POOR COPY

Terms of The Carleton Sentinel.

$1 50 per annum in advance; $2 00 if paid within the year, after the expiration of which time $3 00 will be charged. By our system of direction, the colored ticket on each paper shows subscribers how they stand, so that it is unnecessary to render accounts.

The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, August 27, 1870.

FINAL NOTICE.

It is intended at the close of the present volume to somewhat change the form and price of the SENTINEL, and commence the next year on the pre-payment system.—Subscribers have thus due notice, and will govern themselves accordingly, for at the time mentioned all papers not pre-paid for will be stopped. Persons renewing their subscriptions previous to the end of the year will be entitled to the discount.

IN ONE MONTH FROM THIS ISSUE ALL ACCOUNTS DUE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS OVER TWO YEARS, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY BE GIVEN TO A MAGISTRATE TO COLLECT, AT THE LONG RATES, AS WILL ALSO ALL NOTES OF HAND NOW DUE. REMEMBER THIS IS A FINAL NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The time is approaching for the holding of the annual shows of the several local societies, and already two are advertised in this County, namely, that of the Aberdeen and Brighton, and the Wicklow, Wilmot and Simonds Societies. These shows should excite more than ordinary interest, from the fact that, probably, a selection will be made from articles of growth or manufacture exhibited at them, to do duty at the Provincial Show at Fredericton, of which we made mention last week.

No one can deny that these local agricultural shows, or the system upon which they are supported, were conceived in a generous and wisely patriotic spirit. The conclusion that public money supplimenting private contributions, bestowed in premiums to exhibitors of produce and stock or manufactures of marked excellence, would stimulate a healthy rivalry in the Counties, and promote improvement in the various departments of the farm, and in the productions of the work shop, was a reasonable conclusion. Based upon that conclusion, a policy exceedingly liberal has been pursued by our government and legislators for many years. We are not prepared to say that there is no return to show for the large amount of money that has been expended in support of the Agricultural Board and in contributions to local societies, but we are convinced that the palpable return is a very meagre one for the money expended. We have observed unintelligently, if the local shows have promoted anything like a healthy rivalry which has, of itself, tended to improve materially the character of the farms or the stock of the country. We strongly suspect that where individuals have done anything in this way, and individual effort in this way has been nobly made in the past years, they have done it with but little reference to Agricultural Societies or their premium lists, and indeed the premiums of themselves are necessarily so small as to offer but little inducement, where there does not exist a pride and ambition among farmers to excel in their business. So far as wide spread and general benefit goes, we rather think that, in this County, at all events, that portion of the money that has been expended by our Agricultural Societies for the purchase of improved breeds of cattle and of seed has been the most wisely expended, and indeed we know it is the opinion of many who are good authority on the subject that the individual efforts of Hon. C. Perley and F. P. Sharp, the former in introducing stock, the latter in cultivating and adapting to the climate fruit, have been promotive of more actual good than has all the money appropriated in small premiums at our cattle shows.

Now all this does not prove the principle wrong, nor perhaps the system. It rather illustrates a fact. We find on exhibition at our local shows a very fine lot of specimens in the several departments, but we fear they cannot be taken, in many instances, as samples of the production of the fields from which they were taken. They are often rather picked and selected not to show how we are advancing as an agricultural County, but to take a prize.—Farmers do not very generally belong to these societies; their membership is frequently the result of accident, which accident is the discovery in their fields of a few extra large roots, or in their flocks of an extra fine animal. Indeed it is but just to the women to say that they more fully appreciate these shows than do the men, for they bring their skill and taste and labor to bear directly with a view of producing such butter and cheese and cloth and knitted work, and other articles of domestic industry, as shall do themselves credit, and through them the County. Now, all we desire is that these Agricultural Societies should do the work for which they were planned. That they should encourage a general determination on the part of our farmers to improve the agricultural productions. That farmers should generally appreciate the motives of the originators of agricultural shows and take an interest in them; becoming members as much for general encouragement as for the purpose merely of getting a trifling prize.

It is a privilege greatly cherished in these Provinces by our people, that of holding, unassailed, on that account, such views, political, national and religious, as recommend themselves to the private individual judgment. So since the declaration of war by France people, of course, exercising what they regard as an inalienable right, entertain their own convictions on the matter, quietly expressing them in no offensive terms, and meanwhile watching with close interest the current of events in Europe. There is no doubt that in this County the general sympathy is with Prussia; in other parts of the Dominion the sympathy is extended by numbers of people to France. No one can object to this; but it is very unpleasant to learn, as we do learn, that in Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion, a portion of our fellow subjects, the French Canadians, have not only been holding a public meeting for the purpose of expressions of sympathy with France, but that at that meeting the neutral position assumed by England should be denounced, and those who choose to think that Prussia has right and reason on her side should be censured.

Our French Canadian fellow subjects should remember that while we live in a land of free speech, where even a public writer may, as was done by a Journalist in Quebec, exalt the murderers of Scott at Red River, and justify that cruel and shocking violation of the law, human and divine, still be allowed to live and write, at time they may not assume the censors; of autocrats over the social or national views of the English speaking Colonists.

The people, or a large majority of them in this Province, at all events, regard with a jealous eye such unbecoming manifestations of love for a peculiar nationality and language, and while willing to embrace in the bonds of amity, their French Canadian brethren, expect at the same time an unselfish and honest response. It is for the class referred to to strengthen, if they desire it, the feeling which we court here of "one country and one people," or they may by pursuing a policy such as that mentioned, convince our people that there is a foreign element in our Dominion with which they cannot hope to coalesce.

We who sympathize with Prussia, and mark with pleasure the victories that enshrine her banners, are justified in doing so from the simple fact that the war, a cruel and bloody one, is one for which France had no just pretext, and which is only a war of convenience or expediency on the part of the third Napoleon.

Why should not all good men hate war and those who initiate it.

CARLETON CO. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first Annual Prize Competition of the Carleton County Rifle Association, took place at the Government Range, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. There were some 75 competitors on the ground, each in the uniform of his corps, and, as the result of the shooting fully testifies, well prepared to take his part in the several matches then and there to be engaged in. The firing party was told off into sub divisions, the right under command of Major C. W. Raymond, the left under command of Capt. Jas. Edgar, both of whom filled the position of umpire and marker.—Neither of these gentlemen took any part in the firing.

The preliminary arrangements being completed the first match was commenced. Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Any competitor not scoring 8 at the first range, or 15 at the two first ranges, to be disqualified. The prizes in this match were 16 in number.—The following is the score of the winners, with the amount of their prizes:—

	200	400	600	Total.		
Lieut J W Boyer,	17	15	13	45	1st prize	$20
Pt J B Brewer,	10	19	11	40	2nd	15
Pt S McLeod,	15	17	8	40	3rd	10
Pt J D Baird,	16	14	5	35	4th	9
En G D Ferguson,	12	12	14	38	5th	8
Pt H Gallagher,	9	17	12	38	6th	7
Pt J Nesbit,	13	11	13	37	7th	6
Lieut R Kirkpatrick,	10	17	10	37	8th	5
Pt W Speer,	14	13	10	37	9th	4
Lieut S T Baker,	13	15	9	37	10th	4
Pt S Peabody,	16	14	7	37	11th	3
Capt R B Ketchum,	13	15	8	36	12th	3
Gunner H Dibblee,	15	15	6	36	13th	2
Sergt W Fournier,	14	9	12	35	14th	2
Sergt J Tracy,	12	15	8	35	15th	1
Gunner F Longstaff,	11	15	8	34	16th	1

In addition to the above, Capt. H. Emery gave a special prize of $2 to the person making the highest score at 400 yards, which fell to J. B. Brewer, with 19 points.

The "*All Comers*" match was next entered into—ranges, 300, 500, and 600 yards, 3 rounds at each range; any competitor not scoring 4 points at first range, or 8 at two first ranges, to be disqualified. The following is the result:—

	300	500	600	Total.		
En H W Bourne,	11	11	11	32	1st prize	$10
Sgt W O Raymond,	10	8	8	26	2nd	6
Pt C Plummer,	10	8	7	25	3rd	5
Gunner H Dibblee,	9	10	6	25	4th	4
Lieut S T Baker,	7	9	8	24	5th	3
Pt A B Bull,	8	10	6	24	6th	2
Lieut J W Boyer,	9	10	3	22	7th	2
Pt S McLeod,	8	8	5	21	8th	1
Capt J D Ketchum,	8	6	6	20	9th	1
Pt W H McBride,	7	2	10	19	10th	1

There was in this match, as in the former, a special prize of $2 for the highest score at 600 yards, given by Lieut.-Col. Upton. W. H. Bourne being the fortunate individual with 11 points. The shooting in this, as in the first match, was very good, considering the very little practice that many of the competitors have had. The average of the winners is something over 2½ points for every shot fired.

The next, and not by any means the least exciting of the whole programme, was the Companies match. Prizes in this match to the amount of $40 and a Medal given to the Association by the Hon. C. Connell, were competed for by 8 from each Company in the County There were only five entries for this match. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each range. The following is the aggregate score of each range:—

Capt. Ketchum's Company, at 200 and 400 yards, 68 points, 55 points; total, 123; 1st Prize, Medal and $15.

Capt. Edgar's Battery, at 200 and 400 yards, 60 points, 61 points; total, 121; 2nd prize, $10.

Closely followed by Capt. Hoyt's Company, which scored 116 points, Capt. Burpee's, 112, and Capt. Boyer's, 95. As will be seen there were only two Company prizes, the remainder being distributed among the three highest individual scores at both ranges as follows:—

	200	400	Total.		
S McLeod,	16	16	32	1st prize	$6
J Tracy,	14	17	31	2nd	5
Lieut Baker,	15	14	29	3rd	4

In this match the contest was very close between Capt. Ketchum's Company and Capt. Edgar's Battery, the former beating by only two points. The shooting, however, in this match was not nearly as good as it was reasonable to expect it would be, although it was quite creditable to those engaged.

The last match "*Consolation*," for the benefit of all not taking a prize in any former competition, came off immediately after the Companies Match. The prizes in this match were 13 in number; range, 200 yards, 3 rounds. Annexed are the scores with amount of prize:—

Gunner A Seacord,	9 points,	$4	00
Pt P Appleby,	8	3	00
Pt C True,	8	3	00
Pt M Gillespie,	8	2	00
Pt J Davis,	8	2	00
Gunner J M Connell,	8	2	00
Pt W A Hoyt,	8	2	00
Gunner T Lynch,	8	1	50
Pt D McFarlane,	8	1	50
Gunner R Allingham,	7	1	00
Gunner W Wallace,	7	1	00
Ensign B McIntyre,	7	1	00
Pt S Ryan,	7	1	00

The weather throughout the whole firing—which occupied nearly two days—was most delightful; in fact everything connected with the meeting was most satisfactory, and the committee have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the very great success of this the first annual competition of the Carleton County Rifle Association.—*Com.*

The following correspondence, which speaks for itself, was provoked by a communication in last week's *St. Croix Courier*, signed "Raymond." We thank the Editor of the *Courier* for his justifiable and kind conclusions and leave those who read to judge in the case of veracity between Mr. Connell and ourself, only adding that for statements published in the *Sentinel* we are alone accountable:—

WOODSTOCK, *August* 22, 1870.

Dear Sir,—I desire to call your attention to a communication in the last *St. Croix Courier*, signed "Raymond," which calls in question the veracity of statements made by me in the *Sentinel* touching the proceedings at, and subsequent to, the dinner given by you to A. Mackenzie, Esq., M. P.

You know that the statements I have made are strictly correct, and I am anxious to know, before replying to "Raymond's" strictures, that you have not authorised and do not endorse his statements.

You will remember that I suggested to you that as Mr. Mackenzie, in his speech in response to the serenade, did not make any personal allusions to Mr. Tilley, perhaps he would not care to have his statements, over your dinner table, published and that you replied, in effect, that he would not wish them kept back, and that I had better publish his speech; and you also remember that after it was published you desired to have a number of extra copies of the *Sentinel* containing it.

I had hoped to hear no more of this matter, but cannot allow my deliberate statements to be contradicted.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL WATTS.

Hon. Charles Connell.

P. S.—Should you not reply to this, relieving me of the odium referred to, I shall feel at liberty to publish it. S. W

WOODSTOCK, 22*nd August*, 1860.

S. Watts, Esq,—Your note of this day is before me. I never reply to newspaper misrepresentations, and the only statement I have to make is, that—

First—I wish no communication with you.

Second—I only answer your note to say that your statement as published in the *St. Croix Courier* of the 11th instant, and the note of this day is a misrepresentation of facts, and designed to accomplish an end.

CHARLES CONNELL.

☞ The Picnic and Excursion, under the direction of British Templars, terminated quite successfully on Tuesday last. Some 200 persons from Richmond and Woodstock took passage aboard the cars; the run down was much enjoyed, the day being remarkably fine, and the company in the best of spirits. Chamcook Mountain, the place of destination, being reached, the party, forming themselves into groups of from 5 to 20, selected suitable spots at the base of the Mountain, spread their cloths, and feasted to their hearts' content of the good things poured in lavish profusion from their baskets. After this, the mountain was climbed and the excursionists passed a couple of hours upon the summit, enjoying the beauty of the views disclosed to their gaze. The Picnicers reached home on their return about 11 30 p. m., all feeling well satisfied at the result of the day's proceedings The train was under the charge of Mr. Gibson, who on this, as on all occasions, was indefatigable in his efforts to please his passengers.

SAD.—On Sunday, August 7th, while Judson Hoyt and Thomas L. Hoyt were attempting to cross the River at Bear Island, to attend a meeting held there, their canoe upset and threw them both into the water; the former clung to the canoe and was saved, the other struggled some time to keep above the surface, but sank to rise no more. The scene was witnessed by quite a number of persons, who were unable to render any assistance. Every effort was made to recover the body; the river was dragged for miles, but to no avail, until last Saturday, when the remains were found some 16 or 17 miles below where the boat upset. Deceased leaves a father and mother, two brothers and one sister, to mourn their loss. He was very much respected and deeply regretted by all who knew him.—*Com.*

☞ We are asked to note the fact that there will be a Public Temperance Meeting, at the School House, Bairdsville, on this (Saturday) evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock.

☞ An immense amount of damage has been recently done by fires in the vicinity of Ottawa and other portions of Ontario and Quebec. Whole villages have been destroyed, among them Ironside village, three miles from Ottawa, with the Smelting House and Iron Works, valued at $50,000. Ten lives are known to have been lost. In the suburbs of Montreal $60,000 worth of property was destroyed and 300 persons left homeless.

☞ Steers, who killed his cousin at Southampton, York Co., some eight weeks since, has been committed after examination for trial at the Supreme Court.

☞ Monitor's communication is in type; will appear next week.

☞ See the advertisement of Dr. O. Fitzgerald. The Press in other places speak highly of him in his profession.

☞ The last *Royal Gazette* contains the proclamation of neutrality issued by the Queen.

☞ The Queen of Prussia is a noble woman; she has announced that she will take charge of the wounded of both nations, making no distinction in their treatment.

☞ The splendid new mills of Messrs. Murchie & Sons, near Eel River Station, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. The loss is quite up to $30,000, with no insurance.

☞ We are requested to state that Rev. E. C. Cady will preach in the Baptist Meeting House, here, to-morrow evening, (Sunday) at 6½ o'clock.

☞ There was a trot on the Park, here, on Wednesday, a. m., between Hatfield's g. s. Harry and Dugan's "Rattlesnake," in which the two first (mile) heats and the race was won by Harry. Time—3 13 and 3.08.

☞ A Tea Meeting is advertised for Bath. read said advertisement and attend.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A matter of considerable moment to the people of this Town was under discussion at the Council Board on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Bridges presented the petition of a number of rate-payers, praying that a Public Well be sunk just north of the Baptist Church, for a supply of water in case of fire.

When we entered Mr. McCaffery was expressing himself as being unable to see the propriety of taxing the people of the Town for a well at the place named.

The Mayor asked if any gentleman was prepared to submit an estimate of the cost of the proposed well.

Mr. Bridges urged that, in view of the great amount of loss which the Town had suffered in the past from fire, it was the duty of the Council to accede to the prayer of this petition, numerously signed by parties who themselves would have to bear a large portion of the consequent taxation. It had been objected that the site for the proposed well was not in the business centre of the Town, but it was no argument against this movement, the fact that every portion of the Town would not be benefitted. They should make a commencement toward meeting the evident requirements of the place. He mentioned, in order to show that it is a good locality for water, the fact that at the late fire in that part of the Town, the well of Messrs. Small & Fisher Bros., contiguous, afforded a good supply, with only a reduction in the water of from one to two feet.

Mr. McLeod said that at a meeting held at the place where this well was proposed to be sunk, it was estimated that the work could be properly done, giving a well 12 feet diameter, for about $100. This well, with 5 or 6 feet of water in it, would keep both our Engines supplied for four or five hours, and would be available as far down as Dr. Smith's and up as far as Mr. Grover's residence. It would prove a saving in the end, as it would obviate the necessity of hauling water, as was now done at fires. The benefit to be derived from a well there had been illustrated by the good service of Small & Fishers' well at the late fire. It was only right to grant the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Lynch was in sympathy with the prayer of the petition. He referred to the expense of bringing in a supply of water for the whole Town as being so great as to leave that out of the question now. But the Council should avail themselves of every opportunity that offered for the relief of the Town in case of fire. The only available means within reach at present was in providing wells at proper places, and the one proposed was at a place where water could easily be obtained, and in abundant supply, to to furnish the Engines in case of a fire in that part of the Town; this well could be made, he understood, for $75. The well in front of the F C Baptist Chapel could be rendered very efficient for a supply of water with a little expense. They were imperatively called upon to take some steps to provide for the safety of the Town and the property of its business men, who now were either unable to effect insurance at all or had to submit to rates that increased their taxes enormously.

Mr. McCaffery had been strengthened in his former convictions by the statements of Councillors. It would appear from what had been said of the abundant supply of water afforded by Messrs. Small & Fisher Bros'. well, that the upper part of the Town was better provided for than any other section in it. If money was to be spent on this service, they should commence the expenditure where most needed and where there was most property at stake, and not where, as shown, there are two wells available, the one at the Foundry and the other at the F. C. B. Meeting House. It was especially important now when the Insurance Companies were withdrawing their policies in the business centre that if anything was done it should be where a tangible benefit would be derived.

Mr. Lynch and Mr. Bridges explained that the Foundry well was private property, and in case that establishment was on fire could not be used, it is so near the buildings.

Mr. Drysdale said—If the Town was ever going to be anything of importance, business men must be encouraged by the authorities providing a supply of water and the means of using it.—Without such means of protection to their property men would not hazard it. He believed the Council should regard a general supply of water for the Town as the first and main object to be achieved. A competent man should be employed to make a survey, and report as to where water could best be obtained and how, and prompt action should be based upon such survey and report.

Before final action was taken upon the present petition, the Board should ascertain how much the proposed work will cost, and he moved, seconded by Mr. McDonald, in amendment to the motion to grant the prayer of the petition, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the matter. This motion passed, and Messrs Drysdale, Lynch and McLeod appointed the committee.

A petition praying that Prince William street be opened was received, and referred to Mr Bridges as a committee to report upon the subject. Some conversation took place about road matters, the Mayor suggesting that there should be a report submitted by the road committee showing how much money had been expended and upon what authority the appropriation had been exceeded, if such was the case.

Mr. McDonald referred to the expenditure upon the road to Upper Woodstock and its present very bad condition.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Bridges, a committee composed of Messrs Lynch, Bridges and McLeod, was appointed to enquire into the cost of a Steam Fire Engine, the expense of working it, and the most practicable way of raising money for it.

Mr. Lynch said that it was the opinion of people in the Town that we should have a Steam Fire Engine as the only means of safety for Woodstock. Business men would have to remove from Woodstock if they could not have their property protected.

The Mayor suggested that a very important consideration was how the money could be raised. We can not borrow money now as once we could. He intimated that there was something beside the poor supply of water and the want of a Steam Engine that influenced the Insurance Companies in their action.

Mr. McLeod thought another Hand Engine, with a plentiful supply of water, was what the Town now wanted. St. John and Fredericton had only had Steam Engines for a short time and Woodstock might get along for a while more without one.

There was some talk about the Hay Scales at Brown's Corner, which are not used, and which are said to be on private property. Some members stated that it was a cause of complaint that people had to haul all their hay to the other side of the creek to be weighed. A committee was given charge of the matter.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

One of the most horrible massacre of the times was committed in China on the 21st of June, by the natives, on the French Consul and other officials and christian ladies. Fourteen women, 7 men, sixty-four native christians and sixty children were killed. The attack was commenced at the French Consulate.

"When the attack was made, the French Consul Henri Fontanier, M. Simon, his Secretary, M. Montres, Chancellor and Monsieur and Madame Thomasson were at lunch. The crowd approached and made demands for the consul to proceed to the mission and compel the sisters to turn out children. The howls were almost deafening and in a few minutes stones began to shower on the building. The consul and his secretary rose from the table, put on side arms and attempted to reason with the excited crowd They were met with volley after volley of sticks and stones. And finding remonstrance vain, went out by the rear gate and pursued by a howling mob they sought Yamen and demanded instant interview of the Governor. Chung How treated the consul most contemptuously and even spat upon him. When he reproached Chung How with lack of faith and connivance with the priests of Buddah, servants were ordered to expel him which they did violently. In the scuffle, a revolver, which the secretary had in his hands was discharged into the floor. The doomed men then sought the street and attempted to reach the consulate. As they turned the corner a leading brave attacked the consul, and in an instant hundreds more had joined the assailants, and in less time than it takes to record it, they had cut, hacked and literally torn their bodies almost past recognition. Blood once having been shed, and two high officials slain, these braves knew no fear. With maddened howls they again sought the consulate. At the gate they found a priest whom they instantly killed. M. Thomasson was then caught as he was barring the gate and cut down. Madame Thomasson then came to the wall and the crowd rushed at her She drew a self-cocking revolver and killed four or five Chinamen before she was overpowered.—Her struggles were of no avail, though, and she was immediately murdered. Every house servant at the consulate, a native priest and two Canton men were killed, and the place was set on fire. In an hour the Consulate, Cathedral and outbuildings were a mass of ruins. The bodies of the priest and Monsieur and Madame Thomasson were thrown into the river. In the meantime after Fontanier had been slain, a crowd, numbering several thousand, crossed Bridge of Boats and surrounded the Mission A native christian priest, who attempted to guard the door, was seized and torn limb from limb. None of the sisters were then collected in a large school room. They were beaten with sticks of bamboo and their clothes torn from their bodies. They were placed on their heads and cut with knives in the most savage manner, and outraged almost beyond belief. While yet alive they were ranged side by side along the room, their cheeks gashed, their lips and nose cut, their eyes scooped from their sockets, their breasts cut off and their abdomen ripped open with large cleavers; their limbs were cut and broken, and in ten minutes naught remained but their disfigured bodies. Every cruelty which it was possible for the most savage barbarian to conceive of was perpetrated upon these weak, defenceless Christian ladies. When there was no more to do, fire was applied to the massive buildings, and in a little time they were burned. Sixty or seventy children who had sought refuge from the mob in the cellar were burned to cruel death. Afterwards six boxes containing the charred and mangled bones of sisters were forwarded by Chung How to the English Consul.

As soon as the slaughter commenced news of it was carried by friendly Chinese to main settlement, and instantly means of defence were taken. Vessels of war set sail for the scene, and Government seems determined to punish offenders, though the Chinese openly exulted over the news, and in an hour became vicious and bold; they only cowered when they knew that Shanghai was under arms and able to defend itself.

The highest officials boldly and proudly proclaimed their joy at massacre of French subjects

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The boiler of Kirk's mill at Portland, St. John, exploded on Monday morning. The *Globe* of that day says:—

There were three boilers in the furnace, built in brick. The brick work was torn away, and the boilers thrown through the air in a northerly direction a distance of 140 feet, throwing out in their flight a great volume of scalding water and steam. They fell on a raft of logs in the pond, striking a lad named Gorman, inflicting such injuries as to produce death in a couple of hours. A number of children were around the furnace, some playing, some gathering chips, and some getting water from the tank Eeight or nine of these were shockingly scalded or bruised. An immense crowd of people soon congregated at the scene of disaster, and the injured persons were attended to as speedily as possible. A little girl who was drawing water from the tap close to the boiler was terribly scalded about the face, legs, and feet, yet she ran to her home over logs and chips, a distance of two hundred yards, with the flesh dropping from her body in large flakes. She, as well as others, are in terrible agony, and it is doubtful if they can survive. Below will be found a list of those injured, with a statement of their injuries. It being the breakfast hour of the employees, the mill was idle, and but few of the men were in the building else the loss of life must have been very great there were some narrow escapes. Daniel Gallagher, the pondman, was stooping close by the furnace wall, in the act of lifting a kettle of water to take a drink, when the explosion took place, and the whole mass of bricks and the boilers were thrown over him Had he been standing upright, the consequences must have been fatal. There were other escapes of a like nature.

The whole furnace is shattered and the roof off the building, but the chimney and the main boiler house and furnaces are unharmed.

The cause of the accident was evidently a fracture in the cast iron head of one of the boilers The whole end, or break extending around about one fourth of the circle. This is now all events the only cause that can be assigned. as the engineer was present attending to the boilers a few minutes before the explosion and had found them supplied with a proper quantity of water, and the escape valves all free.

The following is a list of the dead and wounded, and their injuries stated as accurately as they can at present be ascertained.

Andrew Gorman, about 10 years of age, son of Peter Gorman, shoemaker, residing on Mill Street, was on some logs in the pond, and it is supposed that he was struck by a fragment of the boiler or pipe. He was attended to by Dr Inches, and after a short time was taken home where he died about 11 20.

Samuel Deveney, Jr., 23 or 24 years of age, assistant engineer, is not expected to live, he having been in the engine room at the time of the disaster, and being severely scalded about the breast, back and neck. He is in a dangerous condition.

Samuel McAfee, fireman, a married, middle-aged man, is also severely scalded, but it is thought he will recover.

His son a boy 9 or 10 years of age, who was also employed in the mill, was somewhat injured.

Barney McLaughlan, another employee of the mill, residing on Main Street, was scalded, but not dangerously.

John Doherty, 8 or 9 years old, and who lives on Main Street, was dangerously scalded and lies at home in a critical condition.

A boy named Carlin, belonging to High Street was on the logs with Gorman, but fortunately received no serious injury.

Two girls named Bridget Ferrie and Rebecca Gillon, both living on Long Wharf, were also among the sufferers. It appears that they were on the way to the mill for water when the explosion took place, and both were badly scalded, the skin being taken off the little girl Ferrie's face.

Since the above was written two other deaths have occurred.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—We were present at a numerously attended public Temperance meeting at Little River Mills, on Saturday, the 20th, and were pleased to see the interest taken in the *vital and all important* question of abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The meeting was held under the auspices of No. 27 B. T., and with few exceptions good order and attention was observed.

Frequently on such occasions there are some ill-disposed individuals opposed to this as any other good measure, who attend these meetings whereby to interrupt. We can very well afford to dispense with their attendance and all similarly inclined, and would advise them to betake themselves to the grog shop, where they would not be annoyed with Temperance principles, and probably would find more congenial associates.

Bro. Joseph E. Maines presided, and introduced the several speakers—J. Wright, G. L Kelley, J. Manzer, Geo. Hammond, Esq, C W. S Barker, &c. The odes of the Order were sung between the speeches, and a good old fashioned social meeting was had.

Yours,
AN ISRAELITE.

Andover, V. C., Aug. 22, 1870.

We think it wrong to advise men to go to the grog shops; better let them interrupt Temperance meetings.—ED.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—On Thursday last the Lodges of Peoples Renfrew and Ray of Hope, met at Bennett's Grove, (formerly the camp ground) to have a social pic nic and recreation for the benefit of those Lodges. The day was fine; the gathering was not so large as was anticipated. but those who came enjoyed themselves especially just after the clouds were spread, and all seemed perfectly satisfied with the days proceedings. There were about one hundred and fifty present of the two Lodges and visitors The committee did all in their power to make the occasion as interesting as possible. In the evening the members of Ray of Hope Lodge met at the School House, for a public Temperance meeting. Bro R K Britton took the chair, and the following persons severally addressed the meeting:—Bro's S A. Britton, Manson Clark, J. T. Clark, Benjamin Britton, F. W Britton, and the Chairman. when the meeting was dismissed, and all seemed satisfied with the days proceedings.

ONE PRESENT.

Lower Wakefield, August 20, 1870.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Do you wish to curtail your medicine bill and retain sound health. Use Dr Wilson's Family Anti bilious Pills. They are adapted to every disease having its orgin in impure blood, and it can be scarcely necessary to remind the reader, that the purity of blood determines every person's health and vigor.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment, by its penetrating powers over all pains that can be reached by outward application, has been attended with unparalleled success over all diseases of the horse, that can be cured by the use of a Liniment.

Professor Clark has always ranked as the very first of our Veterinary Surgeons, and that science owes much to his scientific researches and skill, but his Derby Condition Powders comes nearer to perfection than anything we have ever seen. When given to horses they produce an almost magical effect by increasing the appetite, producing a healthy circulation of the digestive organs, purifying the blood, causing an equal circulation, and impart a renewed and vigorous constitution.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" for the Rheumatism, the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most, "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner of me."

For a loss of Cud, Horn Ail, Red water in Cows; loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the Kidneys in horses, use "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

If a man wants a bottle of whiskey, let him buy it and take it home like a man, and not sneak home with a bottle of "Bitters" or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. If he wants a tonic that is something better than a temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, (an Iron Tonic), that will vitalize the blood, and give durable strength to the system.

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, Aug 19.—The following is the latest from the seat of War:

There was fighting all day on Thursday near Marsla Tour. The latest French despatches are full of confidence of victory. In Tuesday's conflict a battalion of the seventy-third French Regiment of the Line destroyed a regiment of German Lancers, capturing their colors. There were several brilliant charges made by the French, in one of which Gen. Legrand was killed. It is reported that Prince Albert, Commanding the Prussian Cavalry, was killed outright, but this is not confirmed. After a close conflict the French occupied the Prussians' position.

It is said that the French force engaged numbered 150,000. There was severe fighting on the 17th near Gravelotte. The Emperor is still at Rheims.

The demands of the King of Prussia are stated to be as follows:—

First—That King William be declared Emperor of Germany.

Second—That the Province of Alsace, together with the City of Strasbourg be given to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Third—That Bavaria receive full money compensation in consideration of her service and expenses in the war.

Fourth—That Napoleon III. be deposed and that an Orleans Prince be placed on the Throne of France.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A dreadful colliery explosion has occurred at Wigan in Lancashire. Over thirty persons were killed and many injured.

LONDON, Aug 21.—Advices from Berlin reiterate the Prussian victory on Thursday, near Rezonville, while in Paris the victory is claimed by the French.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties which are constantly repulsed. Eight thousand Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery, and the city is surrounded by 300,000 men under General Herder. The inhabitants are demoralized and disorder everywhere prevails; and surrender is hourly expected. The Crown Prince has won another victory in a great battle before Chalons. The Prussians are victorious everywhere, and the French defeat is complete.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—At the battle of Gravalotte the losses of the Prussians greatly exceeded the French, the former losing 400,000 on Thursday alone, Steinmetz's whole corps being literally cut to pieces, and his magnificent cavalry no longer exists. A Paris correspondent says of the situation:

"I believe that the incessant combats of the last seven days have been favorable to us, but that they have not brought about decisive results. One fact is certain—that the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia continues its march on Paris. Yesterday it was at Vitry Le Francais, and it we may believe the report that has reached the Corps Legislatif, it has the appearance of moving to turn the camp at Chalons and fall upon the Capital." The Emperor and McMahon are at Chalons. The armament of the National Guard is complete. Yesterday more than 50,000 guns were distributed, and M. Chevreau declared to the Chambers that in a few days 100,000 National Guards would be under arms. Grain is arriving in great quantities. The city is provisioned for more than eight months. All this certainly indicates that if we are threatened with a siege we are certainly prepared to sustain it. The people of Paris are in excellent spirits, and full of patriotism.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—President Grant to-day issued a proclamation enjoining the observance of strict neutrality on the part of American citizens.—Gold quiet. Exchange 109 1-8.

LONDON, 22.—All reliable advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are seeking to surround Bazine and prevent re-inforcements from Paris from joining him. A despatch from Meziers dated to-day, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battle was fearful, more than 40,000 wounded remained on the battle field without assistance.

The English Government is in constant communication with the great powers on the demands made by Prussia for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. A Cabinet Minister said to-day that these demands meant a European war, as neither England nor Russia dared for a moment to accede to them.

Italy is putting an army on a war footing, and a special envoy is expected at once in London.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Nothing further has been received from the front. The confidence in the ultimate success of the Military movements now in progress is increasing here. Gold which a few days ago was selling at a premium of 50 per cent is now quoted at 1 1-2 per cent. At the Ministry of the Interior to-night it was announced that no definite news would be received from the army for some days to come, it being withheld for prudent reasons.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A special Paris despatch says that the armies of King William and Steinmetz are reported to be too severely crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out on high authority that Bazine was reinforced on Sunday from Chalons, for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory, when he will march on the army of the Crown Prince and rescue Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs that Bazine has succeeded in cutting through the Prussian line and retreating on Montmedy by way of Anderm and Longujon Count Palikao stated to the Corps Lugislatif yesterday that he was in receipt of good news from Marshal Bazaine, and that the confidence of the Government in that officer was not in the least impaired The French loan of 750,000,000 francs has been more than taken.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The following has just been received from Alexandria:" The Prussian frigate "Hertha," 28 guns, has been captured by the French. No particulars."

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Gold 116.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—La Presse extra makes the following statement: "We are now at liberty to make known the fact that McMahon has joined Bazine with a great number of troops. Bazine has not abandoned his strong position near Metz. McMahon moved north, and France is saved. By way of Rheims, Meziers and Montmedy, McMahon has reached a position where he can enter upon the decisive struggle." Le Public says: "A full confirmation of the good news from the army was received to-day."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Junction of McMahon and Bazaine is confirmed to-night from various sources.

Unreliable authorities state that Steinmetz and Frederick Charles lost over 100,000 men, leaving them no more than 150,000 to the line from the frontier to Metz The feeling in Berlin is of undeniable horror and depression. The war threatens to last, and already the flower of North Germany is decimated. The railways are taken with up wounded so as to delay the movement of reinforcements. Boat service is organizing on the Rhine for the wounded, and three steamers are already converted into floating hospitals. The amphitheatre and Episcopal Palace at Treves has been taken for hospitals.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The following despatch from Paris contains the very latest intelligence from the seat of war. Metz is entirely isolated. The Prussians are strong in the west in that vicinity. General Failly who was in command at Chalons is still there, but by a new disposition is suspended. General McMahon is strongly posted on the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at Mouzon, Sedan, Mezieres, Verdun, and Rheims. He has about 17,000 men under his command, well supplied with food, ammunition and artillery. Sharp shooters are hastening to Chalons. It is said Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, will soon invite the Orleans Princes to aid in the def