

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APR. 27, 1871.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Laborers Wanted, Smith & Pabado;
Hides, Almer Smith;
Hardware, Dickson & Hawser;
Paints, &c., do.;
Notice, W. McConnell, Ad.
Lecture at Lingley Hall, A. Ford;
Late Arrivals, Everett & Butler;
To Country Traders, Hamilton Bros;
Seeds, Barclay Bros;
Pork, Salt, Cheese, &c., Everett & Butler;
For Steamers, Geo. Stewart Jr.;
Toach Paste, M. R. & Allison;
Spring Opening, do.

Report of Chief Commissioner of Schools.

We have received the report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, for the past year, and from a hasty glance, we notice a state of facts, proving the Government were not too early in making a radical change in the Parish School system. We here find the appalling statement, that between thirty and forty thousand children are growing up in our midst, who receive no education at our Schools, and who of necessity are themselves subject to, and entail upon the country all the evils which ever accompany ignorance; and this too, when \$103,265.42 in annually drawn from the Provincial Treasury for the support of Common Schools. The total number of Scholars on the School Registry is 43,000, which if our School system were equal even to that of Nova Scotia, it should be 71,000. But in Nova Scotia there was last year 15,000 children between the age of five and fifteen, who had never been attending school; so that one-third of the children of the Province are growing up without the benefit of Schools.

The amount now paid from the Treasury, for the average number attending School is equal to \$4 per child; a large sum, accompanied as it is by the failure to educate such a large number of children, and nothing could more strongly show the necessity of an improved and effective system.

Another important fact is referred to; that of the Teachers not considering teaching as a profession. They attend Training School, educate themselves for teaching, commence the work, then shortly leave their school, and engage in some other occupation. This evil comes no doubt, in part from the present imperfect system, which gives no prospect of promotion or advancement to the Teacher; as he commences so he continues—the same endless routine year after year, no prospect of advancement, no hope of competency for old age. Can it be wondered at, teaching is not a permanent calling? This should not be; they should be the recipients of situations which their education and profession qualifies them to fill; let the Superintendent, Inspector of Schools, &c., be filled with successful Teachers, so that a Teacher has something to look forward to, as in other departments of the public service; retain a percentage of the Government allowance to Teachers, and form a fund out of which, to pension them off after a service of 15 or 20 years. Let them feel they are cared for, their importance is recognized, and that a service in educating the children of the Country for a few years, will ensure the comforts of life in old age, and there will then be no more complaints of Teachers deserting their profession.

We make the following extract from page 10 of the report:—

"We find that the total number of pupils who have been at school for longer or shorter periods within the year, may reach, but will not exceed 43,000. These figures and all our other information go to confirm the sad fact that we have many thousands of children of school-going age in the Province not attending School at all. Let us again look at some facts and figures. In Nova Scotia, with an estimated population of 322,522, the registered attendance of scholars in 1869 was 33,731. Estimating our population at about 300,000, our registered attendance at the same rate should have been about 71,000, in place of which, our minutest search can find no more than 49,999. But further, if we compare ourselves as we are, not only with Nova Scotia, but with what we ought to be, the figures representing the schoolless multitudes of our children will assume still more alarming proportions. To do as well as Nova Scotia is doing in this respect, we should have about 22,000 more children at school than we now have; but to do as well as we ought to do, we should have to add probably fifty per cent more to these numbers, for even in Nova Scotia, as stated in the Report for 1869, there were 15,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15 who had not been attending the public Schools."

THE SCHOOL BILL.

On Monday last the School Bill was introduced by the Attorney General, who spoke from 3 to 5 p.m. when Progress was reported. Mr. Ryan was in the chair. The Attorney General after showing that the bill was introduced by the Province in Education, amounting in the last ten years to a million of dollars, had failed to arouse an adequate local interest and activity among the people, and had not shown that increase in the attendance of children proportional to the sum expended, being an increase of only 8,192 in the last decade, he proceeded to consider the merits of the bill the Government expected to carry. The machinery was controlled by two powers, central and local. The central consisting of a Board of Education, the local being the people as represented by the District Trustees. Nothing could be more simple, as the central Board was brought face to face with the people. It was the simplest of any bill with which he was acquainted. In Nova Scotia there was an intermediate Board, but the Government had thought best to do away with this third piece of machinery. He claimed that with a Board of Education like that proposed, with an energetic Superintendent and the remainder of the Board composed of the people, was better than a non-political Council. In Ontario it had been shown that Dr. Ryerson was the life and soul of the Council of Instruction, and so would it be here. The expense of a non-political council would also be greater, as contingencies and travelling expenses would have to be paid. The duties of the Board were mostly administrative, and there were sufficient checks to prevent the exercise of political influence. The President of the University had been added, as this would give a certain amount of experience, as to the local control, and carefully considering the different systems of Government, he had concluded that the division into districts would be best calculated to awaken local interest and induce the Trustees to look better after the efficiency of the Schools. It was a great defect in the present law that Parish Trustees had too large an area to look after, and the powers of School Committees were so small and the duties so light that they were often not appointed. By limiting the size of districts to four square miles, unless there are more than fifty Schools, all children could attend and we should have no schools thinly attended and poorly supported. It had been thought wise to provide for an arrangement by the Trustees in St. John and other populous places where buildings have been erected for educational purposes on the sole ground that it would be a hardship to render useless such buildings, which had been erected at considerable expense. Provision was made that arrangements must be made satisfactory to the Board, who are responsible to the country. In Halifax, such a provision was working satisfactorily, but the House could decide otherwise. The next considered the mode of support, and under it the salaries of teachers which were the main expense. Money would be paid as now, according to the qualification of the teachers. Nova Scotia had adopted this from our present law. After five years the salaries would be raised according to the efficiency of schools. By this, the salaries of inefficient first-class teachers would be reduced, while those of faithful third-class teachers would be increased. This would encourage teachers to have good schools, which would also be a boon to poor districts. He believed this would materially tend to stimulate a higher and better system of education. The Hon. gentleman was proceeding to show the necessity of having a County fund, as had, after some experience, been adopted in Nova Scotia, when the Secretary moved that progress be reported.

Masters' and Matrons' Certificates.

The Dominion ranks fifth amongst maritime countries, and yet strange to say her seamen were obliged to go to England, pass examinations there before they could sail out of British ports as masters or mates. This has long been a matter of complaint by that bold and enterprising class, a number of whom were often put to serious loss and inconvenience, and subject to an unjust disadvantage in comparison with their English brethren. This has happily now been remedied by a Dominion Act of Parliament, and examinations will in future take place at St. John, Halifax, Montreal and Quebec. We give a few features of the Act and rules relating thereto. To obtain a certificate of competency a person must have been domiciled in Canada for three years or sailed for that period in a vessel registered in Canada.

Applicants for a master's certificate shall pay \$10; for mate's \$5.

Certificates of service for sea-going ships differing in form from certificates of competency may be granted.

(1) To every person who before

1st Jan., 1870, served as a master in any sea-going ship, and who produces evidence of his good conduct, ability, &c., and he shall be entitled to master's certificate on paying \$8.

(2) To every person who before 1st Jan., 1870, has served as mate, &c., and he shall be entitled to mate's certificate on producing evidence of skill, ability, &c., and paying \$1.

After 1st July, 1872 no vessel over 150 tons registered in Canada, shall go on a sea voyage (not being to any port in Canada, Newfoundland, P. E. Island, or the United States) unless the master and first or only mate have certificates of competency or of service for sea-going ships from either the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or the English Board of Trade or from some British possession, according to the (Colonial) Act, 1869.

The Examiners have power to allow service in the coasting trade to count on application for certificate for a "sea-going ship" as mate, and two years' service mate in the coasting trade can count as service for a master certificate.

A mate or only mate must be 19 years of age and a master 21. The latter must have been six years at sea, of which two years as mate. In case an applicant for master's certificate has only sailed in "fore and afters" he can obtain a certificate limiting him to command fore and aft rigged vessels.

Mining and Railway Matters in Cumberland Co.

We understand that Messrs. Senator McFarlane, J. S. Hickman and other owners of mining claims at Spring Hill in Cumberland have recently had a large staff of engineers employed in exploring and locating a line of railway from their claims there to intersect the Intercolonial. We are glad to learn that an excellent line only about four miles long, has been found and that it will very soon be put under contract.

We also learn that the Messrs. Seaman of Miquitie who are the owners of extensive mining rights at Spring Hill, have engineers engaged to survey a line of railway from their claims to "Parsboro", from which place coals can be obtained nearly the whole year, and are we informed, an excellent harbor.

The Nova Scotia Assembly at its late sitting, voted a sum to survey a railway from Spring Hill to Pictou. This survey is now in progress. These movements indicate that capitalists have faith in the duty being taken of coals, and we believe they will not be disappointed.

We observe by a return to the Dominion Parliament that 30 acres of English Marsh, 7 acres of broadleaf marsh, and 26 acres of upland were taken for railway purposes on the first three miles this side of Amherst, which costs thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars or over two hundred dollars per acre all round. For the remaining half mile of Section 11, ten acres of upland were taken for which the less fortunate owners received one hundred and thirty dollars.

We also notice in the same return that to ascertain the value of the land taken for railway purposes in Cumberland and Colchester up to the first of March, last, it cost, exclusive of surveys and legal charges, four thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars; being for services of valuers at \$2 per day, three thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars; and for board and sundries during that time one thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

Joseph Howe to the Front!

Whatever may be the faults of Hon. Joseph Howe, he cannot be accused of forgetting past favors or indulgent to cancelling past obligations. In the Halifax Evening Express of the 24th inst. is a letter to the people of Nova Scotia, the first of a series with which he intends favoring his countrymen. The perusal of it shows that the old man eloquent has neither lost his vigor or forgotten how to deal with his adversaries. The present letter is taken up principally with complimentary notices of Annum and Wilkins, and some other worthies are to receive notice at Mr. Howe's hands in future letters. We regret our space will not permit us to reprint the whole letter, however we publish such parts as refer to the attack made upon him; his answer; and the style in which he carries the war into the enemy's camp.

"The parrot cry of all these people has been that Howe, influenced by mercenary motives, had sold his country, and this has been caught up and reiterated by the two newspapers controlled by Martin Wilkins and Wm. Annum, and living on public plunder."

"The general answer that I give to these slanders, from whatever source they emanate, is simply my life—a life passed in your midst, in the open face of day, under the eye and ob-

servation, not only of the public men of our country, but of the great body of the people. During the forty years that I served Nova Scotia in various capacities, subject day by day to the hostile criticism of able men to whom I was often opposed, who ever made or could sustain the charge that Howe was mercenary, or could be influenced to do, or not to do, an act by pecuniary considerations?"

"There is hardly an industrious man in Nova Scotia, who began life when I did, who is not now affluent, and many of them are rolling in wealth. Scores of them, who had less mental activity than I had, and who did not work half so hard, have long since piled up thousands for their families."

"Who ever heard of my trafficking in Coal Mines or Gold Mines or Timber Lands? Who ever heard of my profiting by the information I possessed when Duties were to be raised or Tariffs reconstructed? Contracts for \$2,000,000 were let when I was Chairman of the Railway Board, and half that amount was actually paid; but whoever heard that Howe made a pound out of the expenditure, or that he ever enriched himself by any abuse of the knowledge that he possessed, or of the position which he occupied?"

"This is my answer to the miserable pack who have assailed me, an answer that you know to be accurate and indisputable."

"But who are these pure and disinterested patriots, to whom money is so sacred, and who are stirred with pious horror at the thought that I might have been influenced by mercenary considerations? I run my eye over the group, and will venture to say that a more corrupt pack cannot be found within the limits of the Dominion."

The time has not yet arrived, nor have I all the means at hand for silencing Mr. Annum's Gold Mining, Coal Mining, and Public Printing operations, during the last half dozen years, but I promise him that I will, by and bye devote some leisure to this interesting subject, and if I do not prove that he has abused his position as a public officer, and traded on the credulity of those who trustfully assumed a member of Government was a man of honor, then say my pen is might."

"Of Martin Wilkins what need I say? What is there now that anybody can say of Falstaff, whom he most certainly resembles? A poltroon, a braggart, not caring how money came if he had it to squander, the fellow of some humor but many facts show he had any principle, or believed in the existence of virtue."

"Before I left Halifax it was notorious that a grace and favor ship had been opened in the Attorney General's office, and everybody who had claims pending before the Government were encouraged to go there and fee the Attorney General. Sometimes I believe, fees were taken on both sides. Armed with these opinions, cunning fellows went away to bully the Commissioners of Mines and Crown Lands, and to influence, by the opinions they had purchased from one of its officers, the decision of the Government upon claims to which all parties were equally entitled."

"If Mr. Wilkins will publish a list of the fees he has taken from this class of persons, I will undertake to produce a noble array of martyrs, to the rapacity of this model Attorney General."

"Mr. Wilkins founds his boast that he would take nothing from Canada—would have nothing to do with Sir John McDonald—a Judge who is permanent and enduring. Martin, therefore, calculated shrewdly. He would wait."

"I was not prepared for the depth of meanness and degradation to which he and his colleagues descended, when they all went down on their narrow knees and asked the Privy Council for a Judgeship for Martin Wilkins."

"On this point there can be no mistake. The Minute of Council is under my hand, signed 'William B. Vail', in which General Doyle is addressed after this fashion: 'The Council take great pleasure in recommending that your Honor will be pleased to exercise your influence with the Governor General and Privy Council to appoint the Hon. M. L. Wilkins to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court.' But General Doyle did no such thing. He transmitted the Minute, and asked that it should be considered, but as to using influence to sully the Bench of Nova Scotia by the presence of Falstaff, he could not do that. Oh, no! he knew Jack too well!"

"Was this a man to put upon the Bench? I think not. He has gently subsided into a Parthian, and will pass the rest of his days in swearing witnesses to do what he never did himself—to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Believe me, Truly yours, Joseph Howe.

There is the ring of the old metal here, and we anticipate a treat.

It is so wonderful that inviolable faith in all species, when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are found wanting. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wilder's Balm of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

Local and Provincial News.

157 Customs Blanks for sale at this Office.

157 Dicks & Co. for sale at this Office.

157 County Court Blanks for sale at this Office.

157 Jon Work in Colors done at this Office.

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

P. E. Island is rejoicing at the prospect of a Railway.

The small pox has been brought to Halifax by English Steamers.

Dos't forget E. B. Dixon's sale of House and Store to-morrow.

Bill to incorporate Sackville Cheese Manufacturing Co. agreed to in Legislative Council on Monday.

Trains will be 60 bridges on the Intercolonial Railway at a cost of \$1,205,607.

A Sash and Blind factory is to be started at Moncton, and a furniture factory is talked of.

Deaths.—Hon. S. L. Tilley's father, on 24th inst., at Gagetown, and Rev. J. H. Newnham, Newcastle, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Geo. Stewart, Jr., Editor of *St. John's Quarterly*, has commenced business as a Chemist, Druggist, &c., at St. John. See advt.

We must ask the indulgence of correspondents, who owing to the press of other matter, have not received the attention their favors demanded.

The *Halifax Citizen* has been sold by E. A. Sharpe & Co. to the Nova Scotia Publishing Co. It returns to its first love, the anti-cause.

In our Shipping Report it will be seen that the "Lucifer" has arrived at St. John. The damage to her, will be about eight hundred dollars.

The School debate is progressing in Fredericton. It seems to be agreed that the assessment principle will be sustained; the fight will be over separate schools.

Struck.—Mr. Thomas Smith of Cape Island, Burriton, drowned himself in a pond in three feet of water, on the 6th inst. A month previous his brother George hanged himself.

Horse Found.—A horse was found by Mr. Robt. Torrey on the Aboujiggin Road last week. Supposed to have been stolen from Cumberland County and left there for fear of detection.

The Board of Agriculture met last week in Fredericton, Jas. Dixon, Esq., chairman. It is contemplated to reduce the Board from 13 to 11 members, and hold purely Agricultural Exhibitions annually instead of the triennial exhibitions.

A Jury met on Saturday last to consider the propriety of opening a road, from the Station to the Post Road, opposite Mr. Thos. Vickerys. They decided the road was necessary but disagreed as to damages.

Bad Accident.—Yesterday a man named Josée Betts, belonging to Albert County, had one of his hands caught in and cut off by a circular saw in Wood & Ogden's mill, Upper Sackville. Dr. Knapp was called.

Hon. Mr. Torrey in his speech on better terms on 21st, said the E. & N. A. Railway paid almost 1 1/2 per cent. over running expenses and not 1-2 as reported; also, the New Brunswick, for the last three years, has been going behind hand at the rate of \$52,000, not \$2,000.

The brig "Wexford" from Philadelphia, was seized last evening for landing sugar and molasses that did not appear on her manifest at Walker's wharf. It is reported that officer Colwell caught the officers of the vessel while engaged in the act of landing the goods.—*Telegraph*.

Snort.—At Port Moncton on the 11th inst., a lad, son of Mr. George McIlman in the act of drawing his gun with the muzzle towards him while on a rock or stone fence, it accidentally went off, blowing the whole charge in his lungs. He lingered until eleven o'clock that night when death ensued.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

The McNab Case.—The Toronto *Leader* publishes a letter from Peter McNab to Hon. Dr. Tupper, dated 17th Feb., asking for a situation in the Halifax Custom House on the strength of his father's long services. This is a strong corroboration of Dr. Tupper's story that the son was promised office to relieve the father from pressure. The public, however, have a right to complain that a worthless scamp was ever promised an office.

The Joint High Commission has nearly finished its work, although final despatches have not arrived from England. Assurances have been received that the propositions already forwarded will be agreed to. It is expected that a treaty will be submitted to the Senate on May 10th, covering both the Alabama claims and the Fishery question.

CUMBERLAND ELECTIONS.—H. G. Pince and Jas. Vickery, Esqrs., are the conservative candidates. The former is an M. P. P., the latter gentleman is from Parrsboro' and was defeated at the last general election. Geo. Hubbard and Jno. Cooper, Esqrs., have accepted the liberal nomination. Hiram Black and J. B. Woodland, Esqrs., are the temperance candidates. When it comes to an election the temperance party is totally wanting in spirit and efficiency; and these candidates will probably secure not more than a personal support.

We have received a circular of a very successful invention. A patent Secretary and Bureau Folding Bedstead. It was invented and patented in the United States by Mrs. M. G. Briggs, formerly of this place.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Press Despatches.

France.

Paris, April 21.

Another revolution is imminent. The Commune has arrested the Central Committee, accusing its members of negotiating with Thiers to betray Paris. The National Guard are indignant, and threaten to arrest the Commune unless the Committee be released. Complete anarchy reigns. Poincaré's fleet has been at the Prussian headquarters, at Solway to ask time for payment of the indemnity. The House of Lords to night passed the Mutiny Bill. In the House of Commons several members gave notice of motions adverse to Mr. Lowe's financial plans. The subject of the declaration of Paris of 1854 against privy-council and that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, came up. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Cave, and others advocated the Prussian withdrawal from the agreement. The Attorney General and Mr. Gladstone defended their obligations. Paris advises vindictive and slow but sure advance of the besieging national army. Twenty thousand of the old Imperial Guard, under Ducrot, have reinforced the Versailles troops. The Versailles National Assembly has rejected a motion to treat with the Commune. In the meantime a terrible loss of life and destruction of property continues. Houses and streets are being mined by the insurgents, who dispute every inch of ground with desperation.

The Communists at Marseille again attempted to overthrow the Government, but in vain; all have been arrested. Later despatches contradict the rumor that Government paid the first instalment and occupied the forts. Gen. Cassilla has been appointed Commandant of Paris. Gen. Bergeret has been released from arrest. The firing is not heavy to-day. It was reported yesterday at Vincennes that the Prussians had evacuated Port Neugot, and the inhabitants left in hundreds in fear of a barbaric assault. Castelar announces that he will introduce a motion in the Cortes demanding the dethronement of the King. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have arrived in Florence from London, and will make a short visit.

April 24.—Versailles despatches of yesterday report continued firing from Fort Valerien on the Communists, some shells falling within the city. The army of the Assembly is being continually reinforced. Many new troops arrived yesterday and were forwarded to the front. It is reported that in consequence of difficulties between the Prussians and the Communists the former, who still hold St. Denis, yesterday stopped at that point all supplies for Paris from the North. President Grant has left Washington for St. Louis. Earl de Gray and Ripon gave a magnificent banquet in Washington on Saturday evening. The fair in aid of the French in Boston, realized \$83,000. Churches of St. Rock and St. Aliphe have been requested, and their cures released from imprisonment. In the German Parliament to-day, Bismarck said, "The Germans will not evacuate forts North-east of Paris until the final treaty of peace is concluded." There was a great demonstration of march manufacturers and employers bearing petitions against the match tax. They crowded all the approaches of Parliament, and strong police force was necessary to keep order.

April 25.—The "Daily News" despatch from Versailles says that Thier has resolved to bombard Paris when the forts East and North are delivered up by the Prussians. The insurgents made a sortie on Sunday towards Châtillon, and at first captured a barricade held by the Versailles troops, but were eventually repulsed with heavy losses. A strong reaction, favorable to the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon, has commenced in the Provinces.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

FREDERICTON, April 27.
Marsh Road, St. John, occupied the attention of the House this morning.

Willis this afternoon continued School Bill debate. He made a good speech in favor of it.

Adams followed, admitting correctness of principle of direct assessment, but claimed sectarian schools as a right of Catholics. Belkwith is speaking strong in favor of separate schools.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM EUROPE.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

London, April 26.

Brief armistice is announced from Paris commencing yesterday which is occupied by both belligerents in strengthening their positions.

Numerous placards are posted urging conciliation. Delegation from Lyons appeals to Assembly and commune to cease their strife.

Reports that Prussians have evacuated Châtillon, unfounded. Communists and Versailles troops confront each other before the place in expectation of its evacuation.

New York, April 26.
President Grant expected in Washington to-morrow night on his return from St. Louis.

St. John Country Market.

RECEIVED BY W. P. WORTHMAN, GROCER, CHARLOTTE STREET.

Extra State ————— \$5.00 a 100 lbs.
Flour—Canada super ————— \$6.00 a 100 lbs.
Choice ————— \$5.50 a 100 lbs.
Corn Meal ————— \$4.00 a 100 lbs.
Oats ————— \$3.50 a 100 lbs.
Rye ————— \$3.00 a 100 lbs.
Sorghum ————— \$2.50 a 100 lbs.
Wheat ————— \$2.00 a 100 lbs.
Barley ————— \$1.50 a 100 lbs.
Hops ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Beans ————— \$1.50 a 100 lbs.
Peas ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Lentils ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Milk ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Butter ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Eggs ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Honey ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Sugar ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Coffee ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Tea ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Spices ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Fruit ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Vegetables ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Meat ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Fish ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Poultry ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Game ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.
Miscellaneous ————— \$1.00 a 100 lbs.

Trinidad, April 26.
A terrible calamity occurred at Buccombe River on Sunday night. The dwelling of a French family was destroyed by fire, and a child of seven years of age, was burned in the ruins. It had been carried in part of the way out by its mother, but in the confusion, and being half asleep, it was back to its fearful fate.

MARRIED.

14th inst., by Rev. E. C. Carey, Mr. William W. Matthews of Saint John, to Miss Emma Newman of Saint John.

12th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas Metcalf, of Tatamagouche, to Miss Susan Doyle, of Greenville.

DIED.

14th inst., at Napan, aged 86, Clara Levis, daughter of Mr. Joseph Niles.

Died of consumption, on 5th April, Wallace Rivers, (Section No. 7, of Intercolonial Railway), 36 years of age, beloved wife of Mr. John E. Evans.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sackville, April 26. Sackville, 25th inst. William, Outbound, 45 hours from home.

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