

Medical. Vegetine. The great blood purifier. Will cure the worst case of Scrofula. Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer. Cures the worst case of Cancer. Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases. Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the System. Removes Pimples and Humors from the face. Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels. Is a valuable remedy for Headache. Will cure Dyspepsia. Restores the entire system to a healthy condition. Removes the cause of dizziness. Relieves Faintness at the Stomach. Cures Pains in the Back. Effectually cures Kidney Complaint. Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness. Is the Great Remedy for General Debility. Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world. VEGETINE IN THE BEST Spring Medicine. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. Removal. The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery formerly occupied by Mr. Phillip Talbot, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the Bakery line can be had at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either place will be punctually attended to. The bread wagon will run as usual daily. JOHN WYSE, Chatham, Aug. 17th, '80.

LONDON HOUSE, CHATHAM, N. B. Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Towels, Hosiery, Scarfs, Cloths, Underclothing, Smallwares and Fancy Goods. At a small advance on cost in order to clear out. A good assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery always on hand. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Flour, Corn and Oat Meal, Tea in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Boxes, Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, Butter, etc., at lowest cash prices. Feb. 5, 1881. RICHARD HOOKER.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. If you want to "see yourselves as others see you" we invite you to call at the Photograph Studio, on Duke Street, nearly opposite the

CANADA HOUSE where we are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS & TINTYPES at lowest possible rates. CHILDREN A SPECIALTY. Old pictures copied and enlarged. We are also prepared to do picture framing to order. AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. Our motto—"Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay." Give us a call—nearly opposite

CANADA HOUSE. Dukes Street. MERRISSEAU & THOMSON. SEWING MACHINE. I respectfully inform my friends and patrons, that I have by no means given up handling the celebrated WAZNER SEWING MACHINES, and may be found at the Studio above named, where all orders should be promptly attended to. Repairing attended to as usual. J. Y. MERRISSEAU, Chatham, April 20, '81.

Removal. The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, begs to leave to inform them that he has removed to the large and well known store formerly occupied by J. A. Lutton, Esq., where will be found a full and complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Earthenware, Groceries, & Provisions, AT LOWEST PRICES. W. S. MORRIS, N. B.—These goods will admit of my making special low cash prices hereafter.

NOTICE. The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Cottons, personally selected in Montreal. W. S. MORRIS, N. B.—These goods will admit of my making special low cash prices hereafter.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, JUNE 2, 1881. Gloucester's New Sheriff. The virtual dismissal of Sheriff Vail, of Gloucester, by the decision of the Provincial Government not to re-appoint him, and the appointment to his office of a Mr. Doucet, seems to give great dissatisfaction, not only to the many friends of Mr. Vail, who has so ably discharged the duties of the position for about six years, but also to people of all classes in that county. With the reasons which the Government may give for the removal of Mr. Vail we are not acquainted, but it is due to the public and to the friends of that gentleman that they should be given, especially in view of the fact that he was appointed by Hon. Mr. Young, President of the Executive, with the concurrence of the present Provincial Secretary and the other members on the Government side in the legislature—gentlemen who still assume that they control the affairs of the province, although they have called to their aid others from the ranks of their opponents—the latter joining in the re-appointment of Mr. Vail, two years in succession. The fact that Mr. Young and other gentlemen indicated induced Mr. Vail to remove with his family from a distant county and assume an office which was admittedly a difficult one to fill efficiently, shows that they must have had considerable confidence in his abilities, and the further fact that he remained in the office for six years, must also be taken as evidence that his confidence was not misplaced. That he was not reappointed at the expiration of the last annual term, while no charge against him has been made known to the public, is, therefore, calculated to excite enquiry in a general way as to the unexpected and unusual action of Mr. Vail's former friends. If these gentlemen (the members of the Government who sanctioned his nomination by Hon. Robt. Young) have acted in a conscientious manner and in the public interest, it follows that Mr. Vail must—by some action of his own—have forfeited the confidence that was reposed in him. If he has done so, the fact should not be concealed, for although he has a good many friends, in the absence of any knowledge of cause for the treatment he has received, condemn his removal from office, they would undoubtedly experience a change of sentiment on the subject, were they assured that there was just cause for the action taken. We shall await developments with considerable interest, for we have heard nothing up to the present writing to justify the treatment Mr. Vail has received, and, yet, we cannot believe he has been relieved of office without charges having been preferred against him. A Gloucester correspondent who writes quite fully respecting Mr. Doucet, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Vail, does not at all refer to the causes, real or assumed, of the latter gentleman's removal, but he appears to be quite convinced that a bad choice has been made in filling the office. Referring to Mr. Doucet, with whom he says he is so well acquainted as to enable him to form a correct opinion of his fitness for the office to which he is gazetted, he writes:— "He seems to me unfit for any position where competency, capability, and—most essential—virtues are required. From my experience of him he possesses none of the requisites for the office. He was in the employ of Mr. Burns of Bathurst, and I learn that gentleman fondly his conduct so unsatisfactory that he was obliged to discharge him. He was recommended to the Government by Mr. Mansu, M. P. P., and when the fact became known, the influential friends of that gentleman asked him to withdraw the nomination, but he refused, and Mr. Doucet was unfit for the office. "Some members of the Government had believed, spoken or written to the same effect, and the Provincial Secretary, visited Bathurst for the purpose of making enquiries into certain rumours about respecting the man, and I am safe in saying, he has returned with a deep and dissatisfaction respecting him. He, at all events, heard enough to cause him to say "he did not think he, D., would be appointed." He has, however, as to the man's competency or incompetency, "Government has nothing to do—the responsibility in that way rests on the representatives who recommend him, but as to other qualifications, the Government feel bound to make enquiries, for 'tis not Gloucester alone that is interested in the Government, but the Provincial Secretary may receive enquiries at Mr. Burns respecting the character of Mr. Doucet, and it is said, endeavoring to get Mr. Burns to take the responsibility of having his appointee thwarted, but although Mr. Burns answered Mr. Wedderburn's enquiries as to what he knew concerning the man, he declined any responsibility, saying that the information simply to assist the Government in forming a correct judgment of the person who had been recommended for an important office. "It is well known that Mr. Young maneuvered in every way to get Mr. Mansu to make a nomination, and that the appointment is very distasteful to him, nevertheless he swallows this pill that Messrs. Adams and Landry prepared for him, and he remains in office. He won't say anything, now or hereafter, that would be acknowledging his weakness. He will now, no doubt, try and put the best face possible on the matter and seek credit for appointing a Frenchman. That is the card which Messrs. Young, Turgeon, Adams, Landry & Co. are playing, least they profess a great interest in that nationality. If, however, they were sincere in their profession to advance and elevate the French people, they would have appointed some one out of the members of the Government. It is rumored that the appointment was gazetted without the concurrence of all the members of the Government. "Our correspondent is a gentleman in whom we have every confidence as a business and public man. He is, probably, better informed on the subject than any other person outside of the Government and its immediate friends and supporters, so we hope Mr. Burns will excuse the use that has been made of his name in the above letter. We were not assured that the statements of our correspondent relating to the Provincial Secretary's interviewing Mr.

Burns in reference to the appointment were correct, we would have omitted that part of the letter, but as there is no doubt about it, the facts being published, will assist in enabling the public to understand the whole subject the better. If our correspondent is right and entirely free from prejudice in the matter, it ought not to be difficult to deal with the office of Sheriff in Gloucester County, more judiciously than it has been dealt with.

The "Sun's" Freshet Report.

Our references last week to the St. John Sun's excited and untruthful report of the "jam" at the Southwest Miramichi Railway Bridge and its effects, the loss of lumber, etc., provoked a reply from that paper as undignified and specious as its original offence was inexcusable. The Sun defends itself on the ground that a great deal of excitement prevailed, and imagines that statement will be accepted as a sufficient reason why its correspondent should cause the worst possibilities of the event to be put into cold type, and go forth to the public as the deliberate conclusions of a press representative. If the Sun wishes the public to understand that it obtains its news from the most hysterical persons it can find—persons who care nothing for the consequences of what they may write, and who think they are justified in representing the sentiments prevailing among the least informed and most ignorant classes—it is free to do so, but it is not to be taken as a recommendation that they mean nothing, and its unreliable statements stand without any excuse. If its despatch had been sent on Saturday night, it might have been overlooked, on the ground that the danger was not then believed to have been over, but as it was sent on Sunday, at least twelve hours after the logs were secured at the Railway bridge, and when every man who visited the bridge having the intelligence which a newspaperman should possess, felt sure that the loss of logs had been averted, it was simply an outrage. If the sender was neither knave nor fool, he, certainly, proved himself far too reckless in his statements to be trusted by any respectable newspaper. The Sun will not, by calling the ADVANCE names, be able to make its readers here overlook the fact that it did its best to create a false alarm. Its course in matters affecting the Miramichi has too often left behind it the trail of malice and misrepresentation for us to allow its offences to go unrebuked and if, in defending our material interests against either the lunacy or malice of its management, we find it necessary to speak in plain terms, we shall not allow its well-established reputation and practice as a veniprivate sheet to turn us from a manifer, though unpleasant duty.

The "Conservative" Leadership.

Just as Sir John A. Macdonald was on the point of leaving Quebec for England, he received a note from the editor of the Toronto Mail, requesting that the latter be made acquainted with Sir John's intentions respecting the leadership of the Conservative party in Canada—especially in view of the fact that a number of the Liberal papers had stated that Sir John was to relinquish the leadership in a short time. Sir John replied, referring to his ill-health, but speaking of his recovery, saying he hoped to return "nearly as good as new." He added:— "Should this be so I hope to return to Canada with renewed strength, and with a resolve to yield to the strong pressure of my colleagues, to remain at the head of the Government and the Liberal-Conservative party." This indicates that Sir John had proposed to retire, else the "strong pressure" to remain as leader would not have been necessary. It was, therefore, unnecessary, and ill-timed for the editor of the Mail, in addressing Sir John, to say:— "The more unscrupulous and malevolent of the Opposition press have been stating that the condition of your health is such that you cannot much longer remain at the head of the Government, etc."

The Proposed Bridge over the Little Tracadie.

A correspondent, writing from Gloucester County, says that there has been the usual advantage taken of the public (usual in connection with the management of Hon. Mr. Young) in the matter of the proposed bridge over the Little Tracadie River. Generally stated, the facts appear to be that the advertisement for tenders was circulated in a semi-private way, being withheld from the North Shore papers, and posted only in comparatively out-of-the-way places. The proposed bridge will be a large one, which we presume will cost two thousand dollars or, perhaps, more, and will be materials used largely in its construction which can only be procured to advantage in the winter season. It was known last year that a new bridge was required and that was the intention of the Board of Works to build it within a reasonably short time, yet the people of the locality and some of our bridge builders expected that the call for tenders would be duly advertised at a season of the year and a sufficient length of time before work was to be commenced, to enable them to procure the materials required to the best advantage. We are credibly informed that the statement in the ADVANCE of the 12th inst., to the effect that tenders for building Little Tracadie Bridge were invited, was the first really public intimation given in regard to the tenders—one correspondent says that "the announcement was posted behind Mr. John Young's store door, and had not been heard of in any other quarter until the ADVANCE referred to it." We are further told that parties who were privately informed of the Department's intention to ask for tenders, procured a good deal of the material required last winter, when it could be got in the woods cheaply, that, with this advantage on their side, they can underbid any competitors for the work, while, with their intimate connections with Hon. Mr. Young they may rely on having a considerable bill of extras allowed to them.

Mr. Imrie and the "Times."

The Chatham Advance pretends to believe that Peter Imrie is conscientious in his denunciation of the Canadian North-West. Peter some time ago signed a report speaking in high terms of this same North-West. What has produced the change?—Moncton Times. We made no "pretension" of believing or disbelieving anything in connection with Mr. Imrie. We said that because of the Government's adoption of the National Policy, Mr. Imrie had modified his recommendation of the Canadian Northwest as a good place for English agricultural emigrants. We said nothing more than this respecting Mr. Imrie's treatment of the Northwest, but we quoted a letter which Mr. Imrie addressed to the Times, and which that paper has not yet dealt with, save in a manner calculated to reflect discreditably on the fairness and honor of New Brunswick journalism. The Times was rude and vulgar enough to answer Mr. Imrie's statements by references to his coat and cap, and it elegantly styled him an "egotistic idiot," insinuating also that he "made some demand or other on the Government and met with a polite rebuff." Mr. Imrie, in a dignified note, simply said:— "I assure you, you have been mis-informed. I never made any demand, and I never met with any rebuff. The arrangements of the delegates with the Government respecting the really trifling matter of export duties were too simple to admit of any misunderstanding, and certainly there was no misunderstanding or unpleasantness of any kind, so far as I know."

A Lumberman's Grievance.

Messrs. Edward Walker, John Breit George McLeod and John Ford, representing the milling and lumbering interests of Northern Kent, visited Fredericton last week to protest against the local Government's policy of selling outright, to parties interested in manufacturing hemlock bark extract, portions of the timber lands licensed to them for general lumbering purposes—land for which the mill-owners pay both mileage and stampage. It appears that the Crown Land Department has advertised for sale 1,000 acres of land on the Richibucto river under license to Mr. Walker, and from which he draws supplies for his mill on Bass river, and surveys have been made of other blocks on the Coal Branch, the Kouchibouguac and the Konchibouguac, affecting the other mill owners. There is a considerable number of hemlock trees on the streams named, and the Government claim that under the terms of the licenses granted to the mill owners and lumberers these lands can be sold at any time. It may be justifiable to withdraw such lands from the lumbermen when they are actually required for settlement purposes, but it seems scarcely just or reasonable to refuse to sell these lands, so necessary to the supply of the saw mills of the country, to one class of lumbermen, and to sell them absolutely (not simply in license) to another class of lumbermen. In one case, the trees are cut down, hauled out, sawed into lumber and form a staple export of the country. In the other case, the trees are cut down and stripped of their bark, which alone is removed; the trees themselves are left to rot in the woods; the prosecution of other lumbering is greatly obstructed; and the risk of forest fires is greatly increased. Yet the destructive system is encouraged at the expense of the conservative system, and to the impeding of a staple industry and of milling establishments, which have been costly enterprises, maintained for thirty years past and dependent on their existence on territory which is wrested from them as a moment's notice! If anything of the kind were attempted in Northernumberland that would the mill owners say? It would scarcely be safe to try it there. The whole country would be in a ferment and the policy—if it is a policy—would be speedily thrifted. The principle would seem to be not less objectionable in Kent. We hope the Provincial Government will consider the whole question very fully before deciding to sacrifice an old, important industry for the sake of a number of very bad ones. We regret to learn that the millowners' protests have not been favorably regarded by the Local Government, but there will still time for the Government to reconsider their original decision in the matter. We incline to the opinion that the country will say there is a practical grievance here which the Government cannot pass over without serious injury to the public interests.

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The St. John Globe of Monday afternoon says:—"Advices from England by to-day's mail do not give encouraging information regarding the wood market. There was no improvement, and the prospects at the time of writing were not bright. There were no recent sales at Liverpool, but a cargo of St. John Spruce was offered at £6 10s., ex quay, with no takers. A sale at Greenock realized about £5 10s."

The Timber Trade Journal of 14th May, referring to the Liverpool wood market says:—

"There is no new feature to report in the condition of our market, not calls for comment. Orders still come in slowly, and are taken at low prices. Taking the tone of our business in a broad and general sense, there is no disposition to buy for export, and from this fact we may assume that the general opinion is that the future course of trade for this year, will not hold out our hopes of much improvement in prices from those of last year. It is hardly necessary to say anything further upon the subject of importation for this market, for a study of the stock list of last month will convey far more directly the position of our requirements than any amount of advice that could be conveyed through your pages. To put it shortly, we cannot do better than use the words of one of our leading merchants, who, referring to the persistent manner in which offers of wood at £10.00 to £12.00, there is no much contracting ahead, chiefly owing to the high prices asked by sellers; but owing to the continued dull reports from your side, buyers here are afraid to contract, and are waiting more and more evident every day, the prices out here must come down sooner or later. The reports from the United States' ports are not encouraging, markets being well supplied and trade dull. In view of this, I think you may safely advise your friends, only to purchase at present prices what they absolutely require for immediate wants, because unless something unusual and unforeseen happens, prices of deals will be lower in the autumn. Mr. Schofield appears to be a "nice party" in his way and he ought to be highly prized by the lumber trade on this side of the water, because the above was printed in a circular by Mr. Schofield's principals and distributed amongst the trade in Great Britain. The first sentence of last paragraph above quoted well known to be so broad a mis-statement that no man in business here can understand how Mr. Schofield could have had the temerity to make it, and its concluding sentence—whether so intended or not—places its writer in the front rank of those whose efforts have promoted the tendency of the English lumber market towards its present unsatisfactory condition."

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long managed as they now are. The manipulation of the Little Tracadie Bridge tenders is only an illustration of Hon. R. Young's general course in such matters and of his sense of the moral obligations resting upon him in the discharge of the duties of the important office he holds. His course is most reprehensible and calculated to bring discredit upon that much-abused and misused institution—Responsible Government.

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The Chatham Advance pretends to believe that Peter Imrie is conscientious in his denunciation of the Canadian North-West. Peter some time ago signed a report speaking in high terms of this same North-West. What has produced the change?—Moncton Times. We made no "pretension" of believing or disbelieving anything in connection with Mr. Imrie. We said that because of the Government's adoption of the National Policy, Mr. Imrie had modified his recommendation of the Canadian Northwest as a good place for English agricultural emigrants. We said nothing more than this respecting Mr. Imrie's treatment of the Northwest, but we quoted a letter which Mr. Imrie addressed to the Times, and which that paper has not yet dealt with, save in a manner calculated to reflect discreditably on the fairness and honor of New Brunswick journalism. The Times was rude and vulgar enough to answer Mr. Imrie's statements by references to his coat and cap, and it elegantly styled him an "egotistic idiot," insinuating also that he "made some demand or other on the Government and met with a polite rebuff." Mr. Imrie, in a dignified note, simply said:— "I assure you, you have been mis-informed. I never made any demand, and I never met with any rebuff. The arrangements of the delegates with the Government respecting the really trifling matter of export duties were too simple to admit of any misunderstanding, and certainly there was no misunderstanding or unpleasantness of any kind, so far as I know."

A Lumberman's Grievance.

Messrs. Edward Walker, John Breit George McLeod and John Ford, representing the milling and lumbering interests of Northern Kent, visited Fredericton last week to protest against the local Government's policy of selling outright, to parties interested in manufacturing hemlock bark extract, portions of the timber lands licensed to them for general lumbering purposes—land for which the mill-owners pay both mileage and stampage. It appears that the Crown Land Department has advertised for sale 1,000 acres of land on the Richibucto river under license to Mr. Walker, and from which he draws supplies for his mill on Bass river, and surveys have been made of other blocks on the Coal Branch, the Kouchibouguac and the Konchibouguac, affecting the other mill owners. There is a considerable number of hemlock trees on the streams named, and the Government claim that under the terms of the licenses granted to the mill owners and lumberers these lands can be sold at any time. It may be justifiable to withdraw such lands from the lumbermen when they are actually required for settlement purposes, but it seems scarcely just or reasonable to refuse to sell these lands, so necessary to the supply of the saw mills of the country, to one class of lumbermen, and to sell them absolutely (not simply in license) to another class of lumbermen. In one case, the trees are cut down, hauled out, sawed into lumber and form a staple export of the country. In the other case, the trees are cut down and stripped of their bark, which alone is removed; the trees themselves are left to rot in the woods; the prosecution of other lumbering is greatly obstructed; and the risk of forest fires is greatly increased. Yet the destructive system is encouraged at the expense of the conservative system, and to the impeding of a staple industry and of milling establishments, which have been costly enterprises, maintained for thirty years past and dependent on their existence on territory which is wrested from them as a moment's notice! If anything of the kind were attempted in Northernumberland that would the mill owners say? It would scarcely be safe to try it there. The whole country would be in a ferment and the policy—if it is a policy—would be speedily thrifted. The principle would seem to be not less objectionable in Kent. We hope the Provincial Government will consider the whole question very fully before deciding to sacrifice an old, important industry for the sake of a number of very bad ones. We regret to learn that the millowners' protests have not been favorably regarded by the Local Government, but there will still time for the Government to reconsider their original decision in the matter. We incline to the opinion that the country will say there is a practical grievance here which the Government cannot pass over without serious injury to the public interests.

The Lumber Trade.

The St. John Globe of Monday afternoon says:—"Advices from England by to-day's mail do not give encouraging information regarding the wood market. There was no improvement, and the prospects at the time of writing were not bright. There were no recent sales at Liverpool, but a cargo of St. John Spruce was offered at £6 10s., ex quay, with no takers. A sale at Greenock realized about £5 10s."

The Timber Trade Journal of 14th May, referring to the Liverpool wood market says:—

"There is no new feature to report in the condition of our market, not calls for comment. Orders still come in slowly, and are taken at low prices. Taking the tone of our business in a broad and general sense, there is no disposition to buy for export, and from this fact we may assume that the general opinion is that the future course of trade for this year, will not hold out our hopes of much improvement in prices from those of last year. It is hardly necessary to say anything further upon the subject of importation for this market, for a study of the stock list of last month will convey far more directly the position of our requirements than any amount of advice that could be conveyed through your pages. To put it shortly, we cannot do better than use the words of one of our leading merchants, who, referring to the persistent manner in which offers of wood at £10.00 to £12.00, there is no much contracting ahead, chiefly owing to the high prices asked by sellers; but owing to the continued dull reports from your side, buyers here are afraid to contract, and are waiting more and more evident every day, the prices out here must come down sooner or later. The reports from the United States' ports are not encouraging, markets being well supplied and trade dull. In view of this, I think you may safely advise your friends, only to purchase at present prices what they absolutely require for immediate wants, because unless something unusual and unforeseen happens, prices of deals will be lower in the autumn. Mr. Schofield appears to be a "nice party" in his way and he ought to be highly prized by the lumber trade on this side of the water, because the above was printed in a circular by Mr. Schofield's principals and distributed amongst the trade in Great Britain. The first sentence of last paragraph above quoted well known to be so broad a mis-statement that no man in business here can understand how Mr. Schofield could have had the temerity to make it, and its concluding sentence—whether so intended or not—places its writer in the front rank of those whose efforts have promoted the tendency of the English lumber market towards its present unsatisfactory condition."

case, as all unprejudiced persons will readily admit, for the extract manufacturers do not want the spruce or pine (whatever small quantities of these trees may remain on these lands, they having been cut and culled over and over again for the last 30 years and more) but on the contrary are perfectly willing that the lumbermen should make use of what remains on the lands they may take up as before, and on condition that they give them their lumber back on what lands they (the lumbermen) may hold, which surely is fair enough. In fact the establishment of a bark extract factory in that part of the country will increase the value of mill property and provide them with work for many years to come, for the effect of such a factory will be to furnish them with an abundant supply of hemlock logs which otherwise would be too expensive to lay down at the mill, unless the bark were also utilized, and at the same time they will have their supply of spruce logs, etc., as intact as before.

The Water Rushing In.

down below over the bottom deck. As I looked down the stair-case I noticed the water ankle deep down below. The crowd seemed excited, and kept rushing from one side to the other. Captain Rankin told them repeatedly to stand still and not crowd so much to the side. The boat now commenced rocking, and the people all rushed to the north side, when the boat went over on her side and

A TERRIFIC CRASH.

followed, the whole of the upper deck coming crashing around us. I was instantly hurled into the water, and my companion with me, amongst a struggling mass. I never lost my presence of mind, but grasped something and by a desperate effort pulled myself up to the roof, where I found I had a small breathing space of a few inches between the river and the roof. I was comparatively safe in this position, notwithstanding that an aged man and others who were struggling in a heap were pulling and hanging on to me.

THE STEAM AND HOT WATER.

now poured along the roof of the deck, scorching my face and taking my breath away. I became unconscious and let go my hold and sank to the bottom; but touching the solid bottom of the river, it seemed to give me fresh energy, and I struggled through a lot of bodies, and what was almost worse,

A LOT OF WIVES.

which got tangled in my feet and pulled me frequently under water. I got clear of those and once more attempted to reach the shore, but became unconscious and had not some kind hand

PULLED ME ASHORE.

After I lay there exhausted for a few minutes, I saw Captain Rankin coming ashore and said to him "How did you escape, Captain?" "I never left the pilot house," replied the Captain. He asked me to run up to him as fast as I could and give news at the dock to have

BOATS AND AXES SENT DOWN.

"I will stay here and see what I can do to save life." An elderly man, who was standing near me before the accident, said it amused him to see people alarmed at sailing along a river like the Thames, and in such boats as these. "If you want to see real danger go on the lakes, where I have been and face a nor'-wester." The words were hardly out of his lips before he was hurled to the bottom of the river, beneath a struggling mass of people, from which he never came up till drawn out by the poles and hooks of the river men.

THE FOLLOWING CLIPPINGS ARE MADE FROM THE FREE PRESS:—

A TIMELY WARNING UNHEEDED. It has been the custom in the past to permit as many passengers on the river steamers as could by hook or by crook scramble upon the decks. Many warnings have been given the captains and owners of the boats, that this was a direct contravention of the law governing passenger steamers, but the new Manager, Mr. George Parish, if what has reached us is correct, appears to have paid little heed to the safety of his passengers. The Free Press is credibly informed that Mr. Samuel Stearns, Merchant, had his family aboard the Victoria at Springbank, and intended taking passage with Mr. Parish. He saw that the crowd was getting entirely beyond the carrying capacity of the steamer, and approaching the Manager, said:— "Mr. Parish, you had better not start that boat with such a load."

MR. PARISH—OH, NONSENSE; SHE HAS CARRIED MORE PASSENGERS THAN ARE ALLOWED NOW."

Mr. Stewart—"Well, if you intend running her to the city with such a crowd on board, I will take my family off and wait for the next boat." He did so, and saved his children from a watery grave. It is the substance of the interview as it has reached us. If Mr. Parish has anything to offer in explanation of this serious charge, the columns of the Free Press are open to him. It will also be in order to explain why no steamer left Springbank for the city three hours previous to the starting of the Victoria, more especially as they were advertised to leave every hour.

WAS THERE A PANIC ON BOARD?

It appears that after the boat started from Springbank, the passengers began to realize that she was dangerously overcrowded. Some of them demanded to be put on shore at Wain's Hotel, about 10