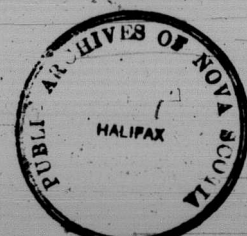


CHIGNECTO Post.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Proprietor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

TERMS: \$1.00 In Advance.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH, 2, 1871.

No. 42.

Literature.

Twice Mistaken.

CONCLUDED.

I believe I acquit myself creditably. Cumms declares that I did wonderfully well, and is inclined to believe, that I have wasted my talent by not being a waiter. I don't spill any thing on any body's dress, or knock any on the head. I carefully watch Cumms for his signals, and, thanks to having been at a dinner before, I am in the capacity of a waiter. I have some idea of what ought to be done, and so remove the right hand round such dishes as ought to be handed at the proper time. The greatest difficulty I have to keep my countenance, particularly when I hand any thing to Miss Linton. She is so bright-looking, it is such fun to see the sparkle in her eyes, and the way they drop if I meet mine, and a little repressible smile steal over her lips, that it is my power to the utmost to keep from laughing. I feel that I could very much like to change places with the young fellow sitting by her side. He does not seem to me very much to say for himself, he examines every dish, as if it is to him through an eye-glass. Inspection is so long and his is so close, that I have a growing inclination each time to bob the tip in his face. For more than the dinner he is silent, then he looks at a little politics—starch, 'cons'—and Miss Linton immediately enunciates the strongest radical principles, upholds woman's suffrage, and their having seats in Parliament. This seems to overwhelm him, and he retires from the contest with a sigh.

After he tries again, when the repast is being handed round. "Will you have a happy month?" asks with a faint smile, which displays his eye-glass and brings it into his lap. He readjusts it, and, not trusting himself to eat the joke, asks her to have a glass of lemonade.

"No, thank you; I never eat," she replies.

"Have you never tasted them?" he says, frowning as if he were a master cross-examining a witness.

"I have probably because his glass gives a monstrous slip."

"Oh yes; I have tasted them, but I can't care about them," she answers.

He has no comment to make on her reply, and he helps himself to a glass.

At 10 o'clock, Cumms and I solemnly put on the wine and the dessert, push the dessert-dishes one way or the other, and leave the room.

"Bravo!" whispers Cumms when we are in the hall. "Bravo, Sir! a little teaching you'd make a waiter. And Miss Linton asking you for a gentleman, too—at a joke! At least," he adds as she suddenly feels that he has rather a mistake himself, "of course that is what you are, and it is always a gent I say. But understand, Sir. It was so ludicrous."

"Perfectly. I understand," Cumms says. "What are you going to do?"

"Well, Sir," he says coming nearer. "I generally have something in the housekeeper's bag. Why wouldn't you like that here? Go on to dinner?"

"I want something to eat, and not particular where I get it," Cumms says, and I get it, I get it, I get it.

Cumms down stairs into the kitchen. The servants there are washing up the plates and dishes, amidst a general smell of dinner-hot-water, which is far from pleasant. The housekeeper takes us into her room, where there is a spread upon the table, and of good things from up stairs of kind of dresser.

"You are sure you don't mind," says Cumms to me, when we are alone, "because I'll wait till you are done if you like. I am not hungry."

"But I am, and I shall not begin till you do," I answer; and we sit down together. The soup is cold, and fast becoming jelly; the fish looks mangled and unsavory; so I decline soup and fish. I find that the having a little something in the kitchen, after dinner is over up stairs, requires training before it becomes really enjoyable. Cumms evidently has had the full amount of training that is necessary. For a man who professes not to be hungry, and who has had a good dinner a few hours before, he displays a capability for eating, that is truly wonderful. I prefer the dishes that have not been touched up stairs; he on the contrary, is on equally good terms with all of them. However, I got quite enough to satisfy me, and there is a novelty in eating one's Christmas dinner with a waiter in a back-kitchen. The wine certainly is the best part. Cumms has taken care there shall be plenty of that, and makes a most liberal host with Mr. Donville's port and sherry.

Soon 10 o'clock—Cumms says he must take the coffee up to the gentlemen, and leaves the room. No sooner is he gone than one of the servants comes in, apparently in search of something. Whatever it is, she does not find it. She hunts about vaguely for a minute, and then stops opposite to me.

"So Miss Linton took you for a gentleman," she says, with a laugh.

"How nice!"

"Miss Linton made an unfortunate mistake," I answer, gravely, imitating Cumms' manner.

"Well, I don't know about that," she replies. "There is certainly an excuse for her doing so."

This strikes me as being very open flattery; but under the circumstances it loses its point; moreover, the speaker is rather warm from standing over her tub of hot water, and very plain into the bargain. As I don't answer, she tries another subject.

"You are out of a situation at present, ain't you?"

"No."

"Where were you?" she asks.

"In the country."

"Notts?" she says, knowing Cumms came from that part.

"And so now you've come to London."

At this moment Cumms shuts the dining room door; and the girl, without looking further for what ever it was she had pretended to come in to fetch, immediately makes a rapid retreat.

"Bech pumping you Sir?" says Cumms, jerking with his thumb in the direction of the kitchen.

"Trying to," I answer.

"I knew they would," he replies.

"They are awful curious about you—them women. I wouldn't stop here too long now. There ain't any thing more for you to do, and I can say you've got an appointment to keep, you know."

Acting upon his advice, we go up stairs to the hall, and Cumms lets me out, shutting the door very quietly behind me.

It is a fine clear night, and I turn my face homeward, and stroll slowly along the deserted square. I go all up the long straight Gower street without meeting any one. By the University I see a figure advancing quickly. We pass under a gas-lamp, and both pull up.

"Herbert, by jove!"

"Why, Roche, what are you doing here? Going out to dinner?"

"Just had it," he replies. "Been to see an old lady home."

He then naturally wanders what I am doing, strolling along the streets on Christmas night, I tell him I have been out to dinner.

"They have broken up very early," he says; and then asks suddenly, "You haven't sneaked off to read, surely?"

This is said in a tone as if it were a mortal sin for a man to read for an examination on Christmas-day.

"That's right," he says, when I had disclaimed any idea of reading,

"Well, you come home with me. My people will be very glad to see you. We always have a carpet-dance or something in the evening."

I accept readily, and go back with Roche to his house.

Nine o'clock.—We have cleared the room for dancing, and the first quadrille had just commenced. Not being able to get a partner, I am standing on the landing, when a carriage rolls up to the street-door, and there is a loud knock announcing the arrival of some new-comers.

Mrs. Roche hurries down and meets them in the hall. I hear her say as they come up stairs. "You are just late for the first dance, Helen."

The name quite makes me start.

"By Jove, if it should be Miss Linton!" is my muttered thought.

I half hope it may be; I half hope it may not be; and I haven't time to decide which half is the stronger, before Miss Linton herself comes laughing up the stairs.

At the very first glimpse of her I instinctively draw back into the shade, and she and her maids pass by without noticing me.

It seems very ridiculous to meet the same young lady twice in one evening, first as a waiter, and then as guest; but there—it is done, it is a fact accomplished; and Miss Linton and I are once more under the same roof. I wonder if she will recognize me; and I watch her with interest as she goes round the room. Sooner or later we must meet face to face; and the awkward moment comes sooner than I expect.

When Miss Linton reaches the door where Roche is standing with his partner, she stops there and talks to them when they are not dancing.

"Is there any lemonade, Edward?" she asks presently. "I want some, if there is."

That's a bad sign, Nelly, after dining out," he answers, with a laugh. "There is some down stairs. I would get you a glass; but you see it is my turn. If you don't mind, you will find somebody outside, I think."

Roche leads off with the third figure; Miss Linton comes out upon the landing, and I move from the shadow of the wall into the light.

She gives a quick start with her head, and opens her eyes in surprise as she sees me. There is just a little tightening of her lips, a faint blush rises to her cheeks, and then she asks me quietly to fetch her a glass of lemonade.

Roche had said it was down stairs, and I find it in the dining-room. I am rather glad of the excuse to get away and have my laugh out; for the whole thing is more and more absurd, since Miss Linton has made a second mistake, and thinks I am a waiter. It is a very natural error, of course; and to keep up the deception, I put the glass on a tray and go gravely up stairs.

She is quite composed now, and thanks me unconcernedly as I hand her the lemonade. Then we stand side by side—I holding the tray in both hands—till the dance finishes, and Roche comes out to us.

"Have you got your lemonade?" he asks. "That's right. Now you want a partner for the next dance. Who shall it be? I am engaged till after supper, unfortunately. Oh, here! Let me introduce you. Miss Linton, Mr.—"

Instead of waiting to hear my name, the young lady puts down the glass quickly and looks indignant.

"Don't be absurd, Edward!" she says as she walks off.

"Some mistake, old fellow," whispers Roche to me, and catches her up just inside the room.

"They are so close I can hear what they say."

"What is the matter, Nelly?" he asks.

"How could you be so ridiculous as to introduce me to him?" she replies.

"Why shouldn't I?"

"Why shouldn't you! He is a waiter. I know that. He is waiting at Mr. Donville's."

Instead of looking contrite, Roche goes off into a roar of laughter.

"It was very stupid of you," she says, half crossly. "It forced me to be rude to him."

"What nonsense, Nelly! I should not play you such a trick as that, of course. That is Herbert; he is in the same office as I am."

"You're not joking, Edward, are you?" she asks, quite seriously.

"No; upon my word I am not."

"Oh, I am so sorry, then," she says immediately. "But there was somebody just like him at the Donville's. What shall I do?"

"Come and be introduced, that's all. I'll put it right." And they come together on to the landing.

"My cousin made a mistake, Herbert," he says, while she stands by him blushing deeply. Then he adds, laughing, "She mistook you for a—"

"I made a mistake," she breaks in very quickly, coming a step nearer. "I beg your pardon."

To save her from any further embarrassment, I ask her at once for the next dance; and it is immediately granted.

"By-the-by, Miss Linton," I say, when the dance is over, and we are standing on the landing again, "you have never told me what you took me for. Annoyed?"

"No."

"What then?"

Her laughing eyes look up with their old merry sparkle into my face. They seem at the same time to question me whether I shall be annoyed if she speaks the truth. She pauses for a moment, and then says, "A waiter," and presses her lips tightly together.

"Thank you."

"But it was quite excusable"—she begins, hurriedly.

"Thank you again," I remark interrupting her.

"You won't listen," she says, plaintively; "I want to explain—" "That I look so much like a waiter," I add, breaking in again, "that it was quite excusable taking me for one."

"Oh no; I didn't mean that, of course," she says, forced to laugh.

"But where I was dining, there was a waiter like you—so exactly like you," she emphasizes the word "exactly," and glances quickly up at me as she does so, "and I mistook him for a gentleman, and thought he was one of the guests."

"So you make up for it, by taking me for a waiter," I answer. "Well, I think the waiter had the best of it."

"But it was excusable, was it not," she asks, "you two being so much alike?"

"You mistaking the waiter for a gentleman? If he was like me, certainly."

"No," with a little stamp of her foot; "my mistaking you for a waiter."

"I can't grant that," I answer.

"Very well," she says with a laugh. Then she adds mischievously over her shoulder, as her partner comes for the next dance, "I think my first mistake was the more excusable of the two."

"And I think the last by far the worst," I reply.

"Do you? Well, I am very sorry," she answers; but her eyes belie her as she goes off laughing into the drawing-room.

Fortunately I secure the dance before supper, and take her down.

"You don't wait so well as your double," she says, as I hand her some mince-pies. I had just put them before her for a minute, and then taken them away.

"I am sorry for that," I answer; "but then, you see, I know you never eat mince-pies."

"How do you know that?" she asks, turning round quickly.

"Your cousin has told me a great deal about you," I reply.

"Did he tell you, pray, that I never eat mince-pies?"

"How should I know it if he did not?" I say with assumed simplicity.

She looks very incredulous. "He didn't tell you that, I know; though I know you men talk a great deal of nonsense—as much nonsense as women do."

"You own that about women, then, and yet you want them to have seats in Parliament?"

"Oh, now I am certain you must have been at Mr. Donville's," she cries; "for I never said so till to-day at dinner, and then only in opposition to my neighbor. If you were not there, how could you have known what I said?"

"Do you believe in the theory—Miss Linton, I begin with a grave face, "of a person knowing, by a sort of affinity, the thoughts and actions of another person whom he has never seen, but whom, when he is permitted to see, he is at once, by fate, most deeply interested in?"

"No, I don't," she replies laughing. "How nonsensical, you are!"

Before I can go on expounding my impromptu theory, Roche comes up and claps me on the shoulder.

"Well, Herbert, how's Cumms?" Roche has often been to my rooms, and knows my landlord, of course; but what demon possesses him to come at this moment and pronounce that fatal name, I can't imagine.

"Bravo!" cries Miss Linton, clapping her hands. "Now I know you went there with Cumms."

"Went where?" asks Roche, in surprise.

"To the Donville's," she answers.

"Mr. Herbert was there with Cumms waiting—now weren't you?" she asks, turning to me.

So, driven up in a corner, at last I make my confession.

"What fun!" she says. "Won't I laugh at mamma! She read me such a lecture as I came here. And I have not made a mistake, after all."

"Except when you took me for a waiter, Miss Linton."

"Oh, that was your fault. I am not a bit sorry about that now."

What Miss Linton did say to her mamma, of course I don't know; if she did laugh at her, Miss Linton must have taken it very naturally; for when I go up stairs after supper, she calls me "Mr. Waiter;" and the name stick to me for the rest of the evening. Just as we are all leaving, she comes to me and invites me to a party at her house in the following week.

"How shall I come, Miss Linton?" I ask, as I put on her cloak: "as a waiter or a guest?"

"In the capacity you think suits you best," she answers. Then she adds more softly, "We shall be glad to see you in either."

There is a farther note in my diary for that Christmas-day—something about Miss Linton—which perhaps it will be as well to let remain private. But about two years afterwards, and not so very long ago, there was a wedding-breakfast given at the Donville's. Cumms was there to wait, and Cumms' feelings had overpowered him, and required soothing. From being usually calm, Cumms became unusually excited, and was with difficulty prevented from solemnly blessing the happy couple, and making a speech to the effect that the joyous occasion was brought about by his taking the bridegroom out waiting on a certain Christmas-day.

COMPENSATION to W. O. Keepers and Post Masters. The following regulations have lately been made: 1. A minimum salary of \$10 per annum will be allowed to all offices where the Postage Revenue for the year does not exceed \$25.

2. A salary equal to 40 per cent (instead of 33 1-2 as heretofore) on amount of Revenue to an office from both letter and newspapers postage, not exceeding \$800 per annum, graduated at the rate of \$2 per annum salary for every \$5 of Revenue, so as to avoid fractions.

3. When the Revenue arising at an office exceeds \$800 per annum, salary on the excess, or amount over and above the first \$800, will be at the rate of 25 per cent.

Also: Advances of Money Orders drawn on Post Offices out of New Brunswick, are forwarded direct to such paying Offices. Formerly they were forwarded to the General Office of each Province making considerable delay.

ANOTHER practical discovery has been made in Germany—namely, that a mixture of glue and glycerine makes good rollers for printers.

Shipping Owned in Westmorland County.

Ship	Tonnage	When built	Where built	Owner
Barbie-Annetta	418	'65	Dorchester	G. Palmer
"Anity	535	'55	Sackville	H. Purdy
"Charlie Wood	325	'64	Cape Tormentine	M. Wood
"Cynthia Palmer	335	'64	Sackville	W. Miller
"Capella	191	'65	Sackville	A. Taylor
"David Taylor	399	'69	Rockland	R. A. Chapman
"Fanny Atkinson	626	'65	Hillsboro	A. J. Smith
"Thos. Cochran	627	'67	Dorchester	W. K. Chapman
"Gussie Trueman	461	'65	Sackville	J. F. Taylor
"Jue Armstrong	361	'69	Shediac	J. Armstrong
"Maggie F. Carvill	867	'70	Dorchester	W. Hickman
"M. Wood	550	'66	Sackville	M. Wood
"Mary Lowerison	573	'69	Dorchester	G. Palmer
"Robert Godfrey	774	'68	Rockland	R. A. Chapman
"Sarah M. Smith	774	'69	Dorchester	W. K. Chapman
"Maggie Reynolds	494	'67	Dorchester	G. Palmer
"Brig Joshua King	270	'69	Dorchester	G. Palmer
"Brig G. P. Sherwood	399	'58	Rockland	R. A. Chapman
"Gem	196	'66	Sackville	R. M. Dixon
"John Boyd	193	'67	Port Elgin	M. Lawrence
"Katie Upham	290	'64	Dorchester	A. L. Palmer
"Louisa	163	'61	Moncton	M. J. Bell
"Leona	300	'66	St. John	J. F. Masters
"Lucida	171	'66	Bay Verte	M. Wood
"M. A. Palmer	300	'65	Dorchester	A. L. Palmer
"M. J. Wilbur	350	'66	Dorchester	Oulton Bros.
"Magdala	215	'68	Shediac	A. L. Palmer
" "	208	'68	Bay Verte	C. Turner
"Maggie Gross	183	'67	Moncton	W. Haines
"Village Belle	177	'60	Dorchester	D. J. McLaughlin
"Schnr. Albert Edward	62	'60	Port Elgin	Simpson
"Victory	26	'69	Sackville	R. M. Dixon
"Bee	20	'55	Cape Tormentine	S. B. Oulton
"Elfa	62	'67	Port Elgin	M. Wood
"Elizabeth	25	'67	Botsford	F. Dugay
"Enterprise	42	'68	Botsford	W. Peacock
"E. B. Ketchum	42	'68	Dover	J. Irving
"Ida May	100	'62	Dorchester	G. Palmer
"Independence	46	'60	"	G. Buick
"Rockport	103	'70	Sackville	Capt. Tower
"J. Dare	23	'69	Port Elgin	T. H. Grant
"Jacy Ann	20	'66	Botsford	J. Niles
"Moncton	46	'60	Dover	J. Elliot
"Mount Whatley	28	'67	Mr. Whatley	J. K. Lowther
"Maria	13	'64	Sackville	A. Ford
"Rosebud	47	'63	Dorchester	G. Palmer
"Sarah Ann	34	'66	Botsford	J. A. Allen
"Scotia	95	'69	Tidnish	H. Davidson
"W. K. Chapman	132	'64	Dorchester	W. K. Chapman
"William	140	'66	Sackville	M. Wood

A Progressive Establishment.

We notice all around us the extensive preparations going on among our energetic business men, in order to meet the largely increased trade anticipated for the coming season. "A Telegraph and Journal" reporter called last Saturday at the extensive Nail, Shoe Nail and Tack Works of Mr. S. R. Foster, and was much pleased to notice the improvements which are being pushed forward rapidly there. To meet the demands of an increasing foreign trade, Mr. Foster has found it necessary to enlarge his manufacturing establishment for the reception of additional machinery, some of which is now being put into position and some in course of construction. The warehouse department is in process of undergoing thorough remodeling, and when completed will be large and commodious. Every improvement and convenience is being added for the purpose of facilitating the reception of the raw material—iron, zinc, brass, copper, etc., and also to expedite the departure of boxes and cases of manufactured goods which now find their way to almost all parts of the world. Among these conveniences, we notice the "Intercolonial Railroad," a miniature road, about two feet wide, with neatly laid rails, running the entire length of the building, and 66 which runs a substantial car. When completed this road will extend out into the street. By an ingenious contrivance, to be attached to the street end when needed, the teams will back up alongside the track, and the car will be run out loaded with freight for shipment to London, Australia, etc.

The "Telegraph and Journal" reporter, partaking the privilege supposed to be accorded to newspaper men, availed himself of the free ride on this miniature railway kindly offered him by the gentlemanly proprietor, who acted in the double capacity of locomotive and conductor in this instance.

Notwithstanding the various changes going on in this hive of industry, the manufacturing operations continue without interruption throughout the winter, keeping a large number of hands fully employed.

We noticed some time ago, the fact that Mr. Foster had received some large orders for his manufactures to be shipped to London. There is a good prospect of a continuance of this trade. In addition to this, we have now to notice that his manufactory is at present at work on goods ordered for export to Australia, which are to be forwarded via Liverpool.—Telegraph and Journal.

NEVER deal with an undertaker if you can possibly avoid it. They are a mean set, always wanting to screw you down.

Practical Discovery.

A PROFESSOR at Munich has published the results of his experience on the seasoning of wood, which, as a practical question, is worth attention in many quarters. Growing-wood, he says, contains in winter about 50 per cent. of water, in March and April 46, and 48 per cent. in the next three months, with but little variation up to November. Timber dried in the air holds from 20 to 25 per cent. of water; never less than 10 per cent. Wood dried by artificial means until all moisture is expelled, is deprived of its elasticity, and becomes brittle. If the natural qualities of the wood are to be preserved, the drying must begin at a moderate heat, and be carried on very slowly. For the drying of small pieces of wood, such as are used by joiners and cabinet-makers, the professor recommends a bath of dry sand, heated to a temperature not exceeding one hundred degrees. The sand diffuses the heat, and absorbs moisture; but it must be cold when the wood is first buried therein.

BLACK lead pencil drawings, or charcoal drawings, may be fixed by a process which involves but little expense and trouble. Thus: Prepare a solution in moderate strength of bleached shell-lac in alcohol; wash over the back of the sheet of paper with this, and the drawing on the front will become fixed. In this way, as will be understood, there is no risk of smearing the lines of the drawing.

"NOTHING," says Bourgoigne, contrasts more with the gravity of the Spanish nation than the dance of the Fandango. It is related that the Court of Rome, alarmed at the extreme indecency and wantonness with which all classes, appointed a Consistory in Spain to judge it, and condemn it. At the trial, however, it was suggested that, in common fairness, the dance should be seen before it was condemned. Two Spanish professionals, a man and a girl, were introduced. At first the judges looked on with due gravity and severity of demeanour; gradually, however, they began to applaud. At length the temptation was too strong for even judicial eyes, and one by one the judges joined the revel, till at length the whole Consistory,—learned judges, reverend priests, staid lawyers, curious spectators, and even the very door-keepers and attendants, were dancing the fandango madly and furiously. Of course, the fandango was triumphantly acquitted.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to open a new Female Hospital in Montreal.

Chignecto Post.

SACVILLE, N. B., MAR. 2, 1871.

From Our Fredericton Correspondent.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27.

My duty of reporting to you the doings at the Celestial City during the Legislative Session, has been suddenly ended by the brilliant coup d'état of the now Honorable George L. Hatheway. To one who had no personal interest in the contest between the Government and opposition, except what every man must feel, to have the Government of his Country carried on to promote the public weal, the Exhibition we have just had, would have been enjoyable, but for the painful reality that the destinies of the Country were in the hands of a parcel of hungry and unscrupulous men, who had not even the decency to conceal the gross selfishness that actuated them.

The King Government had apparently failed to satisfy the public expectations—I say apparently, because I believe the opposition have failed to manufacture a public sentiment hostile to his Government. Its weakness or indecision in not filling up the vacancies, gave color to the idea—it was doomed to expire on the meeting of the House. It appears however that shortly before the meeting of the Legislature, the Secretaryship was offered by King to Gough, and accepted by the latter; that subsequently influenced by Hatheway, he withdrew such acceptance and came to the Assembly in opposition to that Government in which he had shortly before agreed to take office. Your readers have all read the notorious political vacuums at the Bratley House, where 23 of the Honorable Members met and signed a document to oppose the Government, considering even among themselves their verbal pledges as worthless.

In the whole Parliamentary history of England we hear of no such pledges, and even in the less pure Legislative Halls of other lands such things are unexampled; there it is an insult to ask more than the word of a gentleman. The round robin was signed by the leaders; each with his tongue in his cheek; each trusting to deceive his associate and secure the new and unsophisticated members, while the members of the incoming administration were left to be determined after the defeat of the Government. Having the game in their own hands they could have afforded to wait for the distribution of the spoils of office, until they could act with authority. The expectation of office whetted their greed too keenly and intrigue was busy. Hon. D. L. Hanington pressed the claims of his son—your Westmorland Representative as Attorney General—Stevenson, the member for Charlotte was required to give way. The compensation fixed at for his loss was \$600 a year to come out of Mr. Hanington's \$24,000; pickings to the amount of \$400 a year and he was to be made a Queen's Counsel. In all Stevenson's support and silence was to be purchased at \$1,000 a year; liberal pay, and more than Hubbard has made by four years of thunders declaration. The latter in the new regime was to be Secretary; an office which he is not over-competent to fill; and Gough Premier. This appropriation of the chief offices was delightful to the recipients, whose imaginations revelled for a few fleeting hours in the anticipated delights of official honors and salary. While this was being arranged another scene was being enacted elsewhere. Stevenson annoyed at being thrown overboard prepared to meet intrigue by intrigue. He met Hatheway who was similarly aspirated. Hatheway is an old stager in politics. He was not to be thrust out of office. The result of their action, was, what in these material times may be termed a flank movement. The Government promptly resigned and Mr. Hatheway was called upon to form a new Government. When the denouement came—surprise and astonishment do not convey an idea of the feelings of Gough, Hubbard & Co. For a moment they were dumb—paralyzed; then they broke forth into rabid professions. So personal, so abusive, so violent were some of the members, that the old Nestor of the Legislature declared that during the 40 years he had been there, he had never witnessed so disgraceful a scene, as was enacted after Hatheway

announced his being called upon to form an administration. To the bitterness of the conviction of prestige lost and gone, of being "jerked" was added the disappointment that they had all the trouble of beating the bush, for Hatheway to bag the game.

A striking feature connected with this episode in our Political History is the total absence of any pretence of political principle, actuating the Opposition. They committed no creed of their own. They attacked no political dogma of the Government. Their vote of want of confidence was avowedly a war for plunder. Had it been otherwise, had they attacked the Government on some great measure and been tricked, the country would have sympathized with them and avenged them. As it is, they receive no condolences here, at least. Indeed the country is delightfully amused at the whole transaction.

There is some speculation as to what the opposition would have done had they been successful. It is said that the Bribery and Corruption Act of 1869, under which Mr. Hanington, is threatened with political extinction, would be at once repealed; that Free Schools would receive a quietus as a price for the support of your County Members; that the acting Clerk of the Legislative Council would be secured for life in his office, notwithstanding the report that he has been canvassing members (his former experience having failed to teach him prudence) to deprive Hon. Mr. Saunders, of the Presidency of the Council.

The Hatheway Government follows the King Government in this; that it has not failed to lay down a broad platform upon which to raise a splendid superstructure. The position of any Government in dealing with Free Schools is one of difficulty. Their establishment involves the best interests of our Country, and all honor I say to the men who will stand or fall on that question.

To give the people the means of Education, is absolutely necessary to the intelligent exercise of their duties as freemen; for no uneducated Country can sustain a free Government. To give the people Education is the primary duty of any Government. When we see Nova Scotia on the East, and the United States and Ontario in the West, boasting of their Free Schools where all can receive the rudiments of education. Shall New Brunswick be a desert of ignorance between them? I hope not.

Your Westmorland Members still disport themselves in the cool shades of opposition, and from appearance their enjoyment is not likely to be disturbed. Mr. Hanington undoubtedly displays uncommon vigor. He made a bold jump over Moore and Stevenson for the Attorney Generalship. His ambition is creditable. It is peculiarly witnessing Moore, Landry and McQueen in his boat, after their struggle to keep him out of the Assembly. I am not in the secrets of the Government, but it is thought they will be amply sustained. The opposition now count a following of eight members—omitting Hubbard, Gough, Hanington and your other Westmorland Members.

The Joint Commission.

Mr. JOHN A. McDONALD, accompanied by Mr. Wither of the Fisheries Department, left Ottawa on Monday last to take a part in the Joint Commission deliberations at Washington. The following matters will come before the Commission: Losses by the Alabama and other cruisers; losses by the Fenian invasions; and losses by British subjects South; Reciprocity, including navigation in Canadian Canals, coasting trade of the States and Registration of Canadian ships there. If the Commission agrees to a treaty, it will be submitted to England, United States and Canada, before final ratification. The debate in the Dominion Commons on Friday last shows the feeling is strong, that Fishing and Navigation rights of the Dominion will not be sacrificed for Imperial interests.

A special despatch to the St. John "Globe" states that Bismarck and Thiers have agreed to prolong armistice till 12th March. In Berlin news of peace created great excitement. Great illuminations to-night (27th). Army will not enter Berlin till May 1st. Germany is to observe six weeks mourning. Only 80,000 Germans will enter Paris and then not go beyond the Palace de la Concorde. Paris Journals and people exhibit a bitter feeling. Doubtful if violence can be prevented.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.

To-day, Sir A. T. Galt, moved his Fisheries Resolution. In his speech he said the despatches from the Imperial Government were very unsatisfactory, and that in all the points of Mr. Campbell's mission, namely: Fisheries, withdrawal of troops, and Fenian raids, it was a total failure. He did not impute dishonorable motives to the British Government, but he believed in the settlement of the Alabama claims Canadian interests would be regarded of secondary importance and be yielded up, in the interests of peace, to the Empire. He would not have brought the matter before the House were it not that there was cause for mistrust, and the hands of the Government should be strengthened by the opinion of this House. The avowed policy of many public men in the United States was to annoy Canada, and we should not allow ourselves to be put in a position of dependence upon them. Our claims arose out of the Fenian raids, and were very much stronger than the Alabama claims; yet the answer of the Imperial Government did not give assurance that they would be pressed.

He (Mr. Galt) contended that the commission was first suggested by Minister Adams in 1866, and not by our Government. He was glad of this, because if we had the right and were the first to propose to contestants of that right arbitration upon it, it would be making our position worse for final adjudication. He spoke of the great importance of our rights in the question not only on account of their intrinsic value, but because they would, if retained, strengthen our position in all future negotiations with the United States. He was willing to go a good distance towards establishing friendly relations with the United States, but there were certain rights we could not give up, for giving use of them would be equivalent to giving up our separate political existence. He utterly repudiated the idea that this country should be subordinate to the policy of the United States. (Cheers.)

He desired to maintain the connection with Britain as long as it could be maintained in interests of both countries; but if the time ever should come that that connection should cease, he desired that Canada should not be placed in a position of inferiority to the Great Republic. He desired to keep in our hands and preserve for posterity the great interests which would hereafter go to build up a great empire on this continent; that could only be done by maintaining all our rights, and in doing this we should best perform our duty to the people of Canada, and best protect them from what he felt to be the somewhat dangerous position in which we now stand. Sir John A. MacDonald replied. He said he did not believe the resolutions would strengthen his hands, but rather embarrass him; because they would tell the United States that we distrusted the mother country. It would not strengthen his hands if it was thrown up to him that the Commons of Canada was afraid her interests would be sacrificed by England. He was satisfied that the present ruling statesmen in England would not, on any consideration, either of peace or a desire for friendly relations with the United States, sacrifice the interests of Canada. There was no fear that the pledge which had been made by the Government in England, to defend Canada, would be broken. Why, then, should we tell the United States that we were distrustful of England? The enlargement of the Commission would in no way affect the interests of Canada. Canada was deeply interested in the settlement of the Alabama claims, and it indicated the spirit of England towards this country that in that settlement Canada would have a voice. These claims once settled a new era of prosperity would be opened for Canada. He said it would be the duty of the Commission first to decide the rights of each party, then how these rights should be enforced, and then the question of reciprocity might come up; but no treaty affecting the rights of Canada would become law till it was accepted by the Canadian Parliament.

McKenzie replied: He thought Canadian interests had frequently been sacrificed by the ignorance of British negotiators; but did not believe the Premier would sacrifice our interests.

Dr. Tupper did not think England had any idea of deserting us or betraying our interests. She had pledged her whole power for our defence, and was now fortifying Halifax. Galt's resolutions were withdrawn. Canal Commissioners to-day adopted a report recommending the construction of Sault St. Marie and Bay Verte Canals. Feb. 27.—Col. Gray's preliminary report on the assimilation of the Laws laid on the table. The decision of the Government in the Arbitration between Quebec and Ontario, given on Thursday. Correspondence relating to Provincial building, at Halifax, ordered to be brought down. Sir A. T. Galt, said the Nova Scotia Government would be reimbursed for money spent on it since Confederation. Sir P. Hincks, said Government had no legal power to comply with Nova Scotia demands. It is said the Government will yield. Connell pressed for settlement of unadjusted New Brunswick claims. Correspondence thereon will be submitted. Blake moved a resolution preventing Government employing M. P.'s, as in the case of Gray, who has received \$300 per month. Salary of Nova Scotia moved amendment, striking out personal references. Cartier said it was English practice to employ Members, and moved an amendment, that House would consider any measure for securing independence of Parliament. Carried.

The Governor General leaves for England in May next, on leave of absence for two months. It is reported that the extra duties imposed last year will be removed. The printers are hard at work on the estimates, and it is rumored that, with the exception of supply, all important measures will be left over for a special session to be held next fall. It is reported that the Government Election Bill allows the ballot to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for two years, and provides for all elections being held on one day. Feb. 28.—In the Commons to-day Mr. Pearson, the new member for Colchester, took his seat. Cartier said a British Columbia Delegate was in Chicago, and would arrive on Saturday. Cartier introduced election Bill. It provides for elections being concluded in one day.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.

Mr. Purdy, was added to the H.M. Election Committee case.

Mr. Smith, introduced a Bill to reduce the time of study of Attorney to three years.

The Provincial Secretary brought in the Financial Returns for 1870. The expenditure was \$699,226.71; the receipts \$671,196.88, leaving a balance of \$28,029.83. The principal items in the receipts are Lands sold \$131,328; Royalty on Coal \$15,027; Dominion of Canada subsidy \$219,232; Mines \$25,618.

The principal items of expenditure were: Education \$165,000; Legislative Expenses \$38,025; Local Works \$56,500; Road and Bridge service \$225,203; Government Salaries \$215,600.

Mr. Purdy attacked the Government for discriminating in favor of the Acadia Iron Mines Co., and making them large grants—18,000 acres of land.

Morrison and Smith spoke against H.M.'s controverted Election Bill. Feb. 23.—Discussion on H.M.'s Election Bill was concluded. It received a three months' postponement.

Feb. 24.—The Provincial Building question was discussed. Pine moved an amendment, requesting executive to hand over building to Dominion subject, to Nova Scotia claims.

Feb. 27.—Report of Survey, of proposed Railway to Cape Breton, brought in. Attorney General spoke against and Hill for Pine's amendment.

Nova Scotia News.

DUFRENE has appeared in Shelburne Co., N. S., and caused more than twenty deaths. Rev. Dr. CLAY, of Pugwash, was apprehensive that three brothers of his were lost on the coast of Cape Breton, a few weeks since. The vessel in which they were trading having been found ashore—derelict. The welcome news has come that they are alive but badly frozen.

The "Amherst Gazette" say that on the 11th ult., Mr. John Scott, of Pugwash, while chopping wood at his door, became suddenly ill and died in a short time. The same paper records the death of a railway navvy, Little Fork, died on the 16th, run was the cause. The Oxford Manufacturing Company, are doing a flourishing business and increasing their facilities. A new building 80 feet long and three stories high is under construction. They will employ about 50 hands this season. The Woodmenware Company is also commencing operations. Temperance appears to be progressing at Pugwash. J. B. Woodland, Esq., lectured there a few days ago on that subject.

Local and Provincial News.

BIBLE SOCIETY meeting to-night. ROCKLAND Correspondence crowded out.

THE Amherst Brass Band give Concert to-night at Bowes' Hall.

Mr. HANINGTON held a meeting at Moncton, on the evening of 26th ult.

THE Central Church, West-River, Pictou, was destroyed by fire on the 26th inst.

YARMOUTH has subscribed \$101,000, for Railway Extension to that place.

JUDGE ALLEN decides on 7th, the time the Hebert Petition case comes on for trial.

ALL the small pox patients in St. John, who have been vaccinated have recovered.

THE Legislature meets on the 5th, April. Meeting of the Board of Agriculture is postponed till then.

TEMPERATURE.—County Lodge British Templars, meet at Moncton on Tuesday next.

CONDUMNED.—A congress of 80 German Hatters has condemned the "store pipe" hat as a nuisance.

SUICIDE.—Chas. Peters, of Eastport, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at Woodstock, on 22nd ult.

WESTMORELAND OWNS 16 BARQUES, 1 Brig, 13 Brigantines and 20 Schooners. Total 50 vessels, measuring 13,044 tons.

PAPERS.—We are indebted to J. B. Snowball, Esq., now in London, and Messrs. G. E. Morton & Co., Stationers, Halifax, for late English papers.

NOTICE.—An Agricultural Club Meeting will be held at Bowes' Hall, next Wednesday evening. An attraction will be Mr. Howard Trueman's Paper, on "Farmers and Farming." See advertisement.

SMALL POX.—The St. John papers are agitating for more energetic action on the part of the authorities to prevent the further spread of the disease. The Board of Health has decided upon a house-to-house visitation by medical men in order to vaccinate everybody.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.—L. Carville, Esq., is in Ottawa arranging for increased Railway accommodation at St. John and Point du Chene. Are the representatives of Westmorland taking any interest in the much required Branch Railway tracks at Dorchester and Sackville?

THE Fredericton University has been the scene of a rebellion. The senior class would not submit to a young Mr. Carter, being temporarily placed in the classical chair. The Board refused to disperse with him. The Governor lectured the insurrectionists. Finally the Board backed down.

A SHIPPING LIST of Westmorland County will be found on our first page. As no reliable official list exists, we have been at some trouble and expense to make it complete and correct. In each case we have only inserted the name of the principal owner on the Registry; to insert the names of other owners would take too much space.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in this County promise to be much more brisk this season than the past. In Dorchester, Giddons Palmer and W. Hickman, Esqrs., each has a large vessel approaching completion, and the former is commencing a second one. Our Rockland correspondent speaks of three vessels there. In addition to the 4 vessels building in Sackville, noted in our issue of 9th ult. There is one being built at Rockport, by Capt. Alfred Cole, of about 100 feet keel, and one at Port Elgin, by Mr. Edward Ogden. The latter will measure nearly 600 tons and will be launched in May next.

WITHIN THE WHOLE, however, of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced. We have received the prospectus of the "Joggins Coal Mining Company." Capital \$159,000. We are glad to see that a valuable property which has been never valued as it deserved, is now about being properly developed, and vigorously worked. We think the prospects hardly does justice to the great length of time each year, during which Coal can be shipped, and none whatever, to its proximity to the Bay, its accessibility and safety from dangers to which vessels passing up the tidal rivers, at the head of the Bay are subject: matters of importance in shipping the Coal and in diminishing freights to market.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PRESS-DESPATCHES.

France.

FEB. 25.—The Radical members of Assembly demand the impeachment of Napoleon. The Duke of Broglie presented his credentials to the Queen, yesterday, as French Minister to England. A terrible colliery explosion occurred to-day in South Wales. Fifty dead bodies have already been taken from the mines.

FEB. 26.—The English Government has persuaded the Germans to abandon their march through Paris. The troops will only pass through an open space on the south side of the city. Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, has communicated to the Greek Government a despatch of Earl Granville, containing that the investigation of the Marathon massacre is insufficient and demanding fresh inquiry. A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Egypt. The Khedive has not yet replied to the representation of Spain demanding satisfaction. Several European powers have offered mediation.

FEB. 27.—Emperor William telegraphs from Versailles to the Empress Augusta as follows:—With a deeply moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminary terms of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must verify them. The triumphant entry of the Germans into Paris has been fixed for Wednesday next. Republican manifestations continue in Paris. There is perfect order, but the feeling among the people is strong and deep for future revenge upon Germany. The conditions are the cession of Alsace and the fortress of Metz and the payment of a war indemnity to Germany of \$200,000,000 sterling. The fortress of Belfort is not included. The Germans are to claim portion of the territory and several fortresses until the whole of the conditions are fulfilled.

FEB. 27.—In the House to-night, Mr. Othway, after stating the reported terms of peace, asked if Her Majesty's Government had made any effort to mitigate their severity. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government had notified the Government that preliminaries of peace were signed this morning, and that the diplomatic representatives of England had been instructed not to accompany German troops into Paris, and he declined to make any further response.

FEB. 28.—The proposed entry of the German army into Paris, creates intense excitement in that city, but it is believed there will be no trouble. The decision of the National Assembly is anxiously looked for, and fears are expressed that council of the left may prevail against a just ratification of peace, and complicate the peace prospects of the nation. Louis Blague and Gambetta oppose the terms of peace, as do members of Bonapartist agents now in Paris.

England.

FEB. 24.—In the House to-night Disraeli made a powerful speech on foreign policy of England. He urged the House to consider the gravity of the Eastern question, and the serious consequences of Russia's repudiation of Treaty of 1857, which had cost England so many sacrifices. Mr. Gladstone replied, denouncing Disraeli's intonations, and expressing surprise that he should contumaciously to lead and repeat the rumors on which they were based.

FEB. 25.—A crowded meeting was held in London on Thursday evening in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England. Small pox is increasing at Liverpool. The English members of the Joint Commission spent comfortably settled in Washington, and spent yesterday in preliminary court-sides. Baron Lisgar, Governor General of Canada, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of County Cavan, Ireland.

The Nova Scotia Board of Agriculture, met at Halifax, on 21st ult. Hon. R. A. McElroy, presiding. The report shows that Agricultural Societies have increased in strength and number. Since the returns four applications have been received for new Societies; two from Shelburne Co.; one from northern part of Halifax Co.; and one from Arichat. Money expended for stock, seeds, implements &c., has largely increased. The culture of Ryf wheat has been eminently successful. The Norway Oat's course has given enormous yield on suitable soils, and the Surprise Oats are highly valued. Efforts to introduce Hemp culture have not been very successful owing to imperfect preparation of soil and want of suitable manure.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some disease exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life. [Mercer (Pa.) Whig.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to "Chignecto Post."

Latest from France!

Proclamation of the

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

Barriades Thrown

LONDON, March

Thiers has issued a Proclamation to the people of Paris, urging to their patriotism and wish preservation of order.

"Famine," says Thiers, has compelled the surrender of the Paris obliged Government to open negotiations.

They were only able to extension of armistice by consent to partial occupation of Paris.

Paris greatly excited at the entrance of the German.

Barriades have been thrown. Mitrailleuse guns placed in position by women and boys.

Several Battalions of the National Guard refused to surrender to General Vinoy's orders to them.

OTTAWA.

Special to "Chignecto Post."

OTTAWA, March

In Commons yesterday, a submitted message containing response respecting Arbitration between Ontario and Quebec.

The gist of it was as follows: Council, in which Government claims the power to decide upon validity of award, and recognize Provinces concerned, to submit to English Privy Council.

In reply to Smith, Cartier pending appointment of Council for assimilating law govern would not undertake to make from the laws respecting peace and civil rights.

Long discussion arose on for copies of instruction to Commissioners.

Mr. Duggan opposed principle. Commissioners had charged Government with abolishing its functions submitting the Canal inquiry to irresponsible body.

Cartier thought there was no of this Commission.

Cartier, Blanchard and others showed it was English practice that McDougall had himself on Commission sent to West India 1868.

Upper castigated McDougall. He ended the appointment of Commission.

House adjourned.

The steamer "Zee" wrecked at glass reef, N. S., had on board 1000 lbs. of beef and other provisions the relief of the French. Here is being recovered by divers. Wreck has been sold.

SHIPPING NEWS.

City of Boston, Feb. 19, left for Quebec, Hay.

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