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CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1870.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co.,
Publishers.

No. 20.

Poetry.

THE OLD STORY.

The sun is not and the breeze is up,
And the bow is turned for a northern son;
"Kiss my cheek and you'll see me true"
"I'll kiss your cheek and I'll kiss your lips,
Never change this heart shall know;
What will be true to me, come death—
Darling, darling, I love you so!"

Oh, but the northern nights are keen!
The sailor clings to the frozen chime;
A kiss burns hot through his dreams of
And his heart goes south through the
flying clouds.

The maiden laughs by the garden gate—
Dreams of love are soonest over;
Kisses fall on her lips and hair,
And the world goes on as it went before.

Literature.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

THE following present our readers with a
Tale of the Early History of Chignecto,
from the pen of our correspondent, JABEZ
MORSE, which the crowded state of our
columns prevented publishing at an earlier
period. Our venerable correspondent
writes: "I may not have strength, at my
advanced age, to perform this self-imposed
duty, nor the ability to carry out my de-
sign. I make no pretence to literary
talent, and all I have done is to select from
the diary, kept nearly a century since by one
of my kinsmen, those portions which are of in-
terest, and supplying the connecting links
of the story in my own words."

The difficulties between Great
Britain and her North American
Colonies were increasing in violence,
and there only wanted the blood shed
at Bunker Hill and Lexington to
destroy all hope of any peaceful
solution of the political questions at
issue, and render a civil war inevit-
able. The young and thoughtful,
and men ambitious to achieve a name
and position by a revolution, were in
the ascendant, and excited the public
mind to the belief that Great Britain
had resolved to destroy all liberty on
the New Continent, and that a bold
front and prompt and decided
measures would, without any serious
consequence, secure their freedom and
independence. Thoughtful men,
however, among those having families de-
pendent on them, fully realized the
magnitude of the struggle in which
they were about being involved, and
anxiously looked around for a place
where they and their families would
be best sheltered from the impending
storm.

Among these was William Graham,
who pursued the profession of phy-
sician, at Salem; living there in easy
circumstances, enjoying the society
of his wife and their only daughter,
Helen, and the warm friends his
amiable character had won; William
had a son by a former marriage, being
in England.

Dr. Graham knew too well the
power and energy of the English,
whether on the sea-girt Isles, which
their courage had rendered impre-
gnable, or when transferred to a new
continent and a foreign soil, to doubt
the struggle he saw commencing
could start forth the martial character
of both parties and render the
struggle worthy the courage of
the race to which they belonged.
His love of his fatherland
and sentiment never dead in the
bosom of the worthy sons of old
England, the English people beating
unison with his own, fully im-
pressed him they would hurl the tyrant
and overbearing Government from
power, and repeal the obnoxious and
ancient laws, rendered him hos-
tile to the extreme measures adopted
by the Colonists, and advocate a
peaceful appeal to the people
of Great Britain for redress.

Reasons of moderation were dis-
carded, and their only efforts were
those giving them to be re-
spected with suspicion, and to excite
the activity of those to whom
they were offered; who appeared ap-
prehensive that the opportunity of
winning what they termed their inde-
pendence would be lost by the English
Government concealing all the colo-
nial John N. B. required; and extreme measures
were adopted to precipitate a colli-

sion, which by moderation would
never have taken place. The in-
creased violence which prevented
any thing like calm reflection, the
invective charging every person
tolerating the English with a desire
to aid in enslaving the world; and
the denunciations of them who would
not take extreme views, shewed him
that Salem was no residence for his
wife and daughter, and induced him
to prepare to seek a home elsewhere.

Among the friends of Dr. Graham
was Mr. James Grant, a near neigh-
bor, with whom he was on terms of
the strictest intimacy. Mr. Grant
had lost his wife when their only
child, Alexander, was an infant of
three years of age. Mrs. Graham
took the motherless boy to her home,
and her sympathetic and affection-
ate heart supplied as far as possible
a mother's place; and in a few years
little Alexander was more at home
with Mr. Graham, playing with Helen,
who was two years younger than
himself, than at Heatherside, the
residence of his father. But nothing
can supply a mother's constant and
watchful eye, and when under the
care of his idolizing father, Alexander,
entirely without control, was per-
mitted to pursue whatever his
active and impulsive mind suggested,
without being taught to restrain a
desire.

When at Dr. Graham's, the kind
yet dignified manner of Mrs. Gra-
ham, and the affectionate behavior
of his little play-fellow, Helen, pre-
vented the outbursts of temper in
which he was in the habit of indulg-
ing elsewhere; and Dr. and Mrs.
Graham, ignorant of the defects in
the character of their young friend,
looked kindly forward to the period
when an union between the two
children would still more closely
cement the friendship that existed
between themselves.

When fourteen years of age, Alex-
ander was sent to Yale, where he
remained several years, without even
returning to Heatherside; the vaca-
tions being spent by him in accom-
panying his fellow students to their
homes, and on two several occasions
by his having made the then long
and perilous voyages across the At-
lantic, visiting London and Paris.
His kind and indulgent father acquies-
ced in any wish he expressed, so
that Alexander was in the twenty-
first year of his age when he returned
to Salem.

His arrival had long been antici-
pated, and Dr. Graham, his wife and
Helen, were at Heatherside, anxiously
awaiting the return of the long
absent wanderer. A horse galloped
to the door, and a young gentle-
man sprang off and rushed to where
the expectant party were standing,
and warmly shook hands with his
father and Dr. and Mrs. Graham,
who could not recognize in the hand-
some and fashionably dressed young
man, the lad who but a few years
before had left them.

Helen stood a little apart, gazing
in surprise at the wonderful change
which had taken place in her little
playmate. With a woman's quick-
ness, she at once took in his whole
appearance and character—he was
well dressed and every thing being
in harmony—he had taste; his
greeting of his father and her
father and mother was warm—he
was affectionate, yet he had remained
from home so long—was he sincere?
—He was tall, yet easy in his move-
ments, his smile was sweet, and his
eyes a deep blue; and, oh! how
changed and improved.

But, if Helen was struck by his
appearance, how amazed was he at
the beautiful vision that appeared
before his eyes. Of medium size,
dressed in a simple robe of virgin
purity, a complexion the fairest and
clearest, blushing as he gazed at
her, with deep hazel eyes, rich
auburn hair, which fell in natural
ringlets from her well poised head,
a lovely yet highly intellectual face;
Helen indeed presented a picture of
unsurpassed loveliness, and before
he could recover himself, her father
cried:

"Alexander, have you forgotten
your old playmate, Helen?"

"Forgotten; never!" he exclaim-
ed, as he sprang to where Helen, half
coolly, was standing.

With the return of Alexander, his
former intimacy at Dr. Graham's
was at once resumed, and he was
scarcely over from Helen's side.
The result may easily be anticipated,
and to the entire satisfaction of their
parents, they became engaged; and
their marriage was to take place im-
mediately after Alexander became
of age.

This was the position of affairs,
when the political questions between
Great Britain and her American
colonies threatened an appeal to
arms; and Alexander, professing
engagements elsewhere, was frequent-
ly from home, and at times for days
did not see Helen; and when he did
visit Dr. Graham's, he gave plausible
reasons for his absence, entirely sat-
isfying to the unsuspecting Helen,
who never for an instant imagined
he was anything but what her pure
fancy delighted to picture him.

Not so, however, with Dr. Graham,
who was too much a man of the
world to accept as conclusive reasons
which satisfied his daughter; and
having observed something of a
doubtful character in the appearance
of his future son-in-law, he made
enquiries and to his mortification and
astonishment, discovered that even
while engaged to his daughter, and
maintaining to her and her friends
at Salem, a character of almost
Puritan strictness, he, an adopter
in dissipation, was steeped to excess
in dissipation, fearful in so young a
man.

Dr. Graham acted promptly and
decidedly, and with a father's kind-
ness spoke to Alexander, and pre-
sented what the inevitable conse-
quences of his conduct must be, and
plainly told him that unless there
was an immediate and thorough
change in his character, the engage-
ment between his daughter and him
must be broken off at once and for-
ever; and at any rate, the marriage
must be postponed until sufficient
time had elapsed to prove there was
a thorough reformation. Alexander
Grant was at first disposed to fling
the charges made against him; but
finding Dr. Graham too well informed,
he urged he had been led away from
wanting a mother's guidance, and
promised instant and thorough re-
formation of life, and entreated him
not to inform Helen of his discoveries.

The demon appetite, however, had too
strong a grasp to be thrown off at
will, and Alexander Grant relapsed
into his former habits, and hardly
caring to conceal their existence.

The blow to Helen, broken gently
though it was by her mother, was
crushing; she could not realize the
possibility of her idol being other
than what she believed him, and
refused credence to the tale. An
interview with Alexander, however,
satisfied her of the truth of what she
had been told; and Helen, with Spar-
tan firmness, at once broke off her
engagement. The young man vowed
amendment, and swore eternal devo-
tion, until at last he succeeded in
extracting a promise from Helen not
to utterly cast him off, and he would
yet achieve a good name for himself,
and immediately afterwards he left
Salem.

A year had elapsed, during which
time nothing had been heard of Alex-
ander; and Dr. Graham, having had
correspondence with Governor Legge
of Nova Scotia, left Salem and took
passage, with his wife and daughter,
in the sloop "Aurora," for Fort
Beau Sejour.

The vessel was already under
weigh; she was lying with her can-
vas spread to catch the salutations of
the rising breeze. Day had just
dawned, and the gray mists of morn-
ing hung like a veil of enchantment
over the scene; soon the sails began
to flutter and creak against the rig-
ging, till by degrees the "Aurora"
reached the open sea, and the perils
of the voyage commenced.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Four thousand women are em-
ployed as out-door laborers in Eng-
land.

A Thrilling Scene.

Two Spanish brothers recently per-
formed a perilous feat, which thrilled
the spectators of the scene, in putting
in order a lightning-rod reaching to
the top of one of the highest church-
spires of Cincinnati. Such work is
usually done by erecting scaffolding
when it is comparatively safe, but
they decided to do it without. Com-
ing out of the spire at one of the
loose windows, just above the dial
face of the tower, the men swung a
ladder, partly by a rope dropped
down from a narrow aperture just
below the base of the spire, and partly
by its own hooks caught upon the
stone moulding round the next story
above the tower. Up this perilous
ladder one of the men clambered,
hanging to the rungs like a parrot
to its perch. Half a dozen ladders
having been provided, one was drawn
up and planted on the new base and
lashed in that place both at the top
and bottom. The top touched the
last ledge of moulding in the ascent,
the base of which the lower arose.
On the streets for squares distant
witnesses watched the ascent, while
near the scene the pavements were
lined with spectators. The two
brothers were on the scene by this
time, and the ascent up the spire
proper had been commenced. The
first ladder of this final series rested
on the base of the spire, and was
lashed to it both at the top and the
bottom by ropes passing around the
spire. The two men carried a second
ladder up this one, lashing the bottom
of the former to the top of the latter.

The next thing was to secure the
last addition to the climbing apparatus.
One of the brothers climbed by
the other held it in place. Up this
dizzy height a rope was thrown
around the spire and the top of this
ladder, secured by it, multiple or
six ladders were strung in the series,
the topmost reaching within two or
three feet of the base of the cross,
which terminates the spire at a height
of 222 feet above the base of the
cathedral. Up this line of spliced
ladders which even made those dizzy
who looked at them from below, was
then carried the final ladder, with
hooks on the top, which was hooked
on the cross, and upon this one of
the brothers ascended, stepped up
the foot of the ladder, and reaching the
top of the spire, he secured it by
standing there he unscrewed the top
of the lightning-rod and tossed it to
the ground. Several variations of the
performance took place about this
time. Once, both of the brothers
were on the opposite arms of the
cross. At this point of the proceed-
ing the crowd below cheered. The
men were sober observers, or turned
away when it was too much for their
nerves, and the women deemed only
a timid glance at the terrible scene.
But the workmen steadily continued
at their work, and finished it in safety.

TO CLEANSE COLORED SILK.—Mix
equal parts of alcohol, soft soap and
glycerine. Cover a table with a clean
cloth; lay the article to be cleansed
on smooth, and holding it firmly with
one hand, sponge it thoroughly with
the mixture. If the silk is spotted
with grease or stains, give such spots
an extra sponging. When the silk
has been well sponged, rinse in tepid
water twice, and finish with a third
rinse in cold water. Have your irons
hot, and iron the silk immediately as
it is taken from the last water. Of
course, if a dress is to be cleansed,
it will be first ripped apart, and each
piece sponged, rinsed and ironed,
before the next is touched. It is a
great convenience when two persons
work together in doing this—one
to sponge, while the second rinses
and irons. This compound for
cleansing silk does not wash the
color, but try it. We have washed the
most delicate colors—blues, violets,
&c.—and unless the color is entirely
taken out, or paint transferred to the
silk, it is surprising how like a new
silk the dress can be made to look.

Cashmeres or merinoes of the finest
color can be thus cleansed and made
to look like new; but they should be
rinsed in hot water.

PREPARING FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.—In
dressing for photographs it is useful
to know that dark brown, dark green,
maroon, and plain black goods, with-
out gloss, will make a rich drab
colour. Silks of the same colour will
take considerably lighter. Shuff
brown, dark leather, dark drab, scar-
let, cherry, dark orange, crimson,
and slate will take a very rich drab
colour. Violet, blue, purple, pink
and magenta, will take very light
and should be avoided. Hair should
never be very wet or glossy.

NAPOLEON at Wilhelmshoele spends
the mornings with some of his officers
walking over the lawn or making
long excursions. His tether extends
several miles in all directions. His
guard consists of one officer, two
subalterns, one trumpeter and thirty-
one men.

The Cattle Plague in Canada—A Description of the Disease.

The "Detroit Post" of the 31st
inst. says: The new epidemic
among horses, cattle, and pigs, which
for some time has been creating such
a sensation in the Western part of
Canada, has made its appearance in
the neighborhood of Windsor. This
week a valuable horse died of the
disease in Sandwich, while some
hundred cattle have died on the shore
of Lake St. Clair, and others in im-
portant places are said to be suffering
from the greatest torment from the same
cause. These facts have created
a sensation among our neighbors
across the river, and as it is
stated that a great many of them
are preparing to sell their cattle to
buyers from this side, the people of
Detroit and of Michigan have a pecu-
liar interest in the matter. The
disease, which appears to be travel-
ling westward, is described as first
making its appearance in cattle in a
number of small blotches, nodes or
gatherings in rear of front feet at
the joint, thence creeping upward,
infecting the flesh and the bone, and
swelling the leg to an unusual size.
Behind the knees the skin cracks
horizontally, the part soon begins to
bleed, inflame and emit putrid mat-
ter. If neglected, the swelling ex-
ceeds the breast, the animal's legs
being forced outward by their abnor-
mal magnitude. Sometimes this
breaks out in monstrous, holed or
ulcers, setting free an enormous amount
of putrescent, mephitic substance.
In other cases the disease strikes
into the vitals and kills the animal.
Sometimes there is little or no swell-
ing, the disease developing itself in
the shape of numerous small heads
or sores over the legs. The hind
legs are sometimes attacked, but
more rarely, while the rest of the
body appears to escape altogether.
Holes are eaten into their legs and
beast by the putrid matter, from the
size of a honey-cell to cavities where
in a man could not find his fist. In
milder cases the disease appears to
abate of its own accord, the swelling,
loss of hair and sores soon coming
to a standstill, and finally passing
away without any apparent effect.
It horses and pigs the same general
manifestations are seen, the symptoms
in the former being first seen about
the fetlocks, and resulting in an
aggravated attack of the "scratches."
To make matters worse, an active
and pestiferous fly, something like
the common house-fly, but larger,
with a greenish tinge on the back,
fastens upon the exposed parts, and
it is believed leaves a poisonous
deposit. They are prodigious blood-
suckers, and appear in such numbers
that their victims soon become ex-
hausted and totter from loss of
strength. The cattle usually take
refuge in the rivers and creeks,
where they stand day after day in
crowds, under a roasting sun, as
silent and motionless as the "sculp-
tured bulls of Egypt."

WHEN Napoleon the First was
contending in 1814 against the allied
armies, his force, which performed
achievements unsurpassed by any he
had before led, consisted of only a
few thousand raw and insufficiently
armed conscripts. The Sixth Corps,
led by Marmont, between the 1st of
January and the 30th of March, was
engaged with the enemy no less than
sixty-seven times in ninety days.
Marmont himself was crippled by
wounds he had received in Spain,
and on three occasions had to rescue
himself by charging in person at the
head of a few of his followers. Hol-
ding the sabre with the three fingers
left for service on his sound arm,
remembering these facts, the state
of affairs in France cannot be deemed
hopeless. Frenchmen have not
degenerated during the last half
century.

THE "Captain" was built by
Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, under
the direction of Captain Cooper
Coles, the great advocate of the tur-
ret system, who received from the
Government a carte blanche to make
her a model vessel. She was a
double-screwed ship of 4,272 tons,
and 900 horse power, and carried
iron armour of varying strength, be-
ing in the most exposed portions as
much as eight inches thick, and else-
where ranging, fore and aft, and be-
low the water line, between seven,
four, and even three inches. In her
two turrets she carried six guns of
the heaviest calibre—an armament
which made her more than the equal
of any other ship in the Navy, and
enabled Vice-Admiral Symonds to say
of her, "she is a most formidable
ship, and could, I believe, by her
superior armament destroy all the
broadside ships of the squadron in
detail."

It is mentioned as a curious fact
that Baron Von Moltke, in his long
life of war has never accompanied a
regiment in the field.

Religious Matters.

In 1800 there were not 100 native
Protestants in all India and Burmah.
Now there are not far from 80,000
church members.

The younger son of Mr. Gladstone
is a curate, attached to one of the
churches of Lambeth, London. He
is said to be, as preacher, simple and
evangelical.

The Halifax "Messenger" con-
tains a letter from Miss DeWolf, who
is now at Henthado, Burmah. She
is making good progress with her
school.

Sir Francis Crossley has just given
\$110,000 to the London Missionary
Society, and as much more for a fund
for disabled pastors and their
families.

"Zion's Herald" states that a
Baptist minister in Virginia has been
serving a church as pastor for forty-
seven years, during which time he
has received but \$10 compensation,
or about 22 cents a year.

From a list of names published in
the Montreal "Witness," it appears
that no less than 117 persons,
in Montreal, have lately renounced
their connection with the Roman
Catholic Church, through the labors
of Rev. Father Chappuy.

The African Methodist Episcopal
Church of the United States reports
350,000 communicants, 25,000 pro-
fessioners, 1,000 travelling and 5,000
local preachers, and 7 bishops. The
several conferences are asked to con-
tribute \$100 each for a metropolitan
church at Washington.

A deputation from the church of
England in Jamaica is in England,
seeking funds to endow it in its dis-
established condition. The immediate
effect of the separation of Church
and State in Jamaica has been to
leave twenty-five parishes altogether
destitute of religious services.

Fifty-five years ago there was but
a single Wesleyan minister on the
continent of Australia, and not one
in the islands of the south. Now
there are in the former 179 ministers,
and in the latter 92, besides 37
native assistant missionaries. The
numbers have increased from 13
individuals to 60,000.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.—It is nearly
a century since Wesleyanism was
planted in Newfoundland. In
1820 three missionaries arrived in the
colony; in 1829 there were 10; in 1830
missionaries and 1,117 communicants.
The census of 1857 showed the num-
ber of Wesleyans to be 29,222; that
of 1869 gave their number as 29,991.
They are thus increasing more rapidly
than any other religious body in
the colony, their rate of increase in
the last twelve years being 41 per
cent., that of the Church of England
being 24 per cent., in the same period,
and that of the Roman Catholic 7 per
cent. All will admit the great bene-
fits which have flowed from the labors
of Wesleyan ministers in Newfound-
land. They have been able to reach
a large class in the small and remote
settlements around the coasts, that
would, without their zeal and labors,
have been living in practical heathen-
ism.

METZ communicates with Paris by
balloons.

"Tommy, you're a pig," said a
father to his little boy. "Now, do
you know what a pig is, Tommy?"
"Yes, pa; a pig is a hog's little
boy."

THE new liquor law of N. Hamp-
shire, which has just gone into op-
eration, makes the seller of liquor
liable for damage occasioned by
drunken violence.

A sad story of the bombardment
of Strasburg is told. A shell fell in
the courtyard of a school kept by
nuns, killing seven young girls and
wounding four others.

CHARLOTTE the younger once said
that a really fine woman never reach-
ed her full loveliness until she was
at least thirty. There is encourage-
ment for women to tell the truth
about their age.

How to DETECT A THIEF.—A
watch was stolen in the fit of the
Opera in Paris; the loser complained
in a loud voice, and said, "It is just
nine; in a few minutes my watch
will strike; the sound is strong, and
by that means, we shall ascertain
where it is." The thief, terrified at
this, endeavored to escape, and, by
his agitation, discovered himself.

SAMSON'S WEAKNESS.—An amusing
incident occurred at a rural school,
lately. The subject was the history
of Samson, and the question, "What
foolish thing did Samson once do?"
Expectation was on tip-toe to ascer-
tain his peculiar weakness, when, from
a front seat came the reply,
given with solemn preciseness and
irresistibly ludicrous accent, "He
went down among the Philistines and
got a wife."

The Great Boat Race.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 18, 1870.

The people of New Brunswick are
not a little surprised at the issue of
the late contest. While in that Pro-
vince, I could not help noticing an
almost ludicrous confidence in the
prowess of their crew. It was, so
they said, to be the softest thing they
had done yet. Never despise an
enemy; is a sage advice which our
New Brunswick friends will do well
to remember. In Montreal, also,
previous to the race, the betting was
largely in favor of the St. John men,
and during all that week, numbers
of bets were offered in their favor,
and refused by the Tyne backers.

The day of the race arrived, and
their confidence was as high as ever;
and to the very moment of the start,
bets were offered against the Tyne
men. At three o'clock of the morn-
ing, (the hour on which the race
was to take place) the wind was
blowing briskly along the gay waters
of the St. Lawrence. The sky was
rather clear; but ominous clouds
hung round the horizon and threaten-
ed to give the race a baptism of
violet. This weather was far from
being satisfactory to the St. John
men, and they intimated their desire
not to row. To this decision the
Judges came, and the race was de-
finitely postponed until the following
or next day. On a July day, how-
ever, the decision was re-
considered, and finally it was deter-
mined that the contest should be held
that day at five. At sharp five the
wind had sunk to a whisper, the St.
Lawrence seemed calm, and ap-
peared to invite the combatants to
measure their strength along the
placid water. Not until 20 minutes
after five, were the crews ready for
the start. The Tyne men had been
on the ground for a little while, but
as the Paris crew had nearly a mile
to come up stream, they did not
arrive sharp to time. Soon, however,
their red shirts and plaid caps were
seen, and their boat shot along the
line of spectators moored beside the
course, and took her place at the
starting post. There they both
stood, the personation of England
and her Colonies. The one red-faced
and jolly, short and stocky, the other
tall and somewhat stiffer, but with
well-knit and well-developed forms,
and muscles that looked like coils of
iron; their countenances bearing a
serious and almost sullen look, wait-
ing the signal for
the start.

The gun fired; and that very
moment there sprang up a squall
which threatened to engulf both
boats in the waters of the river. No
more unfortunate moment could have
been selected in the whole day than
that in which those boats set off.
For the first few strokes the Paris
crew took the lead, but they were
soon overtaken and passed by their
opponents. The race was now vir-
tually lost. The St. John crew
never pulled a stern chase before,
and their spirits could not bear them
up. They seemed to become demor-
alized, and one of them rowed in
such a manner that any one, however
unacquainted he might be with boat-
ing, could tell that something was
wrong. Their boat seemed to grind
and work hard through the water,
and the men appeared to be laboring
hard. The oars of the Tyne crew,
on the other hand, worked like ma-
chinery; their peculiar long stroke
told to advantage, and their boat
moved on without the slightest ces-
sation in speed. In the first half
mile they had gained several lengths
on the Paris crew, and in the next a
length more. But here their gaining
ceased; the Paris crew seemed to
organize, "Richard was himself
again," and the two boats from that
time held their respective positions.
So they went on in sight at the
starting point, so they came in sight
again, and in they were when the
discharge of the gun told a hundred
thousand people that the Englishmen
had beaten. The Tyne crew was
thirty seconds in advance of the



other a distance of about seven
lengths; which, after a long and
stormy row of six miles, does not
appear very much after all.

The race must be pronounced fair
—the victory complete; but when I
hear men say that this race proves
beyond a doubt the absolute inferi-
ority of the Paris crew, I would most
tastefully take issue. It will be asked,
Was not the wind as bad for one
crew as for the other? As regards
the hindrance to the progress of the
Paris crew did not allow them to
feather as much as that of the other,
and the consequence was that this
together with their low riggers, was
constantly bringing their oars in con-
tact with the top. This fact, I know,
proves nothing as to the merits of the
crews, but it shows that the style of
the Tyne is far superior for general
rowing to that of the other. It
accounts, also, to some extent, for
the loss of the race; but it should be
remembered that the Paris crew, if
they had liked, could have trained
themselves to the other stroke. If,
then, their style of rowing is inferior
to the other, they have the responsi-
bility on their own heads, and had
better change it as soon as possible,
and should also bear in mind that
while they retain their present style,
they will probably never be able to
compete with their Tyne opponents.

This race does not show, as some
say, that we cannot produce men as
good as those of the Old Country.
The physical strength of our men
actually present. So it was with
this race, and there is little diffi-
culty in tracing their little deficit
to their inferiority of style.

Most great events are more enjoyed
in previous contemplation than in
the actual reality. I remember
how, when a child, how anxiously I
have looked forward for weeks to the
coming of Christmas. The general
household bustle and unusual pos-
sibilities were delightful, and the
frying of the doughnuts on Christmas
Eve would almost set me delirious
with joy. When the day arrived,
however, how often has a feeling akin
to sadness or disappointment been
felt? The Christmas dinner is an
exquisite joy, and those pleasures
which seem so great in the dis-
tance appear but commonplace when
actually present. So it was with
this race. No event of a kindred
nature in America has produced such
an excitement. The preparations were
immense; people traveled thou-
sands of miles to witness it; they
began their breath at the thought
of when these weeks distant, and
half the world went wild with excite-
ment. But when they came to be-
hold it their enthusiasm was gone.
It was like viewing an object through
a fog, when its size looks immensely
belly, than when its sharp outlines
are defined, and it shrinks to its nat-
ural proportions. When the boats
had started in this race, people had
no excitement left. They merely
saw eight plain-looking men row up
to start, in two boats, and pull out
of sight as hard as they could.
The romance of the thing was gone,
and people walked about in an unim-
passioned manner as if walking to
church; so often does intimacy with
men and things bring them to their
natural measure of importance and
desert.

Lachine may be said to be a pretty
village. How could any village be
anything else when facing on the
St. Lawrence? The sight of
a great river has nothing to equal it
in nature. The mind springs with-
out an effort to a comparison between
the eternal moving of the waters and
the onward march to eternity. This
lately river, although not so large
as some, has no superior in America.
The scenery is beautifully diversified.
Here may be seen a cluster of wood-
ed islands, running to the left there,
at the entrance of the mighty mass
of water forever rolling by them.
Here the country rises on either side
in lofty peaks, stretching out in the
distance, ranges of "purple hills."
Here it stretches out for miles an
unbroken tract of fertile lands, with
cattle peacefully feeding on the
slopes, and telling a tale of a coun-
try's happiness. Now and then the
water reflects the spangle of a city's
spires, as such a one as Montreal
seen along the shore, and the river
moves on to the ocean bearing a
nation's commerce on its bosom. A
few scattered houses on the shore
constitute the village of Lachine, and
while it can never become a city,
while Montreal is so near it, it soon
may prosper as a watering place for
the wealthy of that city. The river
is not rapid here, so that a kind of
bay, locked in by a curve of the
shore, forms a capital course for
racing. Here this great contest has
been decided. I trust it is not the
last that may be held there, and that
before long a host of Canadians may
shout the victory of their countrymen
over the best oarsmen of the world.

Yours, WANDERER.

From Red River.

A special to the Toronto "Tele-
graph," dated Fort Garry, Sept. 6,
via St. Cloud, Sept. 19, says:—The
Lieutenant Governor was sworn in
to-day. Large numbers of people
were present; there was no dis-
turbance at this meeting. Dr. Schultz
went to the house of Spence, the
editor of the "New Nation," and
horsewhipped him tremendously.
Spence was very much frightened
and cried like a boy. There is great
excitement over this. Kiel and
O'Donoghue are still at Pembina, do-
ing nothing. The French half-breeds
are still moving away into the in-
terior.

Chignecto Post.
SACKVILLE, N. E., SEPT. 23, 1870.

The War.

Why should the war be prolonged?
The massacre of armed men still
proceeds; some of the fairest por-
tions of France are being desolated;
helpless inhabitants in the pathway
of the destroyer are flying from their
homes; the land is in mourning;
the wall of stricken households, first
heard after the battle of Sedan, has
gathered force and spread throughout
the land; the French people say:
"We want peace," and still the fiery
hall and storm of battle rolls onward.
New levies are being hurried forward;
the railways are overcrowded with
supplies and war material; Paris is
besieged and "if it does not capitulate,
it must be taken," is the Prussian
order. "Has not enough of the
harvest blood of France been sacri-
ficed upon the altar of war? Have
not enough provinces been overrun
by Prussian soldiery, and burned
and pillaged, to satisfy the cravings
of Bismarck for German unity?"
Have not the French people been
humiliated and "plunged" deeply
enough in the depths of national
woe, to satisfy the injured feelings of
King William? Suppose the war is
carried on till France is entirely de-
separated, will German unity be more
secure than at present? Will Ger-
many be better protected than at
present? Will greater lustre be
added to the German name? Will
this war, lengthened out, tend to
establish a permanent peace among
European nations? No! France
will be governed by warring hate.
A desire for revenge will be gener-
ated, and perhaps half a century hence
the children of the men who died by
the walls of Paris, will carry the
French flag to the gates of Berlin.
National sin produce national punish-
ment. Might as Germany un-
questionably is, she may yet have to
suffer for pursuing France with such
relentless fury. It is given even
to actions to override the laws of
right.

What good purpose can be obtained
by prolonging the war? Strasburg
and Metz may be wrested from
France, and become German strong-
holds. Bismarck, by his late circular
addressed to the German Consular
Agents abroad, states that the basis
of negotiations for peace must include
the restoration of them by Germany.
Is a guarantee for future peace,
"Strasburg, in the possession of
France, is a gateway wide open for
an attack on South Germany." If
peace is concluded eventually at such
a price (for M. Thiers has declined
to accept such terms), and returned
to France from his conference with
Bismarck, will not this disputed
territory be a continual sore—a
plague-spot to France? It will breed
new wars and invasions when France
shall have recuperated and regained
her vigor. That time is not so far
distant; for no matter how complete
is the desert left by a war in its
devastating course over an agricul-
tural country, the ruin is never per-
manent. If the French yield to
Bismarck's terms, as they will be
compelled to, the names of Strasburg
and Metz will ever be a sting in their
memory, and will excite their pas-
sions and increase their bitterness
and hate. With such a feeling in
France, will there ever be a surety
for peace till a new war wipes out
the dishonor? On the other hand, if
Bismarck had repudiated his greedy
designs, and exhibited a little mag-
nanimity to a fallen foe, by offering
terms of an honorable peace, would
not France have been conquered by
gratitude? Would not he have had
a better guarantee of lasting peace
in the grateful hearts of millions of
French people, than in the fortified
walls of Metz and Strasburg?

This war, on the part of Germany,
is one of aggression and conquest.
Six weeks ago no punishment was
too great for Napoleon, for rushing
into war for the purpose of annex-
ing the German Provinces on the Rhine,
now Germany prolongs the sacrifice
of human life to annex French terri-
tory. Three weeks ago the Prus-
sians proclaimed that the war was
against the Empire, and not the
people of France. The Empire was
sworn away. Then the people ask
for peace and are refused. The
war, it is declared, is prolonged by
the interests of peace. Is war,
with its host of attendant horrors—
massacre—rape—famine—starva-
tion; and its long lived spirit of
hate and revenge animating the
whole nation—such a war a firm
and lasting foundation for peace?
German unity, the union of the
various principalities and powers of
the Fatherland—is declared to be
the policy of German statesmen, and
the grand principle inciting the Ger-
man heart. If there is anything
wrong in Germany being disunited,
why dismember France? In short,
the policy of Prussia, at first ap-
peared moderate and reasonable. Is
the same act actuated her when she
by fraud and force took Silesia from
Austria, when, with two other rob-
bers, she partitioned Poland, and
when, a few years ago, by sheer
force, she took two provinces from
little Denmark.

The Jabez Morse Papers.

We commence today the publi-
cation of "The Jabez Morse Papers."
To our friends patronizing us since
we first launched our enterprise in
May last, we may explain that the
first number of the CHIGNECTO POST
contained a very interesting letter
from a correspondent dated at New-
buryport, Mass., and signed Jabez
Morse, in which he offered to place
at our disposal, for publication in the
Post, a tale of the early history of
Chignecto, compiled from original
journals and letters found among his
father's papers over fifty years since;
the publication being suggested to
him by the exchanging of collins in a
railway cutting at Fort Lawrence in
March last. The letter further said
the writer made a pilgrimage here in
1819, when a young man, visiting
Fort Cumberland, of which he gave
a short account, and the cemetery at
Fort Lawrence, where he searched for
and discovered the monument of
his ancestor, Joseph Morse, Esquire,
half thrown out of the ground and
nearly covered with wild shrubbery.
We have been frequently called on
to commence the tale, and do not
regret we postponed publishing it, as
our many more numerous readers
will now enjoy it. We have, as re-
quested, sent copies to several par-
ties, who can order the paper if they
want it continued to them. Believ-
ing the papers will be read with in-
terest, we shall strike off a number
of extra copies to supply future sub-
scribers with the numbers containing
them.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition opens
next Tuesday. The "Colonial Far-
mer" says, that entries of articles
and stock are being rapidly made.
The show of stock will be double that
on any previous occasion; farm pro-
duce will be abundant; and the hor-
ticultural department will be filled
to repletion. The St. John manuf-
acturers are turning out well. Over
1000 entries have already been made.
The greatest number are from West-
morland, Kings, St. John, Queen's
and Sunbury. We are pleased to
see that Westmorland leads, and we
hope Sackville will stand high in the
number of entries. We learn that
Sackville will be well represented in
stock. In the way of farm produce,
manufactures, &c., our contribution
will be small. Arrangements are
being made at Fredericton for accom-
modation of visitors at private
houses.

Mysterious Death.

Mr. Nathaniel Adams, of Green-
wich, Queens Co., came to his death
on the 8th inst., under such peculiar
circumstances, as to lead to a sus-
picion of foul play. A son-in-law
named Samuel Jones lived on his
place, and he and his son, a young
man, were known to quarrel fre-
quently with old Mr. Adams. On
the morning of the 8th Mr. Adams
went up stairs for the purpose of
getting a basket to gather some cran-
berries to send to a daughter living
at Indiantown. A quarrel arose out
of the attempt of Mr. Adams to send
the berries away, and he said that he
would leave himself. The Joneses
while recording his feet to take with
him, he slipped, fell down and killed
himself. An inquest before the
magistrate was proposed by the neighbors,
but Justice J. Connor and Coroner
McKell did not think it necessary.
In consequence of the reports in cir-
culation, Mr. J. Wetmore went to
St. John to consult with the Attor-
ney General about it.

Since the above was in type the
"Telegraph" informs us that the friends
of Mr. Adams allege that his death
was due to a belief, to an apoplec-
tic fit. Affidavits will be made
showing great injustice has been done
by the Joneses by the rumors originat-
ing with gossip.

Ontario Rifle Match.

A despatch to the St. John Tele-
graph, dated Toronto, Sept. 24th,
says:—At the Provincial shooting
in Toronto, Private C. Blackin, of
St. Stephen, N. B., in the first match
obtained the 11th prize, in the second
match the 5th prize, in the third
match the 14th prize, in the fourth
match the 1st prize. He had the
highest aggregate score in the four
matches, taking the first prize for the
same—a silver cup given by the
Governor General; winning, also,
the National Rifle Association medal.

Colchester Election.

There will be a contest in Colches-
ter Co., N. S.; Messrs. Reading and
Pearson having both offered. After
a great fuss by both Anti and Union
Press, no important principle appears
to be involved in the contest. Mr.
Reading is a Unionist; Mr. Pearson
accepts the situation. It is a mere
choice of men.

"Chignecto Post" Premium.

The Premium Watch given to cash
subscribers of this paper, was ob-
tained by Mr. Robert R. Terence,
of Upper Sackville, as the certificate
below will show. The watch is a
English Silver Lever, and is specially
warranted by Messrs. Page Bros.,
St. John, N. B.

We certify that the Silver Lever Watch
offered by the Publishers of the CHIGNECTO
POST, as a Premium to Cash Subscribers,
was obtained by ROBERT R. TERENCE.

(Signed)
EDWARD COGSWELL,
CHAS. C. PALMER, J. P.
DAVID WHITEFOX.
Sackville, N. B., Sept. 27, 1870.

Oxford Items.

A very sad accident occurred at
Oxford, on Saturday last, 24th inst.
A little boy, about 2-1/2 years old,
son of J. A. Gilroy, Esq., in playing
about the bank of Black River, fell
into the water, and after about an
hour was found drowned. Funeral
at day.

Rev. W. Tweedy (Methodist) is
holding a series of revival meetings
here. He has received upwards of
twenty into the Church and the good
work still continues.

A very fine catch of salmon is
being taken in River Philip now.
One was taken last week weighing
36-1-1/2 lbs.

"Thirty Years' War."—A Bounty.

The "American Agriculturist" on
January 1st, enter upon its 30th
year of unceasing war upon ignorance,
poor crops, unprofitable labor, poor
housekeeping, humbugs, etc., etc.,
and the Publishers issue a call for
still further recruits to their immense
standing army. The Bounty offered
is a free gift of all the rest of this
year's volume to subscribers for 1871,
coming in now. Any person sub-
scribing this month, will thus get the
paper for 15 months at the price of
12. We advise every person, not a
subscriber, to fall in with the offer.
No cheaper or more valuable journal
is published in the world, for the
Household, for the Garden, for the
Farm—in City, Village, or Country.
It is full of useful information for
every one—a most beautifully illus-
trated with a very large number of
the finest engravings, which are both
pleasing and instructive, and its
single pages are prepared by a strong
corps of able, intelligent, practical
persons, who know what they write
about.—The terms are only \$1.50 a
year; four copies for \$5; ten copies
for \$12, or \$1 each for clubs of twenty.
These prices are good for 15 months
now. Probably nowhere else can so
much of real value be obtained for so
little money. The Publishers are
ORANGE JUDG & Co., 245 Broadway,
New York City.

The Boat Race.

In another column is a letter from
our correspondent at Lachine. Ow-
ing to some irregularity, it did not
arrive in time for our last. St. John
is not at all satisfied with the result
of the Lachine Race. The "News"
says the confidence in the Paris crew
that they can beat the Tyne men, or
any other crew, in smooth water, is
on the increase. This feeling and
desire on Thursday last culminated
in a despatch being sent to Mr. Wil-
kinson, the backer of the Tyne men,
containing a challenge from the citi-
zens to row a six mile race with the
Paris crew, for \$4,000—the race to
come off at Springfield. The Tyne
crew declined the challenge, and
sailed on the 24th for England. It
is said they are ready to row next
year for \$5,000, or more, on this side
of the Atlantic. The late race proves
that the Tyne crew, possess prowess
the St. John people little counted
upon, and the St. John people are
not at all unanimous as to the ability
of the Paris crew to compete with
them and win. We hope next sum-
mer the championship will be decided
satisfactorily.

CONFIRMATION.—His Lordship the
Bishop of Fredericton held Confir-
mation at Trinity Church, Dorchester,
on Tuesday; yesterday at St. Paul's,
Sackville; and to-day (29th) at St.
Mark's, Westmorland. Thirteen at
Dorchester and nine at Sackville
were confirmed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several
communications on Church matters,
sharp and personal, lie on our table.
We cannot see any possible good we
could do by publishing them. The
CHIGNECTO POST, being a secular
paper, cannot venture to encroach
upon the domain of the religious
periodicals.

A man named Desmond was sen-
tenced to two months in the Peniten-
tiary for striking a horse, in St. John
on Monday last.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

Very Latest from the "Seat of War!"

LONDON, Sept. 28, p. m.

Strasbourg capitulated this morn-
ing. Four hundred and fifty-one
officers and 17,000 men laid down
their arms. The place will be occu-
pied by the Prussians.

The Prussians also said to occupy
Orleans.

Paris is entirely hemmed in.
Public sympathy in England is
growing so rapidly in favor of France
that the Ministry are beginning to
give way to the pressure, and a meet-
ing of the Cabinet has been called to
consider the situation.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, Henry
Bulwer, and other public men, indi-
cated, in speeches and letters that
England may shortly be forced to in-
terfere.

The authorities of the war office
are in consultation with the board
of works, on the plans for a complete
fortification of London.

Consols closed at 91-3/4. Gold
111-1/8.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—Col. Wol-
seley is expected to-day from Fort
Garry. A public dinner is to be
tendered him by Mayor and citizens.
Gen. Lindsay leaves Quebec Satur-
day for England.

A report from Red River says, a
strong feeling is growing to avenge
the murder of Scott, unless the Gov-
ernment take steps to have the
parties arrested that were implicated
in the murder. Public affairs at Red
River appear to be in a very unsatis-
factory state.

From Dalhousie.

DALHOUSIE, Sept. 29.

Railway Commissioners are ex-
pected here to-day.

Local and Provincial News.

"NIX NAX" too late this week.

Jon Work executed with neatness
and despatch at this office.

EXTERMINATE.—Messrs. Dickson
and Bowser have started a Branch
Store at River Philip, N. S.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of New
Brunswick commenced its annual
session yesterday, in St. John.

The Free Will Baptist Churches of
New Brunswick, will meet in Con-
ference at Hamstead to-morrow.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Messrs. G.
E. Morton & Co., Halifax, have our
thanks for files of late English and
American papers.

A SPECIAL to the "Chronicle" from
Toronto announces that the wife of
Rev. W. Morley Punshon died in
that city on the 23rd.

MR. GEORGE MILLO DUTCHER, a
Temperance Lecturer from Massa-
chusetts, has been delivering lectures
in St. John.

LAUNCHED from the yard of Mr. C.
Boultonhouse on 24th inst., a schoo-
ner of 150 tons, called the "Rock
port."

The Quarterly Session of the
Westmorland County Lodge, British
Templars, was held at Upper Sack-
ville on Tuesday last.

A "DOW-CASTER," and several
other articles, in type, but crowded
out, on account of the rush of adver-
tisements this week.

Some hands of Mr. C. Boultonhouse
were sold at Dorchester at auction
on Monday for £1530. Mr. S. W.
Palmer was the purchaser.

The Dominion ship, "Water Lily,"
is again to be put in commission.
Capt. Alfred Betts, of St. John, has
been appointed commander.

The grist and carding mills of J.
Clock, Esq., at Black River, North-
umberland Co., were totally con-
sumed by fire last Thursday.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.—In May,
E. B. Dixon, Esq., of this place,
planted 12-1/2 lbs. Early Rose Potatoes.
This week he obtained a re-
turn of 345 lbs.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Jonathan Dickin-
son's store at Kingston, Kent Co.,
was broken open on the night of the
26th and robbed of \$700. No one
has yet been arrested.

A LETTER from our attentive cor-
respondent, "B," received just as we
were going to press. By sending
his favors by Saturday's mail instead
of Wednesday's, it would insure
publication.

A NEW Methodist Church was de-
dicated last Sunday at St. Stephen.
St. Chippin, Esq., donated \$10,000
towards the building fund; he had
previously given several thousand
dollars towards the same object.

CHIGNECTO LITHING CANAL.—The
Engineers have completed the survey
of the line from the Cumberland
Marsh to the Tishish River. We
understand that line is practicable.
Mr. Page, Chief Engineer from the
department of Works, Ottawa, was
on the line on the 26th inst. The
Engineers are now engaged in the
survey of the middle line.

LATE-WAR NEWS.

PRUSSIAN DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 28th, midnight.

Fighting all day on Friday near
Paris is reported, but the accounts are
so conflicting that the English
journals refuse to publish them.

The letter of Victor Emmanuel to
the Pope, announcing the necessity
for the occupation of Rome, is con-
sidered by some as too defiant and arro-
gant by others as too arrogant.

All hope of a settlement between Prus-
sia and France has been aban-
doned.

The general feeling is that the Rus-
sian proposal by Bismarck's propo-
sition will place the country in the
most position.

MARSEILLE, Sept. 29.—De Rodas has
been informed by the Government, and
that his resignation will be accepted if
he insists upon it.

LONDON, Sept. 27th, p. m.—Far-
more has made an official report to the
Government of his mission, to the
Prussian headquarters, and explain to his
lot what terms were offered, and whether
they were rejected.

Advices from all parts of France show
that the people are rising in the
armies, and concentrating upon the
great cities, in which the Government
is rapidly accumulating arms.
Imperfect returns from six depots in
metropolis show a total of 250,000 volun-
teers enrolled since the surrender at
Sedan.

Despatches dated the 23rd, speak
of engagements between the French
and Prussian armies, in which the
French were victorious.

The British War Office (by issuing his
an order for the immediate release of
the first reserve of the army in Ar-
rives or Ar-
quires.

Nova Scotia News.

YACHTING gold mines are being
developed.

MESSRS. HENRY AND DUNBAR are
candidates for the Halifax Mayoralty.

The salt works at River Philip,
brought some time since, are about
being rebuilt.

A NEW lead in the old "Hall Mine"
at Orléans, yielding seventy ounces
to the ton, has been struck.

NINETEEN Candidates as teach-
ers presented themselves for exami-
nation at the Normal School, Truro, N. S.,
last week.

THE DOMINION NAVY.—Admiral
Peter Mitchell, at this city yesterday,
for a cruise (by land) to Victoria, B. C.,
(Sept. 26th).

THE CHURCH.—The Church of the
Anglican Episcopate, at St. John, has
been presented to George Lovett, Esq.,
20th inst. No public interest was taken.

A BARGE containing several tons of
hay, belonging to Mr. Joseph Bond,
new Presbyterian Church, now being
destined by the city of Westchester, N. Y.,
for a cruise (by land) to Victoria, B. C.,
(Sept. 26th).

THE CHURCH.—The Church of the
Anglican Episcopate, at St. John, has
been presented to George Lovett, Esq.,
20th inst. No public interest was taken.

PLASTER SUBSTITUTES.—Between the
12th and 16th, of the present month,
five vessels cleared from Windsor,
the United States with cargoes of
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THREE young men named Kinne,
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THE arson case against Joseph
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MIRACLES ESCAPED.—Capt. Du-
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recently wrecked, has been picked up,
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A YOUNG man named Porter, of
a distance of thirty feet of a bridge
being built by the N. S. Coal Co., at
Middle River, Pictou Co., on Tuesday
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LACONIC.—On 3rd inst., large
"Villula," 553 tons, Clyde River,
Shelburne Co., from yard of T. Coffin,
& Co., on 17th inst. "Windward,"
600 tons, Young's yard, Antigonish,
—On 31st ult., from Raymond's yard,
Meteglan River, bright, "Agnes"
Raymond, 260 tons.

A MARRIED man, named Patrick
McQuade, belonging to Charlotte and
town, P. E. I., a hand on board the
steamer "Albania," while on the
"machinery," at Halifax, on 26th inst.,
was caught with the engine crank
which threw him into the crank, and
mauling and killing him instantly.

The New York "Sun" says the
Miss Isabella McDonald daughter of
Kenneth McDonald, Esq., of Canada,
born in N. S., has been led to the
altar by the hands of the Hon. Andre
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present was a diamond necklace
worth \$100,000 made by the groom.

The Circuit Court for Hants Co.
did not open on 20th, there being
no Judge. Chief Justice, Sir Wm.
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Good for
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Prussian head-
and explain to
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Signs of
the people are
showing, and
concentrating
upon the great
cities, in which
the Govern-
ment is rapidly
accumulating
arms. Imperfect
returns from six
depots in met-
ropolis show a
total of 250,000
volunteers en-
rolled since the
surrender at Se-
dan.

Despatches dated the 23rd, speak
of engagements between the French
and Prussian armies, in which the
French were victorious.

The British War Office (by issuing his
an order for the immediate release of
the first reserve of the army in Ar-
rives or Ar-
quires.

Nova Scotia News.

YACHTING gold mines are being
developed.

MESSRS. HENRY AND DUNBAR are
candidates for the Halifax Mayoralty.

The salt works at River Philip,
brought some time since, are about
being rebuilt.

A NEW lead in the old "Hall Mine"
at Orléans, yielding seventy ounces
to the ton, has been struck.

NINETEEN Candidates as teach-
ers presented themselves for exami-
nation at the Normal School, Truro, N. S.,
last week.

THE DOMINION NAVY.—Admiral
Peter Mitchell, at this city yesterday,
for a cruise (by land) to Victoria, B. C.,
(Sept. 26th).

THE CHURCH.—The Church of the
Anglican Episcopate, at St. John, has
been presented to George Lovett, Esq.,
20th inst. No public interest was taken.

A BARGE containing several tons of
hay, belonging to Mr. Joseph Bond,
new Presbyterian Church, now being
destined by the city of Westchester, N. Y.,
for a cruise (by land) to Victoria, B. C.,
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Statement of the Paris Crew.

From the Daily News.

Yesterday morning we received a visit from Messrs. Fulton and Price, the stroke and bow oarsmen of the Paris Crew. They seemed in better spirits than they displayed on their arrival Tuesday evening, the handsome reception given them by the people of this city having evidently deeply effected them with the fact that the public confidence in their prowess is undiminished. The object of their visit was to lay before the public such a statement as would disabuse the public mind of any idea that blame attached to their Representative and Unipire by reason of their being over anxious to bring the race off when the water was in a state that was unfit for the purpose. They have, therefore, requested us to publish the following statement:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Since our return home we have been much surprised and grieved to learn that an impression exists in the minds of some that we were unwilling to enter the contest at Lachine on the 11th inst., because we were convinced the water was too rough for our boat and that we had no chance of winning in a contest with the "Tyrone" crew. We are sorry to hear of this impression, and we are sorry to hear that the race was not a success. We are sorry to hear that the race was not a success. We are sorry to hear that the race was not a success.

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All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Is Iowa there are fifty thousand more men than women.

There are now in course of construction in the Dominion no less than thirty light-houses.

Miss A. P. Laid, of Augusta, Maine, has been appointed Justice of the Peace.

A farmer exhibited in Morrison, Ill., lately, a stalk of corn sixteen feet long and eight feet to the ear.

Science is never heard of in Mississippi; when a man gets tired of living, there is always some one at hand anxious to kill him.

A large catch of herrings was recently taken at Port Hood. Many fishermen had their nets sunk and lost. The fish are said to be fine.

A Milwaukee nurse says, "I don't much trouble to take care of sick persons; most of 'em don't want anything, and if they do they don't get it."

The Earl of Shaftesbury says that if his Holiness the Pope had a wife he would not allow him for an hour to remain in the belief that he was infallible.

Tin slaughter in this war is terrible. The regiment to which Private Schaefer belongs had 25 officers and 200 rank killed and wounded at Rezonville.

"I have a great love for old huns," said a pretty girl to her masculine companion, "I am much fonder of young huns," was his reply.

Bismarck and Mr. Motley, U. S. minister to England, were scholars and roommates for years; Motley taught him English, while he taught Motley German.

A California woman took a big rattlesnake out of her baby's cradle with two snakes, and dropped him into a kettle of boiling water, which took the life out of him.

A local "punch-drunk" here is always being found in power of endurance, while horses that are run on "punch-drunk" are invariably more muscular and enduring.

On the face of it, a pretty teacher. Now, Susie Wells, can you tell me what is meant by a miracle? Sister: "Yes, teacher. Mother says if you don't marry the new parson, 'twill be a miracle."

An Illinois preacher, said to be a physical fac simile of Lincoln, preaches to two parishes twenty miles apart, edits a paper, works a farm and lectures on Temperance. He also has Presidential aspirations.

A complaint in Massachusetts makes a horse shoe that can be removed from the foot as readily as our own boot or shoe, and has adjustable heels that can be fitted in when the old ones are worn out.

Parson Lystra, a medical man at Lachine, writes to a fellow surgeon in 1840 that the Parisian killed up to him including the battle of Rezonville was 74,000, and wounded 66,660; besides some 12,000 who have died of dysentery.

The present Charles Dickens does not at all resemble his father, but is a quiet, reticent man, about thirty years old, with heavier features and rounder face than his father. He is an industrious worker, of excellent judgment and literary taste, and promises to equal his father in the conduct of "All the Year Round."

Thomas of Dickens, in Westminster Abbey, is daily visited by people from all parts of the world, and it is estimated that nearly a million of tourists and thousands of the remains of the great novelist lie in the national Pantheon. There is a talk of naming a number of London streets after characters in his novels.

Wilson & Clark's Theatre. The last event in the eventful career of this company was a shipwreck. They left St. John's N. B. on the 24th inst. in the brigantine "Ten Sisters" for Charlottetown. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence the vessel was driven ashore at East Point, P. E. Island. All hands reached, the shore safely by means of ropes. All the property of the company was lost—*Halifax paper.*

Disappearance of a Young Wife. Samuel Baldwin, a gentleman of Hampshire, by his will in the year 1736, ordered that his body, after his death, should be thrown into the sea beyond the Needles, which was accordingly carried into effect. His motive for this singular disposal of his remains was to disappoint his young wife, who had frequently declared to him that she would dance on his grave.

The paragon, says Mark Twain, is a favorite boy with the natives of the interior of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for its making of fruit cake, and who wisely give it the preference over the raspberry for feeding cows, as being more filling and fully satisfying. The paragon is the only excellent of the orange family that will thrive in the North, except the ground and one or two varieties of the squash. But the question of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery's first going out of vogue, for it is now generally conceded that the paragon, as a shade tree, is a failure.

E. & N. A. Railway.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 16th MAY next. Trains will run daily as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leave St. John at 7 and 11.15 a.m., and 2.15 and 5 p.m.; the 2.15 train going to Quispamis, and the 5 p.m. to Sussex only.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Leave Point du Chene at 6.50 and 10.45 a.m.; Sussex at 6.15 and 10.15 a.m., and 4.05 p.m.; Quispamis at 8.40, 11.12 a.m. and 3 and 6.35 p.m. The 11.15 a.m. and 5 p.m. trains from St. John, and 10.45 a.m. train from Point du Chene only will carry freight.

EASTERN EXTENSION TRAINS.

To and from Sackville connect daily at Paines Junction, leaving Sackville at 5.45 a.m. and Paines on the arrival of the 7 a.m. train from St. John.

Steamers to and from P. E. Island, Paines, Port Hood, and Cape Richmond, Miramichi, Bay Chaleur, Richibucto, Paspébe, Gaspé, Rimouski, Quebec and Montreal connect at Point du Chene as specially advertised. Steamer connect daily at Sackville for Amherst, Truro and all places in Nova Scotia.

At Sackville to and from Hopewell, Miramichi, and the Albert Mines. At Sackville to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Miramichi and other places on the North Shore of New Brunswick.

The trains advertised to leave St. John at 2.15 and Quispamis at 3 p.m., will not commence to run until Wednesday, 1st June, and they will be continued during the months of July, August and September.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent, Sackville, N. B., 16th May 1870.

JAMES HORSEFALL,

47 King Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Importers of

Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet, Kid-

derminster, Union, Dutch

and Hemp

CARPETS.

DAMASKS, REPPES, TERRY'S,

Lace and Muslin Curtains, Counterpanes,

QUILTS AND SHEETINGS.

ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

N. Yorks, white, (cut to any size);

Table and American Oil Cloth, Heavy,

Light, Patterns and Dutch Mats, Maho-

gany, Walnut and Oak, Windsor, Poles,

with rings and caps to match. Rich Kid

Leaves for Carriages, and a general assort-

ment of Furnishings, Carpets, kept in

stock in St. John.

SEWING MACHINES!

J. D. LAWLER,

MANUFACTURER,

82 KING STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

To give complete satisfaction, and kept in

repair for one year free of charge.

The experience of Twenty Years as a

Manufacturer of Sewing Machines, has

enabled me to supply the public with

reliable and durable machines, and to

secure the satisfaction of all who have

used them. I have now on hand a

large stock of the latest and best

machines, and I am prepared to

supply the public with machines of

any make, and at any price. I am

also prepared to repair and

adjust all machines, and to

supply the public with all the

accessories and notions that

may be required. I am

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Time is Money.

VERY Merchant should have a

WATCH. They can get them at

MARTIN'S.

Eye Mechanic should have a

Watch. They can get them at

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Eye Railroad Man should have a

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Eye Ladies should have a Watch.

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Eye Jewellers should have a Watch.

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Eye Goldsmiths should have a Watch.

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Eye Silversmiths should have a Watch.

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Eye Masons should have a Watch.

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Eye Carriers should have a Watch.

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Eye Porters should have a Watch.

They can get them at

Fourth Grand

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE TRIENNIAL PROVINCIAL EX-

HIBITION under the superintendence

and management of the Provincial

Board of Agriculture will be held in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, on the grounds of the York County Agricultural Society, in the City of Fredericton, on

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and

Saturday,

OCTOBER 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

1870.

Upwards of \$4,000 offered in Premiums;

Diplomas also awarded.

OPEN TO COMPETITION TO EVERY PERSON IN

THE PROVINCE.

No Charges made for Entries

of Animals or Articles, and

Freight Charges

paid by the Board.

CATTLE SHOW on Wednesday, Thursday

and Friday, the 5th, 6th and 7th

October.

GRAND CONCERT on Wednesday evening,

5th October, in the Exhibition Building.

Reception on Wednesday forenoon.

GRAND SALE of Pure Bred Stock, im-

ported by the Board at a cost of \$10,000.

GRAND POLONNAIS MARCH on Friday,

7th October.

GRAND PROCESSION of Prize Cattle and

animals on Friday, 7th October.

The Track is to be open during the

week under the management of competent

Particulars will be hereafter published.

Persons of Music constantly in attendance

during Exhibition.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, October 4.

The Exhibition Building will be open at

11 o'clock, a.m. Address to his Excel-

lency at 12 o'clock, noon.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, October 5.

Exhibition opens at 9 o'clock, a.m. Be-

ginning at 11 o'clock, a.m. Address to his

Excellency at 12 o'clock, noon.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, October 6.

Exhibition opens at 9 o'clock, a.m. The

sale of the Pure Bred Stock imported by

the Board will commence at 11 o'clock.

Particulars will be hereafter published.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, October 7.

Exhibition opens at 9 o'clock, a.m. Grand

Procession of Prize Cattle and animals at

11 o'clock, a.m. Address to his Excel-

lency at 12 o'clock, noon.

Cattle Show.

The Grounds will be open on WEDNES-

DAY, Thursday and Friday, at 9 o'clock,

a.m.