**TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.**

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# The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, in Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

THERE can be no doubt but that the meeting, called to consider the question of "Water Supply," in the Institute, on the evening of the 21st inst., and to which we briefly alluded last week, was in every sense an unsatisfactory one. It might reasonably have been supposed that the consideration of a question of such vital importance to the present and future interests of the town, one in which every rate-payer is alike interested, would have drawn out a very general attendance of our citizens; but instead of such being the case, at the opening of the meeting not more than 70 persons were present, and no time during the evening did the number amount to over 150. The meeting was unsatisfactory, then, in this respect. Again the determination having been arrived at by our Town Council to call the rate-payers together to discuss the question, the Mayor, or Town Clerk, or some member of the Committee of the Town Council who had reported to that body on the subject, should have been prepared to lay before the meeting all the facts and figures, bearing on each of the various proposed plans for protecting the town against fire, that had been developed in their examination of the subject.—Not only should the gross amounts have been submitted, but the minor details as well. This was not the case, and therefore a damper was thrown upon the meeting at the outset, and those attending it felt there was nothing before them to discuss. A great many persons, the majority, perhaps, present, had given no thought to the matter, had formed no opinion, and attended the meeting for the express purpose of hearing an explanation of the various schemes proposed, and thus becoming enabled, when called upon, to vote intelligently on the question, but such were forced to return in almost as complete ignorance of the propositions as they had come.

The Mayor presided, and in opening the meeting briefly stated that a Committee had been appointed by the Town Council to enquire into the question of supplying the town with water; that said committee had reported to the Council, but that no action had been taken by the Board thereon, the Council deeming it wise in view of the importance of the subject, and the expense involved, to call the rate-payers together in order to a full and general consideration of the question.—He then read the report of the committee, which was published in the SENTINEL on the 2nd inst. The report, as our readers will recollect, states that the committee are of opinion that, under the Waterouse system, water could be introduced into the town for $25,000, and that the annual working expenses would amount to $1100. They propose to issue debentures for $30,000, redeemable in 40 years, bearing 7 per cent interest; these debentures, it is supposed, would sell at 90 per cent., thus realizing $27,000; the interest on the debentures would amount to $2,100, which amount added to the yearly expences, $1,100, would give $3,200, the amount of yearly tax that would be entailed by the introduction of this system. The Mayor also read a report from the same committee, in which after detailing the cost and annual expences of the Fredericton Steam Fire Engine, they say:—

"The Committee estimate the cost as follows, *i. e.*, Price of engine at the Amoskeag Works, $4,000 Amer. Cur.; taking this at 90 cts., the present rate at which American money is selling, would be in

| | |
|---|---|
| currency | $3600 00 |
| Freight and insurance, say | 250 00 |
| | $3850 00 |
| 1000 feet hose at $1.25, $1250, freight, &c., $25, | 1275 00 |
| | $5125 00 |
| This amount at 10 per ct. would foot up us an annual expense to the Town, | $512 50 |
| To this must be added the annual cost of working the engine, say | 400 00 |
| Making in all | $912 50 |

which would be the actual expense to the Town per year."

It is not necessary that we should report the sayings of the several speakers. Suffice it to say that Messrs. Wm. Lindsay, E. J. Smith and Col. Baird, (the latter apparently being the only gentleman present prepared to discuss the question from any positive data) advocated the expediency of, and necessity for, at once procuring a Steam Engine; which opinion seemed to be very generally endorsed by the rate-payers present. Mr. R. A. Hay was willing to be taxed $10 or $20 yearly, if insurance against fire could be guaranteed thereby, but did not think either of the schemes proposed would meet the requirements. The Chairman, if we understood him aright, was fearful that either plan proposed was too expensive for adoption. Mr. J. Watts hoped no hasty conclusion would be arrived at; and thought the Waterouse system entitled to more consideration than it had received at the hands of the meeting.

We regret exceedingly that there was not a larger number at the meeting, and that a greater proportion of those who did attend did not express their views.—We may just here enter our protest against the rule being adopted at public gatherings of the kind alluded to, of forcing those who speak to step up upon the platform. This rule is an admirable one to prevent free discussion. Plenty of gentlemen who can express themselves freely and intelligently standing in their place, on the floors of a hall, surrounded by their fellows, have not the confidence and coolness requisite to enable them to stand on a platform—isolated as it were—and express themselves in a free and easy manner. What is desired at such meetings is a very general expression of opinion, and this can be obtained only by conducting them with as little form and ceremony as is consistent with quiet and good order.

A correspondent from Bath, under date of the 22nd inst., sends us the following account of a painful accident which recently occurred there:—

On Wednesday, the 20th inst., as Richard Sutton and a man named McCormick was shingling a barn, the staging gave way, and they were both precipitated to the ground, a distance of 35 feet. Strange to say, McCormick sustained no injury. Mr. Sutton helped to repair the staging, and then took to his bed; he complains severely of his breast, and cannot turn from one side to the other, still it is hoped that his recovery is not doubtful. Mr. Sutton is well known along this river both as a mechanic and a school teacher, and always gave entire satisfaction in either capacity in which he was employed; his kind, pleasing temper, his love of justice and amiable qualities, has rendered him the favorite of all parties. Mr. Sutton is a very industrious man, and his loss would be severely felt in this neighborhood.

## CARLETON CIRCUIT COURT.

This Court opened on Tuesday last, Judge Fisher presiding. Atty General King, and W. H. Needham, Esq., were present. There were only two civil causes entered for trial, a less number, we are told, than ever before known in the history of this Court. In his address to the Grand Jury, commenting upon the case for indecent assault which would come under their examination, His Honor expressed surprise that the accused had not been sent to the County Court for trial, and reminded the Magistrates that the County Court was the proper tribunal before which to send criminals charged with the commission of minor offences; only those guilty of crimes of a very grave nature should be sent up to the Circuit Court. His Honor referred briefly to the marked improvements that had been made in the County since he first visited it, giving evidence that in Carleton, as elsewhere in the province, our country was keeping pace with the rest of the world, in the developement of all those features which constitute a country great.

The following address was presented by the Grand Jury:—

*To His Honor, Charles Fisher, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province:*

HONORED SIR,—

We, the Grand Jury of the County of Carleton, upon this your first visit to our County in a judicial capacity, beg to tender you our most sincere congratulations upon your appointment to the honorable position of a Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, a Court which has always commanded the respect and confidence of the people.

We regard your appointment as a just recognition of the distinguished services rendered by you to the country in your long career as a public man, marked as it has been by honest industry and consistency of purpose; and we feel gratified that you have lived to see the great principles of Government for which you so long contended, fully established, and the people enjoying under them peace and prosperity.

We do not forget the interest you have always manifested in the affairs of this country, and the many advantages we have derived therefrom, and we trust that you may long live to enjoy the high position you now occupy, the duties of which we feel assured, from your abilities and integrity, you will discharge to the satisfaction of the people at large.

(Signed) JAS. H. JACQUES,
Foreman.

Carleton County Grand Jury Room, Sept. 25, 1870.

CIVIL DOCKET.

Wm. Garrison *vs* L. R. Harding. Action of trespass for false imprisonment. J. C. Winslow and L. P. Fisher, Plaintiff's Attorneys; Geo. Connell and W. H. Needham Defendant's Attorneys.—Verdict for Plaintiff, $25.

Geo. Connell *vs* Dickinson. Action of ejectment. This was an old case which had been tried before, and in which Judge Fisher had once been counsel; he therefore declined trying it.

The only Criminal cause was the Queen *vs.* James Phillips. Indecent assault.—The Grand Jury found a true bill, but the accused was not forthcoming for trial.

Court adjourned on Thursday, at 5 p. m.

THERE was no business to come before Victoria County Circuit Court last week, which speaks well for that County. The Grand Jury presented His Honor, Judge Fisher, with the following address:—

*To His Honor, Judge Fisher:*

We, the Grand Inquest of the County of Victoria, take this the earliest opportunity of congratulating your Honor upon your appointment to the Bench of this Province.

We rejoice that as one after another the Judges of our land pass away, other men are found fitted by their high talents and untarnished reputation to take their places.

During your Honor's long and successful political career, the people of this County ever regarded you as the friend of progress and reform, and they believe that much of the prosperity and freedom we now enjoy in this Province, is due to your manly exertions.

The people will not soon forget how in the great struggle for responsible Government your Honor, though among the youngest of our public men, came nobly to the front and gave battle to the opponents of free government until they were forced to yield.

We trust that your Honor may be long spared to fill the position you have attained, and that yourself, Mrs. Fisher and family, may enjoy the utmost happiness and prosperity.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLIFFORD,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Grand Falls, September 20th, 1871.

HAVING written as we have, in former issues, with respect to our convictions concerning the adaptability of the "Waterouse System," for supplying towns like Woodstock with a supply of water, and protection against fire, we deem it but due to ourselves to correct a false impression that may be abroad on account of a statement made by Mayor Fisher at the meeting of rate-payers, held last week.—Mr. Fisher there stated that in a conversation with Mr. Waterouse, that gentleman in reply to the direct question, "under your system, can a stream of water be thrown to the top of the Cable House?" answered without hesitation "No!" The Mayor now says he should have qualified his utterance, by stating that when Mr. Waterouse made this answer, he was only referring to the force of the water from the reservoir, unassisted by the power of the engine; and that he should have added that Mr. Waterouse further said, "put the engine to work, and I can throw two streams over the Cable or any other building in town." Quite a difference, it will readily be perceived. Such a misstatement might in some cases work incalculable harm, although made, as in the present instance, quite unintentionally.

GOVERNOR PERHAM, of Maine, and lady, Hon. Parker Burleigh, Land Agent of the same State, and Hon. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, Me., accompanied by Messrs. Woodbury and Carey, of Houlton, were in Town on Saturday last. The Governor and party visited the orchard of Mayor Fisher, an inspection of which, and of specimens of the fruit grown, seemed to afford them very much satisfaction.

ONE who was there informs us that a very pleasant time was enjoyed by those who participated in the picnic at Bennett's Grove, Lower Wakefield, on the 21st inst. The viands were generously provided and amply discussed; various kinds of amusements were indulged in, and speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. D. J. Holder, and Dr. Reynolds.

IT is rumored that the United States Government has determined to urge upon Congress the necessity of allowing salt, lumber, and coal to be admitted into the State from the Dominion free.—While not going far enough, this is a material modification of the terms of the Washington Treaty, and will go far towards making our people look upon the Treaty much more favorably than heretofore.

THE Steamer Tobique has not been condemned, as erroneously stated; so far from that, a recent official investigation pronounced her in every way sound.—She will be on the route again this fall, should the water permit.

THE late Chief Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Bennett, has accepted the position in the High School, St. John, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hutchison, and has already entered upon its duties.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The children of the Wesleyan Sabbath School, Jacksonville, acquitted themselves most admirably in a public exhibition given in their meeting house, on Thursday evening last. The programme consisted of Dialogues, Recitations and Singing, in all of which the scholars evinced a very commendable degree of tact and talent. Rev. E. B. Moors acted as master of ceremonies, and Mrs. Moore presided at the melodeon. Mr. James Simonson is superintendent of the above school, and he certainly must feel proud of the manner in which his pupils conducted themselves on the occasion referred to. Brief remarks were made by Revds. E. B. Moore, Geo. Howard and B. N. Hughes, and by Mr. Jas. Watts. The proceeds go towards purchasing a library for the Sunday School.

WE were unable to attend, and have heard nothing concerning the Tea Meeting at Victoria Corner this week. Probably shall have an account of it for next issue.

A RUMOR is afloat that our present Volunteer Militia service is to be abandoned, and, instead thereof, a compulsory service established. Whatever opinion may be entertained regarding the last proposition, there can be no doubt that under the present system vast sums of money are expended, for which the country receives but little practical benefit.

THE last rail has been laid on Western Extension from St. John to Bangor.—The road will be open for traffic on the 16th, and the grand opening ceremonies take place on the 18th October.

WE are requested to state that Mr. C. W. S. Barker will speak, by special request, on Temperance, in the Methodist Meeting House, Upper Kent, on Saturday, October 7th.

WE are requested to announce that Mr. Alex. Russell will address a Bible Society meeting, in the Baptist Meeting House, 4th tier Jacksontown, on Tuesday evening, October 3rd.

REMEMBER the sports at the Park on Wednesday next. We understand there is to be quite a large entry of horses for the races, both from home and abroad, and, doubtless, some of the contests will be very exciting.

DURING the past ten days we have had heavy rain and thunder storms, accompanied by unusally high winds.

SLAVIN, the escaped convict, was recaptured at Vanceboro, Maine, on Friday of last week. After the necessary steps in order to his extradition are completed, he will be returned to his old quarters in the Penitentiary.

ON the 22nd inst., the Windsor, N. S., Academy was entirely destroyed by fire. The contents were saved.

THE Town Hay Scales, on the North side of the Creek, were sold at auction on Monday last, Mr. Samuel Smith (of Smith Bros.) being the purchaser, for $49. We are glad the scales have fallen into such good hands.

THE Toronto Macdonald testimonial fund amounts to nearly $70,000.

IN the Saguenay district, Quebec, recent frosts did much damage to the standing crops.

THE report of Earl Derby's death, is, we are glad to state, unfounded.

## Communicated.

### OUR WANDERING CORRESPONDENT

DEAR EDITOR,—After coming from the "Big Trees" and Yo-Semite, I spent a few days in San Francisco and Sacramento, and on the 6th of June, at 2 p. m., with a number of friends with whom I had made the trip to Yo-Semite, took the cars on the Central Pacific R.R. bound East. We had a Pullman Palace Car. Our party consisted of Dr. Stevens and wife, of Mich.; Miss Upham, of Mass.; Miss Huight, of San Francisco (niece of the present Gov.); Mr. Nordhoff (assistant Editor N. Y. *Evening Post*) and wife; Dr. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, Sec. of the American Medical Association, and a number of others who were in the valley with us.

At 5 p. m. we were at Colfax for supper, (dinner on this coast); we had now left the valley and were climbing up the Sierra. To each train an observation car is attached, affording a splendid view of the scenery along the road, which is the wildest and grandest, I suppose, to be seen from a railway car in any part of the world.

At Cape Horn, the road is built round a rocky point, the American river rolling along over 2,000 feet beneath us; for miles we follow up the Canon of this river. Blue Canon is another place equally as wild and grand as Cape Horn. The timid ones look over the side of the car and shudder and step back, but we who had ridden down the mountain side into Yo-Semite could look down without a tremor; Cape Horn, Blue Canon, &c., appeared tame when compared with El. Capitan, Clouds Rest, and Inspiration Point.

About sun down we passed Gold Run and Dutch Flat, where, for miles, the sides of the mountain have been washed away by Hydraulic mining, in many places a hundred feet in depth.

At dark we were at the summit of the Sierras and on the down grade; passed Donner Lake, a perfect little gem, in the very summit of the mountain. The next day we sang and visited from one section to another like one family, till 4 p.m., when we arrived at Elko, my place of destination. Oh! how lonely I felt when the good-byes were said and the train moved away and left me alone; the friends I had spent so many pleasant days with would soon be at home with dear ones, and I would be among strangers!

From Elko I went to Palisade and took stage for Hamilton, White Pine, 120 miles distant.

There were 14 of us in a Concord Coach, drawn by 6 fine horses; five outside; the other four were old Californians, and each had a bottle of whiskey, and I was regaled with the fumes of whiskey and tobacco and stories of killing, &c.

The evening was a lovely one; our way lay through a valley bounded on the north and south by mountain ranges, as the sun went down and the shadows of the mountain peaks were flung out over the valley, the little stream murmuring along so quietly, and everything so peaceful, I could not help humming to myself the words of the beautiful old hymn,

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

I did not feel like talking just then, and especially to those fellows, but the one beside me, who had the hiccups, would every now and then punch me in the side and say, Mr., take a drink? and then commence telling of his adventures and fights in California in early times. Every one drinks in this country; the curse of whiskey is over all the land—on the mountain tops and in the beautiful valleys, in the cars, steamboats, and stage coaches.

That night at 9 I got off at a small mining camp called Mineral Hill; it was discovered about 18 months ago by 4 miners who were dead broke; they sold it for $450,000; in a short time it was again sold for $1,100,000, and about one month since for $2,000,000.

The next day I spent in the mines and met there Hamilton McKane, of Florenceville, and James Turney, of Indiantown, two fine healthy looking fellows; as soon as their work was done, we met and walked and talked of home and our adventures since leaving till 10, when I said good-bye, feeling as though I had left old friends; 'tis wonderful how soon we become attached to our countrymen when we meet them so far away and in such lonely places; though we may never have seen or heard of them before, a few hours makes us feel like old friends, and if needs be, as they say in this country, we would go our pile on them. On the stage I met my old friend and former partner, J. N. Reed. We had travelled together in Kansas, five years ago, and in Colorado, and crossed the continent together; had last heard of him in Florida. He was on his way to Oregon and saw my name at Palisade; learned I had gone to White Pine, and was on his way to see me. We kept the passengers awake the rest of the night going over our rambles since we parted.

In the morning we got off at Eureka, a mining town about which I will tell you anon. The next a. m., we again took stage for Hamilton, 40 miles. The roads alas for Nevada are horrible, especially in summer; it is just like riding through a bed of ashes, and when the wind is blowing the same direction you are travelling, you are enveloped in a cloud of white alkali dust, fine as flour, which penetrates everywhere; your nose and throat are always sore.

The stage that morning was crowded, and Reed and I had to mount the hurricane deck; in a little while my hat blew off, and I had to dismount to get it; when I came back the fellow sitting beside the driver said, what the h—l did you sit on your hat and it on your head; he said, you ought to have more sense than to sit on a man's hat; I said, a man should have more sense than to put his hat in such a place. He threw it out in the Sage brush, and a month after I saw a Shoshone Indian wearing it. It was a very fine plug, the very latest style, and he had carried it all the way from San Francisco; he was a Jew lawyer; very pompous; and swore all the rest of the way about his loss, much to the amusement of the passengers.

When we started, I noticed a woman inside the coach with four children, and said to Reed, I am glad we are not in with all those children; did not notice them again till within five miles of Hamilton; we were changing horses at a station on mountain side; I had got off to get a drink, when, passing the stage, I said to the lady, it must be very dusty in there, madam? She said you might know that without asking. It took me down a notch to be answered in such a manner, and I said to Reed that woman must be from Missouri or Arkansas, and I think I have seen her there, her voice sounds very familiar; a gentleman standing by said she is just from N. B., so the laugh was on me again. I went back to the stage and said, Madam, are you from N. B.? She said, yes, left 14 days ago. I said, are you Mary Ann Bell? She answered, I was before I had all of these young ones;—who are you? I said, don't you know me? She said, no; but your voice sounds mighty familiar. Don't you know H—— S——? My Lord! she said, your whiskers are so long and you are so dusty that your own mother would not know you. She said, do you remember the time you read the funeral service over C—— McK—— boy?

We had both changed very much since we last met in the old Mill House, at Eel River, 12 years before, where she lived a year or more. It made me feel a little sad to think the years were leaving their traces upon me so plainly that my friends failed to recognize me; but such is life.

It seemed strange to meet her away out in the mountains of Nevada. Last December I met her sister at a tea meeting in Victoria, B. C. H. S.

Salt Lake City, Utah, September, 1871.

We are compelled to withhold the remainder of above letter till next issue.—ED. SEN.

## EDITORIAL ITEMS

A street car dummy is to be tried in Detroit next week. The car is so arranged that the engine consumes its own smoke and steam, and moves along the street noiselessly and smoothly. The cost of running it is four-fifths less than by horse power. $1 per day will keep it in fuel, and two men can run it. It is so arranged that the engine only occupies surplus room under the floor of the car, it being somewhat higher than ordinary cars.

Mosquitoes have made their appearance in London, as they have done for a brief space in August during each of the last five or six years.

Striped, speckled and coloured stockings have taken the place of white, and are worn to match the color of the dress.

Eight men met with a horrible death by being buried alive in a sewer they were excavating in Indianapolis, yesterday. The earth caved in on them, and smothered or crushed them to death.

A drayman at Cincinnati carried a box up to the fourth story of a building, while the stranger for whom he did the service, took charge of his horse and dray loaded with $1,000 worth of dry goods. When he came down the dray and goods were missing and so was the stranger. The box which the drayman carried upstairs contained nothing but sand.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—A HEAVY MONTH'S WORK.—At the St. John Custom House there was collected for Customs Duties, for September, up to Saturday evening, $130,000. This is in excess of the amount for the whole month of September of last year, which was $128,000. The total collections for September, 1871,—especially in case of the *Lady Darling's* arrival,—will probably be the largest ever known in a single month.—*Telegraph.*

Mr. R. Kaye of Salisbury, a defeated candidate in the late election for the County of Westmorland to fill the place in the local legislature rendered vacant by the unseating of Mr. D. L. Hanington, has petitioned under the Election Act of 1869 against the return of Mr. Hanington. Mr. Kaye claims that the election is void, Mr. Hanington being ineligible as a candidate for a seat in the present House of Assembly. The petitioner and two sureties have entered into recognisance, as required by law, before Judge Botsford, and the petition will be tried before a Judge of the Supreme Court.—*Telegraph.*

France produced silk and silk mixed goods to the value of $240,000,000 in the year previous to the war, having had upwards of 28,000,000 looms in operation.

Two small boys playing in a grain elevator in Michigan, recently, fell into one of the bins, and were smothered in the grain before they could be rescued.

THE JOYS OF HOME.—In the struggle for comfort and the means of supplying the wants of our selves and families the maintenance of good health becomes an urgent necessity. When colds refuse to depart under judicious nursing, when coughs distress alarmingly, Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam should always be resorted to as the safest remedy. No one should permit any cough to continue when it can be so easily rectified by this reliable anodyne expectorant; one day's delay may bring bitter cause to rue that slight neglect. There can arise no danger from taking this balsam, and no difficulty in administering it even to young and delicate children.

Nervous Debility, Acidity, Nausea, and all Dyspeptic indications may be speedily removed by Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-bilious Pills. The constantly increasing demand for these Pills proves their power over disease, and its estimation by the public. For weakness of the stomach, diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid as these pills, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment is prepared by a physician of regular standing, and who is in the habit of using it in his extensive practice. It cannot be too highly commended for the favorable influence it exercises over all outward pains. In all sprains, rigidity of the cords and muscles, the stimulating properties of this Liniment renders it efficacious, as it ultimately leaves the sufferer in the highest health.

Professor Clark has received the unqualified commendation of coadjutors in the medical colleges of both continents, and his Derby Condition Powders have been recommended over and over again by the professors in those colleges to the confidence of the public—an honor no similar preparation ever received. Yet nothing short of unmistakeable benefits conferred could originate and maintain the reputation they enjoy among the various Jockey Clubs in Great Britain, and farmers, lumberers, &c., in this dominion.

HEED THE WARNING.—Does it not appal the strongest mind to think upon the sad results caused by neglected colds! Then why delay? What excuse can be offered when the timely warning is sounded in your ears? When the danger is pointed out, why not avoid it? Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam has been used with success in so many cases that its virtues do not admit of a doubt. One bottle will convince the most incredulous that we are not exaggerating the merits of this preparation—that we are in fact falling short of the eulogies bestowed upon it by the thousands who have been cured by it.

Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, King's Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been affected on his daughter, by the use of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the receipe, will say that "Parson's Purgative Pills," possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.

FOUND AT LAST.—A remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

An English society of naturalists has offered £50 for a white fox.

An International exhibition is to be held in Peru in December next. It is the first affair of the kind ever held in South America. The Chief prizes, open for competition to all nations, are two gold medals, valued at £200 and £100, respectively.

Mr. Oldermann and two other Swedes are about building a distillery on the Portash, about half way from the Aroostook to Grand Falls. If they succeed in procuring the necessary bondsmen, they propose to expend some $2,000 in buildings and machinery this fall.—*Farmer.*

A singular accident happened at Grace Church, New Haven, on a recent evening.—Soon after the service began the gas nearly went out. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Leek, asked the congregation to keep quiet, and, having procured a light, he proceeded with the service. Suddenly, as he was reading the words "The Lord shall light my candle, He shall cast my darkness away," the gas resumed its usual flow, again lighting up the church.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. JOHN.

About a quarter to 1 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire came from box 2, and immediately afterwards flames were seen to arise from the large block of wooden buildings and barns between Union Street and King Square. The erections being all dry wooden fire traps, joined together, without any separating space anywhere, the fire spread with great rapidity; and, although all the engines were speedily on the ground and at work, with an abundant supply of water, the fire extended from barn to barn, and from house to house until the whole centre of the block was one solid mass of flame, rising to heaven, and roaring angrily through the stiff breeze which blew from the West. In about half an hour the scene presented was a grand and awful one, the savage flames creeping slowly but surely from building to building, leaping high in the air, and whirling around the Park Hotel and the St. Stephen Hall, brick buildings which well resisted the attacks; the thousands of people assembled and struggling through the flames to save whatever of furniture or stock could be saved; dismay, destruction and confusion everywhere; horses, carriages, household furniture, bedding, groceries, liquors, crammed together on the street and of King Square in terrible confusion. In less than an hour buildings covering at least two acres of ground were on fire, extending from Union street in the north to King Square in the south, and westwardly to Charlotte street; and the flames threatening to cross Union street and swallow up the old wooden fire-traps on the northern side of the street. The firemen, however, worked nobly, and kept the fire confined to the first block, and even saved some of the buildings in that block, although at one time it seemed impossible. As to the origin of the fire we have only one statement.

Mr. B. McCrossin, in rear of whose place the fire first occurred, says that between 12 and 1 o'clock he was awakened by the cry of fire. Rushing out he found the barn in which flock mattresses are manufactured on fire.—The smell of burning rags was very bad, and showed what was on fire. Mr. McCrossin at once directed a hose which he had on the fire, but his efforts were unavailing, and even when the engines came along the fire could not be put down. On King Square, the following buildings have been destroyed:

The three-story wooden house, owned by G. Rix Price. The shop was occupied as a general provision store by Mr. J. Whiting; upstairs Mr. J. F. Thompson kept the Fountain House. Next was the two-story wooden house, owned by Messrs. Robinson and Flood, and occupied by Mr. Finlay as a grain store, and as a stable by Mr. Flood. The next building was a brick house, the property of Trinity Church, but leased to Mr. J. Crawford, who resided up stairs. The two shops were occupied by Mr. B. McCrossin and Mr. A. Mundee—the latter keeping a tavern, the former a grocery store. Mr. McCrossin is slightly insured but will sustain heavy loss. The small brick building formerly occupied as the National School, was the next house. The shop in it was occupied as a tavern by Mr. James Jones; Mr. Hamm also had an office in it. Mr. Hamm's stable in the rear was also destroyed. The building belonged to Trinity Church, and was leased by Mr. Crawford. A boarding house was kept by Mr. Brown up stairs. Crawford's Hotel, leased by Mr. Gillis from Mr. Crawford, also the property of Trinity Church, and was leased by Mr. Crawford, who occupied the shop. Between this and the next building there was a stable kept by Mr. Duncan. It was destroyed. Flaglor's Hotel was leased to Coun. Flaglor by Mr. Crawford, who leased it from Trinity Church. George Scribner, James Sweeny, and James H. Lester occupied shops in the building. The only other building destroyed on the Square was that occupied by James Sheehan as a tavern and dwelling house, and belonging to the Stevenson estate. The Park Hotel building was damaged. Messrs. Moore & Purves, shopkeepers, had their stock destroyed.

On Charlotte street the following houses were consumed:—Building belonging to Stevenson estate, entirely occupied by C. L. Price as a general store and warehouse.—Building owned and occupied entirely by B. Price as store and dwelling house. Archibald Sinclair's house, shop and warehouse.—Provincial Hotel kept by J. H. Wilson; shop belonging to Titus & McDonald; building owned by Archibald Sinclair. The New Brunswick Hotel building was the only other one consumed on Charlotte street. The hotel was kept by J. K. Campbell; E. Farren had a saddlery shop, and D. E. Leach had a barroom in the building. It was owned by D. J. McLauchlan, and was leased by Mr. Smith who would take possession next May.

On Union Street, commencing at the eastern end, the following buildings were destoyed:—Dwelling house owned and occupied by Elisha Broad. Union Hotel—four-story building—owned by Captain McLean, occupied by Case & Carpenter. Alongside of Mr. Broad's house was a dwelling, also a portion of the hotel. It was partly occupied by Mrs. Parker, and in it was situated the dining room of the hotel. In the building was a bar room kept by a man named McKelvey, and a saddlery establishment belonging to Mr. McGuinness. Next to the hotel was another wooden house, owned by D. J. McLauchlan, occupied by T. O'Connor as a grocery store; Andrew Johnson, tailoring establishment, Mrs. Barker as a residence, and some other tenants. Thomas McAfee lost two houses—one front and one rear. The front building was occupied by W. Douglas as a liquor store another party kept a meat shop, and tenants lived in the flats above. The buildings in the rear was also occupied by tenants. The last building was a three-story wooden house, in which there were two shops—a meat store, kept by John Hopkins, and a saddlery establishment owned by John Masson. The Carleton House, (a boarding house,) was kept above the shops by Mr. Ganter. Hon. T. R. Jones owned the property.

This completes the list of the buildings destroyed, and it is as correct as it can possibly be, at the present time. The majority of the store-keepers, tenants, etc., lost a great deal of their goods, which to-day are strewn around in all directions. The streets are almost impassible at some points, where goods have been scattered, and men and horses are busily employed removing the encumbrances. The probable total value of property destroyed is between $75,000 and $100,000. Fortunately, although there were many narrow escapes, no person was injured. The scene of confusion around and in the vicinity of the conflagration to-day was one such as St. John has not witnessed for many years.—*Globe.*

## AMONG THE RED MEN.

The correspondent of the *N. Y. World* writes as follows, concerning the treaty lately concluded with the Indians by Governor Archibald in Manitoba:

Within the last two weeks I have witnessed a fresh and striking illustration of the manner in which the great queen mother deals with her red and roaming subjects, by which they yield peaceful allegiance to her rule, and become on the average orderly and respectable, though not always settled, instead of the sanguinary savages who rob and murder on our western frontiers, inspired to attempt a mad revenge by the cruelties of Sheridan and the wickedness of plundering officials. The purchase of the Hudson Bay Company's territory, and the extension of Dominion authority over all the land north of the United States stretching from the great lake to the Pacific, with the creation of the new Province of Manitoba, rendering it necessary that a full and satisfactory arrangement should be made with the Indians, various tribes of whom inhabit different portions of the country. In order that their claims might be fairly heard and their reserves apportioned it was decided to hold a grand pow wow at Fort Garry, to which the tribes were invited to send deputations. They heartily responded; and having bright recollections of the good times in way of feasting, and the numerous presents resulting from a "talk" with the representatives of the great queen, came down from far off lodge and distant prairie in large and expectant numbers. The English parties to the negotiation were Mr. Simpson, the Indian Commissioner, specially appointed for the work by the Dominion government; Lieutenant Governor Archibald, who, *ex-officio* has jurisdiction over the extensive tracts not included in the province; several members of the Manitoban government, whose knowledge of Indian character and languages made their assistance desirable; the interpreters, reporters, correspondents, and a large number of spectators. Altogether there must have been fully a thousand persons present continually during the negotiations, which lasted six days.

The kindly, fostering generous policy pursued by the great Queen Mother towards her red subjects has caused her name to be regarded by those wild men with affectionate reverence and loyalty; her decrees are obeyed honestly, and her promises accepted implicitly and instead of continual murder, rapine, and plunder—instead of war in which vast treasure and precious blood, is expended, and no glory won—the tribes live in peace with their pale-faced brethern, conscious that any injustice done them will be rectified under the mild and motherly sway of Victoria the Good.

## ESCAPE OF STATE PRISON CONVICTS.

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 19.

The following particulars of the escape of the convicts from the State Prison at Carson, Nevada, have been received. Volney E. Robbins was locking in the prisoners when one of them knocked him down with a bottle and dragged him into a cell just as the other prisoners rushed on him. The band then cut a hole through the wall into the apparatment occupied by the wife and daughter of the Lieutenant Governor, Denver, and entered before an alarm was given. The prisoners were all armed with slungshots and steel bars. Denver met them and fired his revolver at Frank Clifford, a horse thief serving a term of ten years, and who appeared to be the leader of the gang. Clifford was hit and stunned. The Lieutenant Governor was soon knocked down, his skull fractured, and shot through the hip with his own revolver by Robert Dedham, a prisoner under sentence for life. Alonzo Evart was accompanying Denver, and as the latter fell, seized a chair and fought like a tiger, knocking down five prisoners, one over the balustrades and down stairs. Evart was himself eventually knocked down and left for dead, but only slightly injured. Wounded as he was, Clifford made his way down stairs and followed the crowd who at once seized the armory of prison office, clothing, ammunition, &c. Mat Pixley, one of the proprietors of the Warm Spring hotel, hearing the firing, seized a six shooter, and in company with a man named Perasash and Pixley rushed into the prison yard to assist the officers. The convicts were still inside the guard room firing through the main door of the building. Isaac Newhouse and Perasash and Pixley rushed up to a window and commenced firing on the prisoners inside, when Charles Jones, a young man from White Pine, under sentence for ten years, fired at them through the window and the ball carried away two panes of glass and struck Pixley just below the left eye passing through the head, and killing him instantly.

Twenty-nine prisoners made their escape, carrying off their wounded, and are still at large. The guards were all wounded seriously.

## THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

The Canadian Dominion is a connection of great commercial as well as social importance to this country. This will be more readily apparent from the statement that it contains an area of 3,049,140 square miles in extent, or nearly half as large as the vast Russian Empire. The soil and products of so immense a territory are necessarily diversified and varied; but on the whole they are valuable as well as numerous. Generally speaking, the soil, when cleared of the magnificent trees by which it is frequently encumbered, proves rich, and yields heavy crops. It is prolific in mineral wealth, and the resources of the country are being developed with a rapid and steady progress. The Dominion is thus spoken of by Mr. Charles Marshal, a recent authority on the subject:

"The old-settled, contented, industrious French-speaking province of Quebec contains more square miles than France. The English-speaking, energetic province of Ontario counts more square miles than Great Britain and Ireland. New Brunswick has a greater than Holland and Belgium combined. Nova Scotia exceeds Switzerland in size. British Columbia surpasses in extent the whole of the North German Confederation, giving in the South German States to boot. The newly added Far West is vaster than all Russia in Europe, counting in, and counting twice over, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Faro, and Iceland."

So much for mere territorial magnitude—the vast range which abounds in gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and lime; it also yields petroleum and other mineral oils in great abundance. Agriculture yields a profitable return for industry. The Canadian Dominion is manifestly destined to be one of the great Maritime Powers of the world; and within a short time a line of railway from ocean to ocean across British territory, shorter than the United States Pacific Railway, and much easier of construction, will provide direct communication between Europe and Asia, and form the quickest route to China. The growing prosperity of such a territory is necessarily a matter of deep national concernment, while locally considered it is likewise of primary importance. This will be readily apparent from the fact that the sum of £42,893 11s. 4d. was paid in dock rates and dues by the trade of the Dominion with Liverpool in the year ended on the 25th of June, 1870, and that it is likely to be considerably augmented as the general trade of that country increases. In every point of view, then, it becomes the interest of the British commercial public to countenance and encourage the rising trade of the newly federated states of the Canadian Dominion.—*Liverpool Commercial Express.*

THE PARIS AND TYNE CREWS.—The negotiations between the backers of the Paris crew and the Tyne crew at Montreal have come to an inglorious termination. The many squirmings in which the latter have indulged to keep from making a match, whilst they would have the world to believe they were desirous of meeting our oarsmen, have at the last resulted in a clear and unmistakeable back-down. The bold and determined stand taken by the St. John backers, in their last telegram, to make a match with the Renforth crew, even though they had to pay them to enter the contest, left no room for the excuses previously made for declining, and they had to back down even from Mr. Walton's written proposal to row the St. John crew at Springfield on the 16th October, provided they were paid £100 sterling for their expenses. The whole story is briefly told in the following telegram, received on Saturday afternoon, which leaves no room to expect that a race between the crews can now be arranged:

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.

"Could not make a match. I conceded the hundred pounds, and then made Hogan stakeholder, with power to appoint referee in case crews could not agree. They then wanted articles to suit themselves, objecting to them having my approval. In fact they did not want to row, and would have crept out of it some way. I have got Walton's offer in writing."—*News.*

A BURGLARY FOILED BY A BRAVE WOMAN.—A merchant of Buffalo has been in the habit of taking large sums of money home with him the night before leaving for a neighboring town where he often goes on business. His wife frequently expostulated with him, fearing that some evil disposed person would learn of the pract