POOR COPY

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1871.

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

ABERDEEN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Any man who doubts the strength, fertility and general agricultural productions of the soil of New Brunswick, can best have these doubts removed by visiting at the proper season of the year any of the new settlements in the County of Carleton. By such a visit practical evidence can not fail to be discovered that independence waits on intelligent industry, when that industry is expended in the hard but hardy and healthy labor of making farms on soil where the hardwood forests have flourished. The result in some of these new settlements of half a score of years existence is surprising to many of us who have become acquainted with the character of our soil—it is surprising as viewed in comparison with the result of agricultural labor in other Provinces and States more noted in the annals of history—some of the results in some of these settlements were given in the little pamphlet, prepared by the writer, for the Government of the Province, and we happen to know that on the other side of the ocean and at the late Immigration Conference at Ottawa, they have been criticised as being very remarkable.

What is applicable to other districts is notably so to Glassville and the other settlements comprised in the Parish of Aberdeen, all of which contribute to and are interested in the Society named at the head of this article. Ten years ago one might travel on foot, he could travel by no other mode of locomotion, through the region which is now Glassville, Knowlesville, and beyond, in another Parish, Johnville, without discovering human habitation or evidences of human labor except that of the lumberman. To-day he may travel on very passable roads for many miles and in many directions by pleasant, tidy homesteads and well cultivated, promising farms—through all the material evidences of thrift and industry.

The Show on Wednesday of last week presented an index to the aggregate results which we have mentioned. It was a show highly creditable to the district and creditable to the County and Province.

Necessarily, from evident circumstances, limited in the extent or number of articles and animals exhibited, so far as it went it would be creditable to any community, and the roots, grain, and articles manufactured by hand, in the ladies department, we refer now not to the products of mere skill in fine arts, but to the wholesome, practical necessities, would be praised, and justly, at a similar exhibition in older and more pretentious communities.

The number of articles was not so great as on former occasions; this owing to local causes with which we are not acquainted, but, as we have intimated, good in kind, and always remembering the surroundings and circumstances of new settlements. We are not disposed to pass a private judgment upon individual articles which struck our attention and where there was so much to commend. We may say that the cloths, quilts, counterpanes, blankets and knitted work, were of an excellent quality and finish. Three shawls shown, one by Mrs. Gillin and two by Mrs. John Henderson, were very nice, particularly the latter, which were equal to anything in that line of domestic manufacture we have seen. In this department Mrs. Port showed some nice specimens of needle work. Among the cattle, where there were some very fine bulls, steers, oxen, cows, and calves, a pair of twin heifers, 3 years old, shown by Mr. Porterfield, attracted much attention. The show of sheep and lambs was pretty extensive, but perhaps not so good in quality as usual. Of horses there was not a large show, but some excellent animals were on the ground.

The number of entries were as follows: Dairy produce, 25; roots and vegetables, 84; neat cattle, 61; miscellaneous, 15; sheep, 36; grain, 49; horses, 38; domestic manufactures, 81; being 389 entries in all.

The attendance of visitors was larger than we have seen on any previous year, and the large number of Juveniles present, hearty, well clad, well behaved ones, too—not the least noticeable the very many infants in arms—proves that one great want, "the want of men and women," is likely to be supplied in that district of country, so far as home production can meet the demand.

The President, Secretary, and members generally, were assiduous in looking after the comfort of visitors from a distance, and right royally did Mrs. Hugh Miller, cater for the wants of the physical being, ably assisted by ladies of the neighborhood—in plain terms, we with many others enjoyed a most capital dinner, plum pudding and "a' that."

After the announcement of the premiums, by the Secretary, Mr. Ronalds, the President, Mr. McLauchlin, briefly addressed the assembly, and then called upon the following, who respectively responded: Hon. Chas. Connell, Mr. S. Watts, Mr. R. A. Hay.

Below is the list of the premiums awarded:—

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Best Markie Potatoes, Robert Kent; 2nd do., John McLachlan; 3rd do., Wm. Cook.—Best table potatoes, Robert Kent; 2nd do., Elisha Brooks; 3rd do., William White. Best Early Rose potatoes, Donald McIntosh; 2nd do., John Miller. Best early carrot, Geo. Brewster; 2nd do., Wm. Currie. Best long red carrot, Geo. Brewster; 2nd do., Wm. Currie. Best Swedish turnip, Hector McIntosh; best other kind turnip, Daniel Bell; 2nd do. Robert Miller. Best blood beet, Joseph Whitehouse; 2nd do., Geo. Brewster. Best turnip beet, H. H. Hobbs; 2nd do., P. W. Kenney. Best mangold wurtzel, Asa Bell. Best cabbage, P. W. Kenney; 2nd do., Daniel Bell. Best shallot onions, Alex. McDonald; 2nd do., Wm. Wilson. Best head onions, Geo. Brewster; 2nd do., Asa Bell. Best potato onions, Geo. Brewster; 2nd do., Charles Lewin. Best squash, John Miller; 2nd do., Hugh Miller. Best cucumbers, Richard Port; 2nd do., Lachlan Patterson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best apples, John Kimball; 2nd do., Wm. White. Best hops, Donald McIntosh; 2nd do., James Young. Best horse shoes, Wm. McIntosh. Best maple sugar, Jacob Perry; 2nd do., Wm. White.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best women's wear, cotton and wool cloth, Wm. Cook; 2nd do., Charles Crawford; 3rd do., Robert Miller. Best men's wear, cotton and wool cloth, J. Frost; 2nd do., Charles Crawford; 3rd do., Robert Ricker. Best men's all wool, William Cook; 2nd do., J. McLauchlan. Best white flannel, Charles Crawford; 2nd do., Jas. Bridges; 3rd do., Hugh ——. Best woollen shawl, John Henderson; 2nd do., Roger Gillan. Best hearth rug, Moses Crosby; 2nd do., John Bubar; 3rd do., John Young. Best quilt, John R. Ronald; 2nd do., Archibald Scott; 3rd do., John Bubar. Best blankets, all wool, John R. Ronald. Best blankets, cotton and wool, Chas. Crawford; 2nd do., Jacob Perry. Best counterpane, John Crichton. Best horse blanket, Robert Miller; 2nd do., John Young. Best mitts, John Bubar; 2nd do., Robert Miller. Best socks, P. W. Kenney; 2nd do., Jacob Perry. Best stockings, Archibald Scott; 2nd do., George Keeleader. Best double socks, Jacob Perry; 2nd do., H. Miller. Best yarn, John Young; 2nd do., Robert Miller. 2nd best straw hats, John Young. Best fancy work, Richard Port; 2nd do., H. Miller.

HORSES.

Best stallion, John Kimball. Best entire colt, 3 years old, E. W. Melville; 2nd do., David Smith. Best mare or gelding, Wm. Cook; 2nd do., John Tovey. Best colt, 3 years old, Geo. Wiggins; 2nd do., George Keeleader. Best colt, 2 years old, David Bell; 2nd do., John Porterfield; 3rd do., James Bridges. Best colt, 1 year old, James Bridges; 2nd do., Joseph Whitehouse; 3rd do., John Gayton. Best sucking colt, Robt. Stephenson; 2nd do., James Gray. Best span working horses, Robt. Stephenson; 2nd do., Daniel Bell.

GRAIN.

Best wheat, Wm. White; 2nd do., P. W. Kenney. Best rye, Elisha Brooks. Best Norway oats, Wm. Thomson; 2nd do., Alex. McDonald. Best Russian oats, Jas. Wilson; 2nd do., Hugh Miller. Best other kind of oats, Elisha Brooks; 2nd do., Robert Miller. Best rough buckwheat, Daniel Bell; 2nd do., Robert Kent. Best smooth buckwheat, Robert Miller. Best beans, Roger Gillan; 2nd do., P. W. Kenney. Best peas, Roger Gillan. Best corn, John Gayton. Best timothy seed, Lachlan Patterson; 2nd do., James Young; 3rd do., John Chricton.

NEAT CATTLE—THOROUGHBRED DEVONS.

Best bull, James Gray; 2nd do., Joseph Crawford. Best cow, Joseph Crawford.—Best calve, Joseph Crawford.

COMMON STOCK.

Best cow, over 4 years old, Jeremiah Frost; 2nd do., Wm. Cook; 3rd do., Lachlan Patterson. Best cow, 3 years old, John Potterfield; 2nd do., John Potterfield; 3rd do., Joseph Whitehouse. Best heifer, 2 years old, Wm. Cook; 2nd do., Hector McIntosh. Best heifer, 1 year old, Jeremiah Frost, 2nd do., Andrew Spence; 3rd do., Wm. Love.—Best heifer calf, Wm. Cook; 2nd do., John Porterfield. Best bull, 2 years old, Joseph Pearson. Best bull, 1 year old, Hugh Miller. Best steers, 1 year old, John Avery; 2nd do., Geo. Brewster. Best steers 2 years old, Geo. Brewster; 2nd do., Jeremiah Frost. Best steers, 3 years old, James Gray. Best oxen, Robert Gray; 2nd do., Elisha Brooks; 3rd do., H. H. Hobbs.

SHEEP.

Best ram, 2 shears, John McLachlan; 2nd do., Chas. Crawford. Best ram, 1 shear, Alex. Walker; 2nd do., Geo. Reeleader.—Best ram lambs, Chas. Crawford; 2nd do., John Millie. Best ewe lambs, Jas. Gray; 2nd do., Andrew Spence. Best ewes, 2 shears, Andrew Spence; 2nd do., Andrew Spence.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best packed butter, Archibald Scott; 2nd do., James Bridges; 3rd do., J. R. Ronald. Best roll butter, Moses Crosby; 2nd do., Cyrelle Doucett; 3rd do., Jeremiah Frost.—Best cheese, Moses Crosby; 2nd do., John Gayton.

The following gentlemen acted as Judges: Fancy Department—G. W. Vanwart, Hon. Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Snow.

On Stock—W. C. Bull, L. R. Harding, and Mr. McIsaac.

On Roots, Vegetables and Grain—Colin King, A. Hayward, and Jas. Harper.

AT a meeting of the Town Council, on Tuesday evening last, Councillors Drysdale, Lynch and Bridges were appointed a committee to nominate Trustees, under the provisions of the New School Act. As His Worship rightly remarked, the appointment of these Trustees is as important a duty as ever the Council was called to act upon, and it is to be hoped that the Committee will exercise the greatest discretion in their selection of gentlemen to fill the responsible position.

At the same meeting a petition was presented by Councillor Bridges, signed by some 150 rate-payers of the Town, among whom were some of the heaviest tax-payers, praying the Council to purchase a Steam Fire Engine, with suitable hose, &c., for the protection of the town against fire. Quite a protracted discussion took place over the petition, Messrs. Bridges, Lynch, McCaffery and McDonald supporting, and Messrs. Drysdale and Dibblee opposing it. The line of argument pursued by the supporters of the prayer of the petition was: That protection against fire was urgently demanded; that the cost of procuring an engine was within our reach; that the history of steam engines in other places proved their efficiency; that no other scheme was before the Council; and that rate-payers representing property to the amount of $200,000 had by this petition asked for it.

On the other hand Messrs. Dibblee and Drysdale argued that the cost of an engine, &c., would exceed the estimate of the committee, which, including engine, duties, 1,000 feet hose, and the building of two tanks, was put down at $6,390. Mr. Dibblee set the cost of the whole undertaking at $12,000. He argued, too, that while a steam engine might answer for fire purposes it could be used for no other, while under the Waterouse system the town might be supplied with water for sanitary purposes, and thus be producing a continual revenue. He stated that he had conversed with one of the delegates sent from Fredericton to examine into the Waterouse system, and the gentleman had expressed his unqualified approval of the system. Councillor Drysdale favored the Waterouse system, and gave some figures showing that the increase of taxation by its adoption would be very slight. Did not take the result of the recent public meeting an an index that the rate-payers were unfavorable to the last named system. There was nothing placed before them at that meeting to enable them to judge of its merits.

Upon the question being taken to receive the petition and to grant the prayer thereof, the Council divided:

Yeas—Bridges, Lynch, McCaffery, McDonald—4.

Nays—Dibblee, Drysdale—2.

The Mayor declared himself in the negative.

Councillors Bridges and Lynch were appointed a committee to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

We have no fault to find with the action of the Council; in fact we do not well see how they could refuse to accede to a petition so numerously and influentially signed; a petition, too, the nature of which almost every rate-payer in town was aware of, and knew that it was to be presented at the time and place it was. If a considerable portion of our townspeople had been opposed to the tenor of the petition, it is fair to presume they would have signified it in the proper way to the Council. While saying this, however, and rejoicing at the prospect of having some immediate protection afforded us against the ravages of that element which has been so recently devastating many portions of the globe, we can but express regret that Messrs. Drysdale and Dibblee had not given utterance to their views at the recent public meeting called to discuss the question, rather than to have remained silent until it was too late for the expression of those views to be of any benefit.

THE Western Extension Railroad has been formally opened. On Monday the first regular train went over the road conveying a large number of invited guests and from eighty to one hundred ordinary passengers from St. John to Bangor.—Of the ceremonies attending the opening which took place at Bangor on Wednesday and at Vanceboro on Thursday we cannot write at length this week. That the demonstrations, participated in by a live President of the United States, a Governor General, with Lt. Governors not a few, were on a scale and entered upon with a fervor befitting the importance of the occasion will not be doubted.

Among the gentlemen who proceeded to Bangor on Monday were Governor Wilmot and suite, Mr. E. R. Burpee the prime agitator for and promoter of the enterprise now so satisfactorily accomplished, and on Tuesday's train were a large number of notables as we observed at mid-day at McAdam, including presidents of railways and Banks, M. P's and M. P. P's, members of the Dominion and local governments, Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Hon. Jos. Howe among the number, members of the Senate and Legislative Council.

It it a scarcely appreciable fact that one can leave Woodstock, St. John or almost any other town of note in the Province and traverse by an almost continuous succession of rails the mighty distance intervening between these towns and California.

Yet so it is. We are thus joined by the iron bands to the highways of commerce and the marts of trade in the United States, and the western provinces of the Dominion. It is well to be glad and celebrate so august an event; let us be hopeful that it will inaugrate a new and more prosperous era; and may the happy circumstance that in kindly fellowship the Chief Magistrate of the United States and the chief representatives of Her Majesty in America, fraternized on the occasion of the opening of the Western Extension be a just augury that in the future our trade relations will be cemented and sustained by the genius of National peace and concord.

We may add for the information of travellers that the train leaves Woodstock at 9 a. m. connects at McAdam Junction at 12.05 with train for Bangor, this latter city being reached in time for the evening train for Boston.

RIVER DU LOUP RAILWAY.

Hon. J. J. Fraser has returned home from England, and we are sorry to say his report does not justify the statement made by Hon. Mr. Hatheway, publicly, in Ontario. The matter has not been finally arranged by any means, although Mr. Fraser speaks rather hopefully on the subject. Report has it that John Pickard, Esq., M. P., and a few others, have determined to make a commencement by building a mile or so of railroad out of Fredericton, in order to meet the requirements of the law. There appears to be no abatement of desire in the public mind for the prosecution of this most important work, and we confidently look for its inauguration at no very distant day, but are inclined to believe that when its construction is prosecuted it will be under the direction and by the energy and means of New Brunswick capitalists. It should not be forgotten that whatever connections the road may, ultimately make, the first, most reasonable and desirable thing to be done is to fill the gap between Woodstock and Riviere du Loup.

WHILE many Insurance Companies will doubtless be very seriously affected by the recent Chicago fire, it is supposed that all the English Companies will be able promptly to meet the demands made upon them, without materially affecting their standing. Many of our readers, like ourselves, will be pleased on reading the following item concerning the "North British and Mercantile Insurance Company":—

"The 'North British and Mercantile' Insurance Company have telegraphed their Agent here to settle all losses promptly, and to draw Bills of Exchange at 3 days sight for the amount, thus not touching the present American assets over $1,300,000 of the Company held on this side. They also subscribe $5,000 for the sufferers at Chicago.—The only effect of their losses will be to reduce their surplus from five premiums."

AN extraordinary rise of water, owing to heavy rains that commenced to fall the last of last week, has gladdened the hearts of lumbermen, steam boat people, and traders interested in getting freight to the up-river districts. The rise of water here was very rapid in the creek and river; at Fredericton the water rose about 7 feet in 12 hours or less.

SUNDAY night last a heavy gale of wind of unusual force broke over this town, continuing in unabated strength for some two hours. It caused a fearful rattling of buildings, shutters, and things generally, creating no little consternation in the minds of the timid ones. We are told that in some sections considerable damage was done by the storm.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday as Mr. Edward Crabb, of South Richmond, was driving his team across the railway at Debec, his horses took fright at the locomotive, started and threw Mr. Crabb down and one wheel of the waggon passed over breaking his left leg above the knee.

MISSIONS.—The Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Meeting will be held (D. V.) on Monday the 23rd inst. in the Wesleyan Church. Several ministers and gentlemen will address the audience.—The friends of Missions are respectfully requested to attend. Service to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

ON the 12th inst. Halifax was visited by a terrific gale, which, in the space of two hours, the time of its duration, caused immense damage to the shipping in the harbor, wharves, &c., and as well serious loss of property in Halifax city. During the height of the gale a fire broke out in the city but was fortunately extinguished before doing much harm.

MCADAM Junction has been constituted a Port of Entry, and Samuel Watts, Esq., appointed Collector of Customs thereat.

SOME $10,000 has been raised already in St. John towards the Chicago Aid Fund,

THE Rev. Mr. Moffatt will preach in the new Kirk, here, (D. V.) on Sabbath 22nd inst., at 11, a. m., and 6.30, p. m.

THE *St. Croix Courier* has been enlarged and otherwise much improved.

THE way offices on the the N. B. & C. Railway should be served with a mail from Woodstock and St. Stephen daily instead of tri-weekly.

AMONG the advantages to flow from the opening of Western Extension is a change in the manner of conveying the mails between the upper provinces, the United States, and New Brunswick.—Hereafter they will all, we suppose, be carried by train, and thus reach their destination rapidly. The *Morning News* says:—

"A mail will leave St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, and the other principal points in the western section of the Province, for the United States, every morning by Western Extension, and a mail will be received by the same route every evening. It is understood that Bangor, Portland and Boston will mail direct to St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock; the mails for other points will be made up on the Postal Car. The Postal Cars on either side of the line will not cross the St. Croix. The mails now despatched every evening to St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephen by stage, will also cease; St. Stephen will be served by rail; and St. Andrews, to which the cars will run daily throughout the coming winter, will be made a centre of mail distribution for Way Offices east and west of it. A mail will be continued between St. John and Lepreaux."

BOOK NOTICES.—*Godey's Lady's Book*, for November, is received. One more number ends the year, and those who are and those who are not subscribers, should prepare to renew or begin their subscription. We can furnish it to subscribers to the SENTINEL for $2.25 a year. The many excellences of the number before us are evident; to describe them is not possible. The reputation of this Magazine, gained in an existence of over two score years, is higher to-day than ever. We say again subscribe. Now is the time to begin making up clubs.

Every Saturday has, this week, on a supplument, a map of Chicago, showing the burnt district.

The Canadian Illustrated News, this week, has a capital hit at the Ministers of the Dominion, in verse, with a picture comprising their portraits, entitled "The Sleeping Beauties."

The *American Stock Journal*, is always a welcome visitor and filled with interesting matter, but the October number now before us is remarkably so. It takes no step backward but improves with age. As is usual with monthlies at this time of year, it is throwing out feelers for its volume of 1872 and offers the three last numbers of this year gratis to all new subscribers who send in their subscriptions before the first of January. It is published at the low price of one dollar per year by N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburgh, Chester Co., Pa.

Communicated.

FOR CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—As soon as I was informed that the bridge over the Maduxnakik was carried away by the Ice Freshet, in April last, I called on the Chief Commissioner and informed him of the fact, at the same time requesting him to attend to the rebuilding as soon as the water was sufficiently low to commence work, which he promised to do. On two different occasions since I called on him and urged him to attend to it while the water was low, as did, also my colleague, Mr. Lindsay, and all either of us or our constitutents has received is his promise to attend to it. I am satisfied we have done all in our power to have the bridge re-built, as it is directly under the supervision of the Board of Works, and for the neglect and dereliction of duty the Chief Commissioner must take the responsibility.

Yours,
GEO. W. WHITE.

Centreville, C. Co., Oct. 17, 1871.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

In the recent Chicago fire all the books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln for which the Society paid $25,000 were destroyed.

Among the thrilling incidents of the Chicago fire is one of a father who rushed up stairs, in one of the Avenues, to carry three children away, when he was overtaken by the flames and perished with them. The mother was afterward seen on the street a raving maniac.

King Amadeus of Spain never drinks spirituous liquors of any kind. He rises at 6, studies until 10, and then breakfasts. Dinner takes place at 5 and never lasts more than an hour. Wine is always furnished for guests. The King and Queen together give away $17,500 a month in charity.

Late Boston papers inform us that nine Gloucester fishing schooners have been lost during the past season, and melancholy to relate, the crews of eight of them shared the fate of their vessels.

Over five hundred copies of the Chinese Bible are already in the hands of the Japanese people, the educated portion of whom, it is said, all read the Chinese language.

The Boston Chief of Police has just completed his statement of losses of property by robbery in that city during the present nine months, with the amount recovered and returned to the owners. The total amount reported stolen is $46,204, and the total amount recovered is $40,733.51. This shows a great decrease, for in 1864 the losses amounted to $943,702, of which only $90,195 was recovered.

The drouth now prevailing in the West has not been equalled within twenty-five years. all through Central and Southern Illinois the wells and small streams have been completely dried up, and the inhabitants find great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for household and stock. The soil is so dry that plowing is impossible. The drouth extends further north to Wisconsin.

Among the richest revelations against the Tammany Ring, the fact appears that two negro minstrels were paid a hundred dollars a month each for making jokes, at their public performances, against the Republican party and its prominent leaders!

Garibaldi some time ago invested what little money he possessed in Italian bonds, and they have declined so much that he cannot pay a mortgage on his humble homestead at Caprera, and his creditors threaten to sell his home at auction.

The sentence of the Court in the case of the defaulting paymaster Hodge at Washington was that he be imprisoned for ten years, and after that until the full amount of his defalcation is paid. President Grant approved of the first, but disapproved of the latter part of the sentence.

Mr. Spurgeon has entirely dropped the prefix "Rev.," and is now styled Pastor C. H. Spurgeon.

It is said that Mr. Disraeli has allowed himself to be enrolled as a member of an Orange Lodge.

Baron Rothschild has this year won the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, and One Thousand Guineas, an achievement never before accomplished by one individual.

A middle aged man named Howell, now residing at Johnville, and who was formerly an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, attempted to throw himself on the track as the locomotive was coming up to the Station this morning. He had a very narrow escape. Finding that he was of unsound mind, some young men had him conveyed to a place of safety.—*Reporter.*

The debt of the United States is now $2,260,663,939 87; decrease since September 1st, $13,458,620.51; decrease since March 1, 1869, $204,799,320.14.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Collected at the port of St. Stephen for the month of September 1871 were $14,346.49, being nearly double what was collected in the same month in any previous year. These figures show a large increase in the business of the place.—*Courier.*

NAPOLEON WEEPING.—The unfortunate exile who had seen the end of his Imperial Greatness, wept when he found himself so mercifully dealt with by his Antagonist and Captor, King William of Prussia. History seldom chronicles such leniency on the part of a Conqueror. Not so in medicine, for the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills have no respect of any reigning disease in the human body, for this combined medicine roots out completely all acute and chronic maladies, and converts the system into a sound tabernacle for humanity to live in.

SURE CURE.—Coughs which are daily becoming more alarming, ulcers on the lungs which are daily deepening, may be arrested in their torturing progress by taking Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. It soothes the patient, loosens the phlegm, which creates so much difficulty, and relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration. A few doses will give comfort, and a persistence in its use will effect a cure.

As a powerful and permanent restorative of the constitution, Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Preserving Pills stand unrivalled: They strengthen the digestive organs, exhilirate the spirits, increase the appetite, invigorate the nervous muscular system, giving a renewed action to all those functions of the human frame, the torpid state of which is the sole cause of indigestion, weakness, costiveness, bilious derangement, nervous depression of the spirits, rheumatic affections, &c.

No better Family Liniment can be had than Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. For sore throat apply a little outwardly at night, and in the morning you will find yourself cured. All diseases that can be reached by a Liniment are speedily cured by this excellent preparation.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders are the best preparation known for preserving horses in good health. Professor Clark has received the most lavish testimonials from all the Nobility and Gentry of England, and it is the only Condition Powder before the public that is endorsed by the most scientific men in the profession.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is "a combination and a form indeed" for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus *removing the cause*, instead of drying up the cough aud leaving the disease behind.

A Chicago telegram of the 10th, received at Boston, says that at a meeting of business men held on that day a spirit was manifested at once to rebuild the city and restore business. A special meeting of the Legislature will be held to provide means for aiding business men and employment for the poor.

Cramps and Pains in the stomach, are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. A tea-spoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

Heavy oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smoth and glossy when he is out of condition. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will do this when all else fails.

Four successive and tremendous explosions occurred in the establishment of an oil merchant at Chelsea, England, on Wednesday of last week, by which thirteen persons were injured, four of them fatally.

From Fredericton we learn that on Thursday last the following gentlemen were called to the Bar and enrolled as Barristers of the Supreme Court of this Province:—Thos. W. Peters, Jr., L. L. B., St. John; James Mitchell, A. M., St. Stephen; James G. Stevens, Jr., A. B., St. Stephen; Pierre A. Landry, M. P. P., Dorchester; John Willet, St. John; Lemuel Tweedie, Chatham.

Three negroes were taken from the jail at Winchester, Tenn., and hanged by a party of ten disguised men. They had been committed charged with burning the Methodist church and the residence of Henderson, a wagoner. The church was burned in retaliation for the burning of a negro church, and the wagoner had made himself obnoxious to the negroes by the contest to get possession of a negro girl hired by him.

Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter, is now in Switzerland, with his wife and four children, living on half pay, an invalid tottering to his grave, and too poor to keep a servant.

The music in Christ's Church, New York, is expected to cost $12,000 for the present year. In two of the Brooklyn Episcopal churches it is stated that as much was paid for music as was contributed for missions by the entire diocese. An exchange comments severely on the sin of lavishing church funds, which might have sent out at least *twelve* missionaries, on quartetts and double quartetts.

The duties paid the Custom House of Chicago in September, 1871, amounted to $175,000, being three times as much as in Sept. of last year.

The election in Philadelphia last week was the occasion of quite a spirited riot, in which four men were killed and twenty-five wounded. The origin of the fight, in which police and citizens white and black were engaged, is attributed to the determined efforts of the rough democracy to drive the negro voters from the polls.

A Washington despatch reads thus—"It is said that the Government has received the startling intelligence that the Mormons have agreed upon a retaliatory programme against the Federal officials for making a warfare on polygamy. It is to foment a general Indian war from Arizona to the Northern frontier. It is said that, prompted by the attempted legislation in Congress a year ago, the Mormons agreed if the worst came to the worst to take this step.

The Light Houses and Beacons errected in the Dominion since Confederation, or now about to be errected, number 79, and the number of steam or steam fog whistles 11; 45 of the lights and 8 of the whistles are erected in the Maritime Provinces.

On Thursday last, the body of a man named William McBrine was found on the side of the road in the Parish of Manners-Sutton, York County, with a bottle partly filled with rum by his side. He was a shoemaker who travelled about the country, getting jobs here and there, and usually spent his earnings for drink. A verdict of "Died from intoxication" was returned by the Coroner's jury who sat on the body.—*News.*

The Indian population of the United States is by the census reduced from 41,021 in 1869, to 15,731 in 1870. All the indications are for further dimunition.

It is proposed to erect a national memorial to Dickens in England.

The English rate of postage between that country and the United States is now a penny an ounce.

A set of paper car-wheels, on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 160,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will only run 60,000 miles.

D. Farledeaux, a Montreal official assignee, has just absconded with thirty thousand dollars entrusted to his care. The circumstance creates much excitement among the victims of his defalcation. Farladeau was formerly an extensive brewer in Laprairie, but received the appointment of assignee six years since and was deemed a pattern of uprightness. Late extensive unsuccessful speculations are alleged to be the cause.

K. B. Pierce, a farmer of Springfield, Mass., was buried alive on Tuesday of last week, while at work in a well, and was dead when dug out.

The small pox is spreading alarmingly in Brooklyn, N. Y.

We learn from an English paper that there are in the city of London alone 52,000 members of 2,000 building societies which have made returns, possessing £4,217,000 of assets. The number of societies is believed to be really double the number stated, many very important societies being omitted in the returns.

Details received of the recent storms and floods in China, represent the loss of life to be very great. At least 3000 persons are said to have perished.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The scene in the burnt business district in the south side is one of terrible devastation. The whole territory is a vast swamp of brick, stone and brick, piled in unconceivable heaps of ruins. Here and there some building more solidly built than the rest stands erect in the middle of the vast sea of prostrate walls around, with its empty windows and blackened front telling the story of its destruction. He thinks the walls of the Pacific Hotel, the Palmer House, the Court House, the *Tribune* building, and Field, Leiter & Co.'s dry goods store are still standing, the buildings having been completely burnt out inside. Most of the buildings burnt have fallen in, the walls being precipitated inwardly, so that the streets are comparatively free and travel about the city not seriously incumbered.—The roof of the great union depot of the Michigan Central road was burned off; but the solid stone walls were standing, and it is believed are uninjured.

A Mr. Farrar reports the scenes in Chicago during Monday and Monday night as appalling in the extreme. Many persons became crazed and jumped into the river, while several stabbed and killed themselves in their desperation. Those in the immediate neighborhood of the fire attempted to save their property, and loaded it on waggons. The horses, becoming wild and unmanageable, rushed through the streets, knocking down men, women and children, and dashed out into the flames, and were destroyed. Children were left to care for themselves, and sat on the curbstones waiting for their fathers and mothers.

The fire would seem to cease for a few moments, then rush on with redoubled vigor, sweeping everything before it, eating its way into the Nicholson pavement, which was one sheet of flame for miles.

A correspondent thus tells of a sudden vengeance that befell a bold thief:—

Seeing the cashier of one of the banks rush into his office as the flames were breaking almost upon the building, the thief watched his exit. It was not long before the official appeared with his arms full of money packages and bonds, and no sooner had he appeared than the thief prostrated him with a blow upon the side of the head and grabbed a portion of the treasure. A policeman in an instant saw what was done and grabbed the villain, who drew a pistol and shot the faithful officer through the heart, and then sprang through the excited crowd, brandishing his pistol and endeavoring to make good his escape. But the sight, with all the surrounding circumstances, had maddened the bystanders to frenzy, and they fell upon the wretch like so many tigers, tearing him limb from limb, and literally disemboweling him.

A Mr. Stevens, returning home from his burning store with a sad heart, says the spectacle that presented itself to him in many of the side streets was one that he will never forget. The smoke was dense, and he had to place a handkerchief over his mouth to escape smothering. He saw, he thinks, no less then twenty men, women and children expire around him from exhaustion, and some were stifled. In looking behind as he was hurrying away, he saw the flames gaining on him, and above the uproar of all he could sometimes hear the piercing scream of some unfortunate being. Mr. Stevens remained the whole morning around the fire, and was driven from one place to another.

For a mile and a half along the river the scene was one of awful grandeur. The shipping, public buildings, warehouses, hotels, and coal and lumber yards were in one vast flame. The air was full of flying embers.

Another merchant, describing his narrow escape from the flames, relates the following:

Just now occurred a scene that froze our blood. At the intersection of Randolph and Market streets was a large building (Callom's) used for offices. The janitor resided on the fourth floor with his family, consisting of a wife and four children. By some means they were unable to escape. Surrounded by the fire, they ascended to the roof. The babe was in the mother's arms, and another child, a little boy, clung to her skirts. Two girls were clasped in the arms of the father.—Their shouts were but faintly heard over the howl of the winds and the roar of the flames. At last the heat became so intense that the woman was overcome and fell to the roof.—The father wildly threw out his hands and staggered, writhed and sunk by his wife's side. That was all of that tragedy. We sickened at the sight, and hurried down to the street, which by this time was pretty well deserted. Then along the banks of the lake we wandered, more like dead than living men. We heard and saw mourning and agony and suffering that all the books in the world could not hold the account of. We were comfortably fixed in life one week ago; and now we are penniless. We have no doubt that incendiaries did part of the work, and for robbery and ravage.

At the Tremont house the elevator became useless, and the sleeping guests, a large number being babies, hurried down stairs. The clatter of the removal of trunks and the hurrying of domestics impeded the passageway. Several persons in their eagerness jumped down the stairs and limped away. Others, in their haste, left beneath the pillows watches and money, only discovering their losses when they had reached the Michigan Central Detroit—then supposed to be a perfectly safe place. A crowd of persons hastened thither, some carrying beds, some sewing machines, and one lady had six canary birds in a cage in one hand and an immense family Bible in the other. She said: "I was determined to bring these off if I lost all the rest." Another young woman was seen carrying two large paintings, evidently those of her father and mother. She was but partially clad, and amongst all her household wealth, sought to preserve these filial mementoes as being to her most precious.

The lady school teacher, heretofore mentioned, tells some strange experiences:

One incident combined the pathetic with the ridiculous. Two blocks beyond where I lived in Halstead street, resided an old German, an almost helpless cripple, whose sole support was his wife and young son. The latter went away in the morning and did not return. The fire rapidly approached with deadly omen, and the old couple were not only distracted at the absence of the boy, but fearful of their possible fate. At last the flames came so near that they must fly or die. In the strength of her affection the old woman seized the poor cripple, placed him upon her back and thus staggered along for a distance of two blocks, when some men placed him in a grocer's waggon and drew him to a place of safety. But it seems wicked to think of such trifles amid all the harrowing scenes in memory. I never can tell of the universal horror of those hours. They were years.—I don't wonder that men seemed demented and women hysterical.

One of the little girls that attended my school became lost. I found her crying as though her heart would break. She is but seven years old, and she could not tell what had become of her parents and family. There was many such cases. As we went on further the throng increased until the streets and sidewalks were black with people. It was like a freshet, and poured in the one direction of safety. By and by we found the fire getting around us as though escape would be cut off, and we would be entombed in one grand pyre of flame. "Go the other way; we are headed off!" was now and then the cry, and the multitude would turn back, struggling in a new direction. I saw some women and children and one man exhausted, lay down in the gutters to die in the hopelessness of desperation. Others would seize and urge them along, Smoke and cinders and flame and scorching heat filled the air. Children screamed in terror and begged for water.—Some would catch up water from puddles near hydrants and moisten their mouth.—"This is hell-fire?" "This is the day of judgment!" "This must be the end of the world!" were the exclamations heard. The degree of sympathy that prevailed was wonderful. There seemed to be one instinctive throb of feeling, and the strong helped the weak.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

FORMER DISASTROUS FIRES.

The appalling disaster which has overtaken Chicago recalls like fearful calamities to other cities. Of the great fires of history, those in London in 962 and 1087, in which great portions of the city, including St. Paul's Cathedral, were burned, are still read of with great interest, though the records are but meagre. In A. D. 1212 another great fire devastated the city, beginning on the southward side and communicating to the other, and hemmed in a large crowd of people who were standing on the bridge. Over 3,000 of the unfortunate creatures, in attempting to escape the devouring element by jumping into boats and barges, were drowned. By the fire in London, Sept. 26, A. D. 1666, known as the great fire, 400 streets were laid waste, 13,200 houses were burned, eighty-nine churches, which number included old St. Paul's, a second time destroyed, the city gates, Custom-house, Royal Exchange, Lion College, and Guildhall. This terrible fire thus covered with ruins 436 acres, and forced 200,000 people to encamp in the open air in Islington and Highgate fields.—London has had many large fires since, but none whose devastations have extended beyond certain districts small in area, except on July 21, 1794, when 600 houses and an East India warehouse filled with saltpetre were burned, £1,000,000 being lost by the conflagration.

The stories of the great fires in New York City in the last century are interesting.—Those who saw these great conflagrations are now slumbering in the grave, but many of their children live to repeat the oft-told story of their childhood. These fires occurred when New York was occupied by the British troops, the first one breaking out on August 26, 1776, when 403 houses, all on the west side of Broadway, from Whitehall to Barclay streets, were made food for the flames. On Aug. 7, 1778, 300 buildings were destroyed in another conflagration, the buildings being principally located around what was then known as Conger's Wharf on the East River