happened some time, a long time ago," said my informant; "and so, you see, it came to be haunted. If you don't know further particulars, my own scout, old Sam Thorpe, is a man. He's lived in the college for just like a part of it himself, and there's not a thing happened last thirty years, but what he'll tell you at his fingers' ends. Ask about Talboys' room, if you don't know all about it."

And meanwhile, shouted Harry, giving his tumbler, "here's a good rest to Mr. Talboys, may the ghost be as civil to him as he deserves!"

I say, Talboys," cried a rakish-looking man at the farther end of the table, "if the ghost does come, just tell him whether I shall win the Astbury steeple-chase next time, or a good fellow."

And whether I shall get a first at all," added a languid, foppishly-dressed fellow beside him, whose amused remark called forth a general laugh.

"Ah! Carrington, my boy!" cried Sam, "I'm afraid your first in this is beyond the power of even a ghost to secure. But come, let's have another bowl of punch, and let's take the ghost and all con-

Communications.

The Baie Verte Canal.

To Editor of "Chignecto Post."

SIR,—In view of the deep interest shown in your paper for the speedy construction of the Baie Verte Canal, I beg to send you a few extracts from the Report of the Canal Commission recently laid before the House of Commons. It will gladden the hearts of all the good people of Westmorland and Cumberland to find that this long-talked-of work is placed on this list among those to be first undertaken by the Dominion Government. The Report is signed by all the Commissioners save one, who however, does not object to the St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy connection as a national necessity. The Report says: "In this first class we have placed all those works which it is for the general interests of the Dominion should be undertaken and proceeded with as fast as the means at the disposal of the Government will warrant." It then enumerates in this category the Sault Ste. Marie Canal between Lakes Superior and Michigan, 1 mile long; the enlargement of the Welland Canal; the improvement of the Ottawa River Canals; the deepening of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal; the construction of the Baie Verte Canal; the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals; the deepening of the channel of the St. Lawrence above Montreal.

We consider (I quote again from the Report) that all the works enumerated under the head of first class are really of so great importance, so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the whole country that we feel some degree of embarrassment in recommending which of them should be first proceeded with, but we respectfully suggest that they should be undertaken in the order in which they are here placed, or as far as possible simultaneously." Then follow an enumeration of works of the second, third, and fourth classes respectively.

The size of Baie Verte Canal locks is proposed to be 270x10 feet, depth of water on miter sills 15 feet, cost \$2,500,000, which would seem to be an extravagant estimate. Whatever the amount, it must, unlike the opening of a line of railway, be left out almost wholly upon the spot. The effect of such an enormous expenditure upon the adjacent County, followed as it must be, by the more permanent results of working the Canal, I leave it to your readers to judge.

The obvious change in public opinion throughout the Dominion on this great improvement has been most striking. When it was first brought up in the Senate three years ago by the member for Cumberland, Ontario people asked with a sneer where it was, and what it was. Now there is scarcely a man from Cape Breton to Sarnia who is not fully alive to its importance as a Dominion work. So much for steady, persistent agitation on a question that can hear discussion on its merits. When this great work is inaugurated, as we trust it will be ere many years, some of us may be constrained to admit that after all Confederation has not been an unmitigated evil, for apart from its other isolated evils must have been unavailing. Even the dissatisfied who succeed at the Sackville and Amherst meetings must be gratified at the result of the agitation. It is gratifying to hear in mind too, that neither by Mr. Dickey, who first moved for the survey nor by the Westmorland members who supported it, was this question taken up on mere local grounds, as to route or otherwise, and although fact may be found with them for no insisting on a particular route or route, the result has vindicated the prudence of their course in leaving this as an engineering question to be decided by the survey, and in advocating the work as an inter-provincial and Dominion necessity.

Yours, &c.,
Ottawa, March 30.

To Editor of Chignecto Post:

SIR,—If I am not mistaken a large number of your subscribers are of that class which constitute a majority in the community, viz., that of the farmers, and yet seldom see a communication in it from a farmer. It is truly their usefulness as a class is generally acknowledged; and honorable mention is often made of them in your columns and elsewhere; and the pleasing sound of equal rights and equal privileges as of late often saluted their ears. It is a sound

Home and Foreign Gossip.

There comes a rumor—whether true or untrue we do not pretend to say—that the time is not far distant when ladies will return to the simplicity of the Grecian style in dress: the hair: the plain, low-cut, front, and a collar, big or little, according to the actual amount of hair possessed, will be the "mode." Wonderful transformation! Gentlemen will need to be introduced to their nearest friends when this transpires; for even a husband would scarcely recognize his own wife, if leaving her at morning, evening, full, frizzled, and curled after the fashion of the day, he should return at night to find her arrayed in her own tresses, arranged à la Grecian.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary head-dressing which ladies have submitted to during the past few years, they have not gone to the length and height and breadth in the matter which fashion-followers did in olden times. The huge square head-dresses which prevailed during the reign of Henry IV., and the horned ones which followed, and the steeples which, still later, crowned the heads of ladies, were monstrousities from which we have been delivered. Isabella of Bavaria, queen of Charles VI. of France, carried this latter fashion to such an extent that the doors of the palace at Vincennes were obliged to be enlarged to admit her and the ladies of her train. May good spirits defend the ladies of our time from the approach of such hideous would-be appendages! The happy medium between excess and defect in dressing the hair may yet be attained.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez canal has now been in full working order for upward of a year, and the result has so far disproved the prophecies of its failure as a commercial enterprise. As an evidence of its being used as a means of transit from sea to sea, twenty steamships in February last, amounting to 28,219 tons in all, and averaging 1,420 tons each, passed through it without accident or delay. Most of the vessels referred to have made three or four voyages through the canal, and have found it economical as well as practical. There is at present a new ship-building trade in England for screw steamers constructed expressly for the Suez route. The scientific forecast of Mr. John Hawkshaw, F. R. S., the eminent engineer, made years before its completion, has been verified in every particular, but according to an official statement published by the company, the actual receipt for 1870 amounted to £3,387,204 francs, or £255,488, or to only about one-fourth of M. de Lesseppe's estimate; and even this amount includes considerable sums realized by the sale of stock, &c., no longer required for the construction of the canal. Various causes have combined to bring about this financial condition, the principle one being the fact that the Lloyd's have refused to insure sailing ships in the Red Sea. But the results already obtained are enough to show how truly great are the existing capacities of the Suez Canal.

FASHIONS.

From Halifax's Bazaar.

There is no change in the breadth of lower skirts of suits. Their shape is the flat-gored front and sides with full back, their width is from three and a half to four yards around the bottom, the length a matter of taste. Ultra-fashionables and extremists let the skirt drag an inch or two behind, while sensible women make it just short enough to escape the ground.

The long over-skirt will not continue to be so exclusively worn, since very short and very long over-skirts are among the importations. Many suits are belted and ornamented with a bow behind, but without sash ends. Elaborate sashes are abandoned. The sleeve of the season is a half-flowing sleeve fitting the arm smoothly from the shoulder to midway between the elbow and wrist where it is widened, and the fullest held in a box-pleat covered with a bow or passementerie ornament, or else the sleeve is cut off all around and finished by a plaited ruffle. A single deep flounce on the skirt is not as stylish as two, three or four narrow ones. Bonnets attract the observer in the difference in trimming from the style of last season. Now every thing is massed around the crown, and the front or head piece of pretty straw is frequently left bare, or perhaps softened by a narrow row of lace. The standing trimmings round the crown makes the back of the bonnet quite as high as the front.

Neckties for spring are of soft twilled silk, cut bias and hemmed. Striped silk ties, half inch stripes of a color alternating with white are new this season. Straight ties have knotted fringe at the ends and are raveled on the sides also. Any belted waist of thin muslin in soft folds, coming close to the neck, with narrow Valenciennes edging, makes a pretty tie to wear with a black silk dress. The newest lace collar is pointed at the throat, has square outer corners and grows narrow towards the neck. A similar shaped collar, which ladies call *regalia*, is made of thin muslin in soft folds, edged with lace. Pale blue or mauve regalias of China crape or soft silk trimmed with white lace, are made for young ladies to wear over white or black dresses. These are very new and very dressy.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Butcher vs. Wright.

Tried in Court of Queen's Bench, Feb. 27.

The plaintiff, a young woman about 27 years of age, was a dressmaker, and occasionally went into service, and the defendant was a small tenant farmer of 50 acres, was 73 years of age, a widower, with three sons and a daughter. The defendant had known the plaintiff all her life, and he was mutually agreed between them that they were to be married in April last, but on the 26th of March the defendant's daughter, however, died, and then he renewed his offer, but the plaintiff declined to marry him unless he made provision for her in case of his death. That he declined to do, or put her in business, as she said he had promised, and she then refused to accede to his action.

The plaintiff's case was that defendant had promised to give her £200, to commence business on their marriage and leave her £100, his dowry.

In cross-examination she said defendant's children were all over 40 years old, and living at home. She never went to his house. It was mutually agreed between them that they were not to tell their relatives know any thing of the engagement. They had some conversation about his advancing money for her to go into business, and on one occasion he asked what security she could give, and she replied herself. C. J. one species of personal security (laughter).

Plaintiff said she was to be put into a business because she objected to go to the farm, and defendant was to contribute and live with her. When defendant refused to advance the money she had her suspicion that he did not mean "business." In one of her letters she asked if he was married, because she had heard he was talking to other girls (laughter). She did not know he had lost all his teeth and could not speak plain in consequence. When the defendant did not "come up" about the business and keep his word, she kept copies of two of her letters to him. After the action on the 26th September last, the defendant's solicitor, in a letter to her solicitor, said the defendant declined to pay anything like the sum asked, but that the old man was ready to marry her on the 31st of November, and take her to his farm. She objected because he declined to make any settlement on her. Her reason for declining to go to the farm was because she was not strong enough to do the work. She said she would marry him if he would agree to keep a servant. Her solicitor wrote to the defendant declining his offer, she wrote and said she had incurred expense to that effect, viz., "The settlement of a reasonable sum on herself and children (if any)" (laughter).

The Lord Chief Justice.—There is a great deal sometimes in a parenthesis. Plaintiff said that defendant's solicitor wrote another letter, stating that as his

AGRICULTURE.

The Report of the Board of Agriculture for 1870 is before us. It contains the Reports of some fifteen societies: Provincial Exhibition Report; Proceedings of the Board; Audit Report; Essays on the following subjects: Farm Improvement, by J. D. M. Keator, Hammond River; Artificial Manures, by Archibald Harrison, M. P.; and Sheep best adapted to New Brunswick, by T. F. Barker, Esq.

The receipts for the year have been \$57,348, from the following sources: Annual Grant, \$1,400; Exhibition, \$3,000; Regatta, \$170; Admissions to Exhibitions, \$1,301; Stock Account, \$18,099. The expenditure was, Prizes, \$2,241; Exhibition Expenses about \$6,700; Secretary, \$500; Expenses of Board, \$647; Stock, \$16,249.50, leaving a balance on hand of \$1034.

Mr. Howard Treman, the Secretary of the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society, in his Report, speaks of the importance of the crops the past year, the extensive introduction of mowing, raking and threshing machines. He says: "Some of our farmers are making very laudable efforts to improve their practice in relation to."

SAVING MANURE.

While all, or nearly all, are ready to acknowledge the importance of so doing; yet the practice of the great majority is the same as it has been for the last fifty years. The manure heap is exposed to all the changes of the weather, and the leaking process goes steadily on, except when the heap is too hard frozen. No systematic attempt, so far as I am aware, has yet been made to save the liquid manure.

"In FARM BUILDINGS and shelter for stock, there is some improvement, and as the farmers' means increase these improvements will multiply.

"It is a matter worthy of consideration by the Board, whether they could not do something to place within easy reach of the farmer more labor-saving machines. A very successful effort has been made by the Board during the year in introducing improved breeds of cattle into the Province, but to maintain the character of such stock, and to improve our own, it is necessary that they should be plentifully supplied."

"THE STRAITS BETWEEN THE NEW BRUNSWICK, says Mr. Barker, are, in my opinion, the Leicesters, because they combine more good qualities than any other breeds. Many have a preference for the Cotswold, but I believe the Leicester to be superior, as the mutton is of a better quality, the wool finer, growing thick and close, thus enabling the animal the better to withstand the storms of Fall and Winter. The Cotswold, from the fact that their fleece is thin and long, are much exposed in stormy weather, while the mutton is coarse, and the fat more like tallow. The Cotswold, I may here add, makes a good cross in some flocks."

"I would recommend the Board to make an importation of Rams from the old country next Fall, as they would not only prove a benefit, but are at the present time very much needed."

"Whatever method of breeding we choose to adopt in order to improve our Sheep, there are standing points which are indispensably necessary in the animals we intend to breed from. These are, width of chest, depth of carcass, breadth of loin, and quantity and quality of fleece, which should show next to the skin a copious yolk or yellow oil. The merits of the Leicester as an improving cross is undeniably exceeding good, and their utility in this respect cannot be questioned. To them we may look to produce that most effective and satisfactory change for the better, so necessary and desirable in the present state of our stock."

TEXAS HAS A NEW GAME IN CARDS.

One holds a revolver, the other holds the cards. A coroner holds the inquest.

Amherst, April 15, 1871.

TEXAS HAS A NEW GAME IN CARDS—one holds a revolver, the other holds the cards. A coroner holds the inquest.

Clubbing Rates.

The "Chignecto Post," and any one of the following periodicals will be sent at the following rates, payable in advance:

American Agriculturist	\$2.00
Rural New Yorker	3.25
Scientific American	3.50
Electric Magazine	3.00
Atlantic Monthly	4.00
Harpers Magazine	4.25
do Weekly	4.25
do Bazar	4.25
III. Canadian News	4.50
Appleton's Magazine	4.00
Our Young Folks	2.50
N. Y. Tribune Weekly	2.50
do Times	2.50
do Herald	2.50

Additions as required will be made to the above list at corresponding reductions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Railways	L. Carvell
Spring Goods	Everitt & Butler
Rennet	Geo. Stewart, Jr.
Confettary	W. C. Trevellick
Just Received	W. H. Thorne
Govt. Notice	W. H. Lee
Boots & Shoes	Dickson & Bowser
Favorites	W. S. Calhoun
Pork	do.
Pumice	do.
Dentist	W. W. Johnson
Pat. ting	W. W. Johnson
Ford & Goddard	do.
Wanted	do.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE N. B., MAY 4, 1871.
BAY VERTE CANAL.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners, submitted to Parliament at its recent session, is before us. It is a book of 329 pages and contains a vast amount of statistical and other valuable information, bearing upon the matters submitted to the Commissioners. The Bay Verte Canal, with which we feel more particularly interested, occupies 19 pages and a sketch which we have had copied for our readers:

The Spring tides on the Bay of Fundy rise 48 feet, in Bay Verte 8 feet, and the water in Cumberland Basin rises some 16 feet higher than the high water at Bay Verte, and at low water it is some 21 feet lower than low water at Bay Verte.

It is suggested that high water at Bay Verte be the summit of the Canal; if it were it would be some 19 feet below the highest spring tides in Cumberland Basin, and the clear waters of the Gulf would be used. If the mud in the Bay of Fundy does not make its waters unadmissible they could be used, and the summit suggested by Telford over 40 years ago, or a few feet lower, corresponding with high water or neap tides would answer all the conditions—this last would save expense in the cost of construction. A glance at the sketch will enable our readers to understand the value of the works proposed.

The Report contains the opinion of Samuel Keefer, M. Ins. C. E. F. which concludes as follows: "From my point of view, I am clearly of opinion that a canal through the Basin is practicable, but I would not venture to decide upon the most feasible plan without having first examined the ground, and been informed of all the details of the survey."—And C. S. Gzowski, C. E., one of the Commissioners, reports: "Having read all the existing reports, and given the subject my very best consideration, I am perfectly satisfied that Mr. Keefer's plan is quite practicable with or without a supply of fresh water, and that a canal of the dimensions the Commissioners have decided on recommending, can be built for the amount estimated."

The Report contains extracts from answers from between twenty and thirty persons in reply to the circulars of the Commissioners, and among them are lengthy extracts from those given by the "Committee of the Sackville Public Meeting," Alexander Wright, Esq., Lion R. B. Dickey, John Boyd, Esq., Chamber of Commerce, St. John, N. B.

We shall continue to give information to our readers on this interesting subject.

Mr. McQueen.

We were much gratified at the stand taken by Mr. McQueen, on the School Bill. Considering the elements of his constituency, we must confess we feared he would succumb to the influences which were operating in hostility to Free Schools. Mr. McQueen, has not done so; he has manfully supported the measure he believed to be right. He never raised the bugle of expense to the County, nor the cant and claptrap cry of godless education, to justify an hostile vote, to secure a general support at the next election. With true wisdom he has left the consequences to himself to take care of themselves, well knowing that if an attempt is made to punish him for his independence, he has only to continue in the same strait forward and honest course—and hardly an English voter in the County but would spring to his support, and place him in a prouder position than he has yet occupied.

Hanington Election Case.

From the "Telegraph" we learn the argument in this case was resumed at Fredericton last week. Mr. Palmer contended the case has been carried on oppressively to Mr. Hanington. Mr. Gilbert had 65 names in Petition; in the particulars as agents 74 names, as bribed 510, as being treated 187, 46 unduly influenced; in all 1083 charges. Giving refreshments is no offence unless it is done corruptly. Treating without a promise is not corrupt treating. Payment after an election by an agent will not avoid it. Paying to have voters brought to the poll is no bribery. Statement of a voter that he has been bribed is no evidence of bribery. The charge must be clearly proved. To pay canvassers is not illegal. If a man is in favor of a candidate and is unable or unwilling to go to the polls the candidate may provide a way. Mr. Palmer contended to make a promise bribery, it must be one that an agent could be sustained on; that a judge has no right to act on suspicion or influence; that when no money has been paid the evidence of a promise must be clear and conclusive, that no agency is created without an intention to create an agency or a distinct authority to do general or particular acts; that Petitioner cannot go upon other grounds than those set forth in petition. Mr. Morrison answers it was not necessary for Gilbert to prove himself qualified, the Sheriff's poll book is sufficient; that any person acting in the interest of Respondent shall be deemed an agent; that candidate is responsible for the acts of a friend who has never received any instructions. Mr. Palmer objected to evidence of alleged bribery of Welling, as the alleged bribe was given after Welling had voted, and that Welling's name is not in original particulars. For latter reason he also objected to the evidence concerning John Legere, Dan. Legere, and others. Mr. Morrison quoted English authorities to show that Mr. Hamilton was an agent, notwithstanding Hanington told him not to be his agent; that the paying of travelling expenses made void an election; that any system of treating is bribery; and that parties canvassing the County in favor of any particular candidate constitute an agency. Judgment will be delivered 17th of May next at Dorchester.

Parties sending communications will please remember to send their names in confidence, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Public Accounts.

From the Auditor General's report for the Fiscal year, from 1st November '69 to 31st October '70, we take the following extracts. The Receipts were as follows: Dominion subsidy of 80cts. per head, \$201,637.60; yearly Grant, \$50,000; additional ditto, 63,000. Export duty, \$63,135, of which St. John contributed \$14,059; Chatham, \$5,495; Newcastle, \$5,022. The export duty collected at Sackville, was \$310; Baie Verte, \$35; Dorchester, \$275; Moncton, \$187 and Shediac, \$1,012. Land Grants \$12,998; Timber, \$21,013, and Royalty on coal, \$6,465. Total receipts, \$457,715.

The expenditure for the year is as follows:

Ar. Office	\$1,27 75.
Ar. Office	1,27 75.
Provincial Board, \$12,074 00	
County Societies, 9,570 00	
Attorney General	21,441 00
Bear Bounties	260 00
Board Works	103,036 88
By Roads	69,409 96
Board Health	813 00
St. John	1,890 00
Crown Lands	2,235 44
Clerk Pleas	1,619 68
Education	8,921 48
Grammar Schools, 6,001 20	
Superior Schools, 14,359 50	
Parish Works, 79,194 22	
Training Schools, 5,210 00	
School Inspectors, 4,057 88	
Special Grants, 15,066 66	
Competitive Examinations, 200 00	
Chief Superintendent's Office, 3,316 33	
Executive Government	135,711 05
Emigration	3,801 14
Elections	719 84
Fishery Societies	4,450 95
Government Engineer	160 00
Lieut. Gov's Private Secy.	551 00
Public Hospital, St. John	1,847 44
Judicial	2,519 00
Jury Fees	2,613 53
Legislature	6,393 50
Land Revenue	33,712 00
Marriage Certificates	25,400 00
Miscellaneous	740 50
Pensions	5,133 78
Queen's Printer	180 00
Pro. Sec. and Receiver Genl.	4,500 00
Settlement Court Land	6,763 23
Steam Navigation	6,500 00
Treasury Laidout	3,200 00
Unforeseen	2,157 62
Public Wharves	1,000 00
	\$467,691 13

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The School Bill.

FREDERICTON, April 27.
Donald was in favor of direct taxation; but opposed the Bill because the Catholic minority was not considered. Girouard (Catholic from Kent) considered direct assessment was for the welfare of the people. He did not believe the proposed law would hinder Catholics exercising their religion. Napier condemned the present system and believed the Bill would be acceptable to his County, three-fourths of whom were Catholics. Gillespie was opposed to direct taxation; it would bear hard on poor districts. Blanchard thought Bill did not give fair play to the Catholic minority. White had opposed the Government but would vote for them on the question of free, un denominational schools. Hibbard considered the present system was working as satisfactorily as the new law in Nova Scotia. He said it would cost \$20,000 to run the machine. He opposed the Bill, also because the Catholic rights were not respected.

APRIL 28.—Hibbard denied the people were in favor of the new Bill. Crawford criticized Hibbard's speech. Contended every child had a right to free education. He considered his County, Kings, would have to pay very little more under this system than the old. More than one-half the school children in Kings were growing up in ignorance. Would have to vote against the Bill as he had promised to do so. Gough avowed himself in favor of direct assessment, and free schools, but he voted against the provisions which were in favor of separate schools. He assented that all denominations condemned the exclusion of the Bible from schools. Wedderburn was in favor of direct taxation and unseparated schools. Moore considered the present Bill greatly superior to the last, but thought the country could not bear the expenses, and was in favor of separate schools. McAdam supported the Bill. Hibbard asked if the Government were united on the Bill. Provincial Secretary said if one man in the Government voted against the Bill he would resign. Harrison was dissatisfied with the old system and wanted a change. Palmer supported Bill. He condemned dragging Catholicism and Protestantism in. Mr. McQueen said he had never concealed from his County that he was in favor of Free Schools. He would not go for wiping away grants to higher or graded schools. He believed they could best advance the Education of the Country. Otty, was in favor of Free Schools, but had pledged himself to oppose them. Alward, showed the failure of direct taxation in Maine, and he would not go for a Bill that did not respect the Catholic Minority. Hanington opposed Bill, because it made no provision for Separate Schools, and because it excluded the Bible from Schools. Gough then

spoke. About 10 p. m., the principle of the Bill was carried by the following vote:

YEAS.—Beckwith, King, Kelly, Lindsay, Wedderburn, Theriault, Montgomery, Caie, Girouard, Stevenson, McQueen, Phillips, Donald, Napier, White, Pathe-way, Robinson, Coram, Palmer, Wallis, Covert, Harrison, Tibbitts, McAdam.—24.
NAYS.—The Speaker, Moore, Gough, Blanchard, Hibbard, Adams, Hanington, Crawford, Williams, Otty, Alward, Maher, Gillespie, McQueen.—14.

Landry was away, but his name is to be added among the nays.

MAY 1.—School Bill committed. Lengthy discussion as to constitution of Board. Wedderburn proposed Board be composed of Attorney General President of University, Superintendent and the remainder from gentlemen of various denominations. Lost. The Government arguing in favor of having the Board responsible for the expenditure of so large a sum. Disposition as to number of inspectors, a part of the House being in favor of leaving the duties of inspection to trustees, entirely.

Local and Provincial News.

Customs Blanks for sale at this Office.

Duens &c. for sale at this Office.

County Court Blanks for sale at this Office.

John Work in Colors done at this Office.

Bill Heads &c. executed very cheaply at this Office.

Rumors are being pretty stiffly dealt with in Kings Co.

The P. E. Island Cable has been repaired.

Two matches and fields are beginning to put on their summer livery of green.

The letter portion of the Nova Scotia mail did not arrive in Sackville this morning, and we are without our usual news from there.

Mrs. KILBRACK, mother of Sheriff of Lunenburg, died recently in her 103 year. She leaves 135 descendants of four generations.

Bill relating to German town Lake thrown out of Legislative Council.

Bill relating to Justices' jurisdiction agreed to.

(Tux) Wesleyan Methodist body in this place contemplated erecting a new Church in place of the old one at Crane's Corner.

The "Union Advocate" thinks it is very probable that Mr. Mitchell will resign his seat in the Senate and run for its native County.

Four fishing schooners belonging to Gloucester are supposed to have been lost, with all on board, in the gale of the 2nd inst., on the Banks.

A SALORIANET McKenzie in Halifax a few days ago confessed to the murder of a man in Glasgow more than seven years ago. Supposed from his conduct he is insane.

DEATH OF A "SHANNON" SAILOR.—John Fenner, one of the sailors of the "Shannon" when she captured the "Chesapeake", died at Windsor on Sunday week, aged 80 years.

OWING to the continued illness of Mr. J. Eary Frink, Mr. Hermans of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. has been appointed Station Master, pro tem.

The remains of Mr. Chas. M. Woolarived at Sackville on Tuesday afternoon last by train from St. John, and were immediately interred at the Rural Cemetery.

The Nova Scotia Press on Mr. How's first letter and selections from Mr. How's second and third letters will appear next week. Mr. Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasure of their habitations. Their native soils furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill. [Sentinel, Liberty, Va.]

RETRENCHMENT.—For several years this Province has been spending more than its income. At the end of the present year we will have exhausted all the surplus, except \$10,000, with which we entered confidence, supposing that the Dominion does not charge us interest on our debt in excess of \$7,000,000, and allows us the subsidy for an increase of population estimated by the Provincial Secretary at 50,000. If the claims are settled adversely there will be a deficit of perhaps \$10,000 at the end of the year. This is a pleasant prospect. The country wants retrenchment. Our Government is too bulky and expensive for so lean a purse.—Reduce the Legislature, cut down the Executive, Amalgamate the Board of Works and Crown Land Departments.

SOMETHING NEW AT BAY VERTE.

A number of ladies, old and young, have resolved themselves into a sort of Board for the better regulation of matrimonial alliances. All an affected swain has in future to do is to make application and learn his fate.—Com.

MESSRS. LINDSAY & VICKERY have dissolved partnership. Mr. Vickery continues the business. Mr. Lindsay has won golden opinions by his straightforward and gentlemanly conduct, and it is a matter of general regret that he retires from business here.

SUICIDE AT BATHURST, N. B.—On Tuesday morning of last week, about half-past two o'clock, Mr. Ross, book-keeper in Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co.'s store at Chatham, N. B., took a dose of muriatic acid. He lingered nearly four days, and died on Friday about 6 p. m.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN ST. JOHN.—A negro boy named Hector met a little girl named Annie Lockhart, eight years old, while on her way to school near Indian town, St. John, N. B., on Thursday afternoon, dragged her into the woods and outraged her. The miscreant was arrested, examined and committed for trial.

On first page communication from Ottawa respecting Baie Verte Canal. It has been delayed. Also a communication from "Farmer" touching the inequality of taxation for school purposes in Nova Scotia. This is undoubtedly a great grievance, and we hope it has been avoided by the framers of our New Law.

CAUTIONS TO PURCHASERS OF THE PERUVIAN STRIP (a protected solution of the protosulphate of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" not "Peruvian Bark" blown in the glass. Examine the bottle before purchasing.

THE BOTSFORD CASE.—The Committee of Privileges of the Legislative Council to whom this case has been referred, reported that while not admitting the decision of the Crown Officers of England, that Mr. Botsford's displacement was legal, recommended that the case be brought before the Supreme Court on a special case, or by the Attorney General in the nature of a Quo Warranto.

On Friday last a singular accident occurred at the Moose Tunnel, causing serious loss of life. During a thunder storm, a bolt of electricity exploded several charges of nitro-glycerine that the workmen had just laid. The shock is described as having been terrific, and four men were killed, their bodies having been blown into a hundred pieces. Three others were injured.

KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.—Mr. Smith, Reporter of the "Telegraph" was attacked, at the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, on Saturday last by a son of Mr. Tibbitts, M. P. P., from Victoria. Mr. Tibbitts had accused the Government of franking telegrams to the St. John Press. Mr. Wedderburn refuted the charge and said it was cowardly and untrue. Mr. Smith's offence consists in reporting this. Mr. Tibbitts, Jr., apologized afterwards.

AMONG THE INDIANS. Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell ointments. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasure of their habitations. Their native soils furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill. [Sentinel, Liberty, Va.]

On Wednesday night, two young men named Wm. McKenzie and Peter Sutherland, of Spring Point, were accidentally drowned while setting nets off this place.

DRIVE LOCALS.—Hon. Dr. Tupper passed through Sackville last evening on his way to Cumberland. Mr. Inch lectured to-morrow evening at Lingley Hall.—A horse belonging to Mr. Oliver Wry fell dead yesterday morning on the road near Parly's shipyard.

A SPECIAL despatch to "Morning Chronicle," dated Havana, May 1st, says a quarrel arose on Saturday in the hall of the Supreme Court, when Judge Sitar slapped the face of Judge Quitho. Judge Quitho then challenged Judge Sitar. This morning they fought a duel with swords, in which both received slight wounds. The civil authorities are investigating the matter. Other duels are on the tapis.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM EUROPE.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

Nationalists Gaining!

Dr. Livingstone still Living!

The High Commission!

LONDON, May 3.

Consols and Liverpool markets unchanged.

The situation in France shows little change. Efforts at conciliation continue, but fighting goes on with desperation.

The National or Versailles troops are steadily gaining ground.

Late news has been heard from Dr. Livingstone. He is well, but destitute.

New York, May 4.

The Joint High Commission resumed its session at Washington today. There is much gossip about what has been done, but nothing reliable.

Gold 111; Exchange firm, but steady.

President Grant is expected to visit Boston on the 12th, when a reunion of the officers of the old Army of the Potomac is to be held.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

The School Bill!

MAY 3.

Bill to tax Fire and Marine Insurance Companies in St. John, on nett and not Gross receipts; Bill to incorporate Saint Martins and Upham Railway Company; Bill to incorporate Petitediac Academy; agreed to.

The School Bill was committed shortly after twelve. Attorney General said the Government would stand by County inspection. He asked for fourteen inspectors, to cost 21,000. After some discussion Gough withdrew his amendment for 15 inspectors districts. Hanington moved to leave the inspection to trustees. Lost on division—11 to 23. Palmer moved that the Bill be read in Schools. Hanington supported. Moore and McQueen opposed motion. Lost by a vote of six to twenty-four. The Bill was passed to ninth session without amendment.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PRESS DESPATCHES.

France.

LONDON, April 30.

The "Observer" states that Gladstone has determined to oppose further alteration of the budget. Government troops yesterday stormed out-works of Fort D'Issy, taking many prisoners and cannon. An attack near Chateaufort was another success for Government. Reports from Paris say that the troops in the fort were panic stricken. They spiked guns and retreated in disorder to Paris. Firing around Paris was heavy on Friday and a general attack was made. On Saturday the cannonade ceased. The Southern forts are so badly battered that they will soon be untenable. The Commune has begun to re-organize its forces. It has only 25,000 men, and that small number is rapidly diminishing. The workmen issued a revolutionary address at Havre on Saturday, but it created no disturbance.

MAY 1.—Today is a holiday on the London Stock Exchange. The German troops have received an intimation that they will remain in France two years. The Commune has dismissed Gen. Chancourt, Minister of War, and his arrest is rumored. Fort Issy was yesterday summoned to surrender. The Communist garrison asked time for deliberation, which was accorded. There was a disturbance at Lyons yesterday forenoon by friends of the Paris Commune, but was readily quelled.

VERSAILLES, May 1, 7 p. m.—Negotiations for surrender of Issy failed. Bombardment re-commenced, and is now very violent. In the Assembly to-day Picard stated that the Municipal Elections throughout France passed off quietly yesterday, except at Lyons, but order was soon restored.

TRADE in Manchester goods dull. A Berlin despatch of Sunday says that an Imperial Council, presided over by Bismarck, had agreed to notify the Versailles Government that a further limited period would be allowed for the restoration of authority and the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, after which Germany will take independent action to establish law and order in Paris.

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Farm for Sale.

well known **HOMESTEAD** of late James Ayer, containing Acres of Land; about half of which is planted in Corn, Potatoes and Marsh, both of excellent quality and high Cultivation. The House is large and well arranged with extensive and convenient buildings attached. There is an excellent Cellar under the House, in which is a **TANK** and **PUMP** for the water supply. There is one **WATER** **BARN**, large and convenient; Gardens newly and fully inclosed.

This Property is situate in the town of Sackville, and affords a fine opportunity to Persons desirous of obtaining a "**HOMESTEAD**," comfortable, valuable, and at a low rate. Apply to

J. L. BLACK.

April 4 1871.

Sheetings, Window Hollands, Linen, together with every variety of Staple Goods, to which they respectfully invite an inspection.

EVERITT & BUTLER.

Good Molasses cheap at A. J. Brown's.

THOMAS BAIRD, ROBERT BELL ckville, April 18 1870.	} Trustees.	Gaspe apr 20
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WM. H. LEE.
Clerk Privy Council.

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R. M. DIXON. General A



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left in proper hands for Collection.
feb16 R. M. DIXON

Saint John, N.
General Agent for Maritime I



