Communicated.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A fire broke out on Summer Street in this city, Saturday evening at about 8 o'clock, which before its flames could be controlled swept through the entire wholesale portion of Boston. When the fire commenced it was not supposed that anything very serious need be apprehended, and many people who had visited the scene of conflagration retired to their homes at about ten o'clock, relying upon the ability of the firemen to quench the flames. About 12 o'clock, however, appearances indicated that Boston was about to share Chicago's fate; for the flames jumped from block to block, consuming large granite and brick structures as though they had been so much paper, and driving the firemen, who exhibited indomitable courage, from street to street. At the time the fire broke out the wind was blowing to the south, and it was supposed by everyone that the track of fire would lay in that direction; but as the flames burst from the roofs and windows on the south side of Summer street they shot like a dart in the opposite direction, and immediately enveloped in flames everything within reach. At one o'clock every building on Summer street was demolished, including Trinity Church and the Hartford and Erie Railroad depot, and the fire was still spreading towards the north. Milk street was reached and passed over almost instantly, consuming thousands of dollars worth of property in less time than it takes to write this. Pearl street it is impossible to find today, being completely covered up with the *debris* of the fallen buildings, which on Saturday afternoon contained the largest stock of boots, shoes and findings ever before held in the city. Congress street is laid to the ground from Summer to State street, and Devonshire from Summer to Milk street. Water street, below the new Post Office, is also a mass of ruins.

The old South Church, on the corner of Milk and Washington streets, barely escaped with the loss of its windows, and is now used as a recipient of stores for the homeless.—The new Post office which is in course of erection, has sustained a loss of $50,000. All the coal wharves on the line of the fire are a mass of burning coals, and it will probably be months before they die out. Washington street, from Milk to Summer street, on the east side, is burned to the ground, and the smoking cellars on either side are the only land marks that point out where Franklin street is located. The magnificent buildings of the *Boston Transcript*, and Macullar, Williams & Parker, clothing dealers, are destroyed. Jordan, Marsh & Co., the great dry goods firm, have experienced a great loss in the destruction of their wholesale house and in the removal of goods from their retail house. At the rear of State street, after several blocks of buildings had been blown up, the fire was checked early Monday morning, after having passed over an area of one hundred acres. The loss is estimated at from one hundred to two hundred millions of dollars, and the Insurance Companies of Boston, with but two exceptions, cannot pay over forty cents on the dollar. The English and Hartford Companies will pay dollar for dollar on their liabilities. The loss of life cannot be ascertained at present. Many firemen were killed by the falling walls, and a number of women and children are missing who, it is supposed, have perished in the flames.—There were about one hundred and fifty fire engines here, from New York, Providence, Portland, Manchester, and nearly every city in this State. The military are out doing guard duty amongst the ruins.

Every police station in the city is filled with thieves, who have carried on a thriving business since Saturday night. Mayor Gaston has received letters of sympathy from nearly every city in the Union, all offering aid and asking in what way they can best render assistance. To-night the city is in darkness, the gas having been shut off to prevent explosions, and the stores and hotels are illuminated with tallow candles, which remind us very forcibly of "home, sweet home."

Yours, in haste,
CHANDLER.

Boston, November 11, 1872.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Weatherford, Parker County, Texas, Oct. 25, 1872.

MR. EDITOR,—I have been absent from Woodstock so long that I do not know exactly who I am addressing, but presume it to be Mr. Watts, with whom I used to be acquainted. Being a native of your Town, and having lived there most of my life, I naturally feel interested in the people and affairs of Woodstock; and being now in Texas and absent from your Town for about six years, and travelling a greater part of my time, I have, as a matter of course, seen many odd and strange sights, which might be interesting to my acquaintances; but at present I shall merely mention one or two things which have lately come under my observation, the most important of which is the Grasshopper. You may say—Oh, the grasshopper is nothing very strange; but hold, Mr. Editor! they may be something strange after all, or at least their manner of coming may. If you are a farmer here, you are engaged in plowing and sowing your wheat about the 20th of Sept., which (if you are lucky enough to have rain) will be up in about ten days; then it serves for good pasture all winter, and horses fatten very fast on it. Then about the 10th of March they turn their stock off, and on the 25th of May the wheat is ripe for cutting; and you are saluted by a neighbor with, "Reckon you got *right smart chance* of wheat this year. He replies, "only tolerable."—Next question is, "have you seen any stray stock branded '——.'" But to return to the plowing, suppose it is quite a warm afternoon, presently a wind springs up from the north, which we here call "northers," which is quite cool, (and later in the year very cold) the farmers say to each other, look out for grasshoppers, and the next day you observe a few grasshoppers flying around you, you look up and are not very much surprised to see the air filled with them, so that they almost darken the sun; they are about the size of your grasshoppers, and resemble the *honey bee* in *color*.

They come not as the Camanche Indians do, stealthily in the night, to steal horses and kill and scalp people, but they come quietly yet boldly in the day-time; they generally make their visits too long to suit the people, and like the Pharoah Locust, they devour all the green and tender herbs of the field; when the sun shines warm most of them are seen flying in the air and drifting about hither and thither with every wind (not of doctrine) of earth; at 4 p. m. you see none very high in the air, and at sundown they have all gone to roost on trees, pickets, sides of fences, houses, bushes, or anything they can catch on, even people. But it is a glorious time for the chickens, ducks, turkeys, and other fowls, for they eat as long as they can swallow a kicking leg. Hogs ranging in the woods, as they generally do here, "mend right smartly" when grasshoppers come.—After the hoppers have stopped with us about a week they begin to deposit their eggs in the ground, from 5 to 20 in a bunch, about half an inch under ground, after which they begin to take leave for parts unknown. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth;" so it is with the grasshopper. Politics are raging high here at present.

W. C. GRIFFITH.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

Transient Advertisements should be accompanied by the money to ensure insertion.

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

Notices respecting Notes of hand &c., 3 insertions $1.00.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

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

WE briefly referred, last week, to the sudden departure of one of our citizens. In common with a great many persons in this County and elsewhere, we deeply regret having to make the announcement. The gentleman alluded to, Mr. James Grover, has for over forty years been prominently before the public in various business capacities. He for years filled the office of Postmaster, was for a long time Cashier of the Commercial Bank agency, and has likewise ever since the Incorporation of the Town, we believe, been its Treasurer. He was likewise agent for various corporations and private individuals. Mr. Grover feeling himself unable to face what appeared to him overwhelming financial difficulties, has gone away, leaving behind him deficiencies in the Post office of probably not more than $1,000, and in the Town Treasury of say $1,200, and indebtedness to private individuals which may probably swell his liabilities to some six thousand dollars; but we believe his sureties as Treasurer and Postmaster hold sufficient property to make good his official deficit, and leave a balance to go toward the liquidation of the private claims.

What circumstance or circumstances; what errors of judgment or mistaken confidences, or how far a disposition notably obliging, may have led to the use of money, the property of others, in a way not defensable, though without a wrong intention, it is impossible to say and useless to speculate. We are of those who believe that there was no original intention of dishonesty on his part or in his nature, and in order to show that the statement which has gained currency that Mr. Grover immediately before he left borrowed all the money he could and took it away with him, is not correct, and to justify an assertion made by a letter to the writer that he left empty handed, we are in a position to state that on the very day he left and by the train that bore him away he remitted to the Bank of Montreal, at St. John, over $1,000—that within the month of November he had remitted over $3,000, and during the month of October and the few days intervening in November his remittances amounted to $16,000. So that he had ample opportunities, if so disposed, to go away with lots of means. Our belief is, that he found himself unable to pay his more private debts when called for; that disappointments had somewhat unnerved him, and he rashly concluded to leave the scene of over forty years hard work to try and redeem among strangers a reputation which he felt endangered here, and to earn not only a living for his family but the means wherewith to pay his debts. And we believe he will pay all his debts. We dare not, in our capacity as a public journalist, seek to gloss over or extenuate any wrong doing; we will not ask our readers to excuse anything in a friend's conduct that is censurable, but we do ask that the public will, if they cannot suspend judgment until the facts are more definitely established, yet deal with his name and conduct without harshness.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

It is frequently asked what is the cause of the depression in business and failures consequent thereon which at present are disturbing the usual tranquility of commercial circles and of society generally? It is generally supposed that the action of the banks in withholding accommodation, or in increasing their rate of interest upon discounts, is the cause of all the trouble. Of course such action has very much to do with bringing affairs to a crisis, but they only develope rottenness and insecurity that have been covered up, and difficulties which have been tided over, by those manipulations with which only experienced business men are acquainted. The grand cause of the failures in business is precisely that which leads to embarrassment on the part of private individuals. It simply proceeds from living beyond their means. The man who, having a certain income, spends more on his living than that income yields, unless he have some other resources, must of necessity be and keep in debt, and the course of living being persisted in the debt must swell in volume. So with traders, large or small, if they do a business which is not based upon legitimate capital, or in other words, if they trade beyond their means, they are constantly aggravating the evil, adding to the aggregate of their responsibilities, and sooner or later the crisis must come. Men frequently begin and carry on a very large business for a length of time without any capital. They make notes and, by paying dearly for aisistance, get them cashed, and these are met by other notes of equally fictitious value, and so on until such time arrives when the banks, directed by wise and far seeing men, find it necessary to shut down on all discounts, and then the bubble bursts.

This is an explanation, we imagine, of the whole difficulty. If every man simply bought what in reason he knew he would be able to pay for, and pay his debts at maturity, there would then be none of these failures. Of course it is well understood that there must of necessity be banks and notes of hand, and risk to a certain extent is only another word for enterprise; but while a limited inflation of business is just and necessary, it does not justify that spirit of speculation and desire for rapid wealth that looses sight of all consequences and becomes dishonest in its looseness.

We learn from the Fredericton *Reporter* that in the prospectus of the new *Kincardineshire Colony*, compiled by Captain Brown, the following is the opening paragraph:—

"The object in forming this Colony is to give the Emigrant all the advantages that the free institutions, fruitful soil, and most healthy climate, which New Brunswick offers, without breaking up home associations, or being forced to have to suddenly pull down, and almost entirely remodel and rebuild, the whole fabric of their moral and social ideas, to adapt them to ungenial, alien forms, often differing very much from those which every true Scotchman hold sacred as the most precious heirloom of his forefathers: and this will be effectually accomplished by the grant now conceded to our Colony of a tract of 50,000 acres of the finest well watered upland, bounded by the river St. John on the west, the river Tobique on the north, the forest on the east, and Moose Mountain Ridge and Carleton and Victoria counties lie on the south. The tract, "New Kincardinshire," will be filled from Kincardinshire and the adjacent shires of Forfar, Aberdeen, Banff, and Perth in Scotland, excepting in case of the admission of desirable parties from other shires; but no persons of any shire will be admitted as members unless they be Presbyterians, of good character, and industrious and persevering. These are the principal and indispensable qualifications that must be possessed by one wishing to join the Colony, and all those possessing them will be welcomely received, even though short of means, in which case they will have assistance in passage for themselves and families, and otherwise, as hereinafter to be explained."

This presents a feature of the case which will surprise many. And perhaps the most distasteful feature of this sectarian provision is the fact that it has been so long withheld from the public.—If, as is possibly the case, there exists that clanish disposition among the Presbyterians of "Kincardineshire," which prefers association with none but members of their own faith, we do not know that it will militate against the general interests of the Province or of the new Colony. It is certainly better that the whole trouble should be stated than that persons of other denominations should be misled into settling in the colony and afterwards find their situation uncomfortable.

We presume that the Government will be equally prepared to offer like inducements to colonies of Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, &c., who may wish to settle in "close communion."

Johnville, in this County, is a Roman Catholic settlement; and we believe it is better so. Our impressions at this moment, we may have reason to change them, are that no harm will result from Mr. Brown's proviso.

This every one must admit, however, the government should have known, if they did not know, what Captain Brown's intention in this respect was.

WE received a very pleasant call today from Messrs. M. G. Prentiss and Warren Fales, of Maine, and C. W. Coleman, Esq., of St. John, Agents for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., who are here for the purpose of securing Insurance for this old and popular Company upon the lives of the citizens of Woodstock and vicinity.

The Agents of the Phœnix have met with remarkable success in various parts of the Province which they have visited, having insured a large number of the prominent merchants and business men of Fredericton, St. John, St. Stephen and St. Andrews, for sums ranging from $1,000 to $20,000. At Fredericton, where a large business had already been done by other Companies, they insured one hundred and twenty persons, and at St. John the Phœnix has nearly three hundred Policy holders.

This large business which they have done, as well as the class of men they have insured, goes to show that the Company is worthy of the confidence of the people, and we have no doubt that a large number of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity of securing Policies in this old and reliable Company.

The Phœnix Mutual is one of the oldest and most successful of the American Life Companies, and is doingan immense business, having issued over 10,000 Policies during the year 1871, insuring over $20,000,000, and receiving in premiums therefor nearly $3,000,000.

It has over $8,000,000 reliable assets, securely invested, and has deposited with the Dominion Government at Ottawa $150,000 for the protection of its Provincial Policy holders.

It therefore offers superior advantages to those desiring Insurance on their lives.

After having carefully examined into the standing of the Company, and believing it to be in every respect safe and reliable, we have secured an Insurance in it upon our own life, and would heartily recommend the Company to all our readers.

In another column will be found an interesting article relating to the above Company, which we copy from a St. John paper. Its careful perusal is recommended to those who contemplate insuring their lives.

A terrible conflagration, that broke out on Saturday night, has prostrated the edifices and destroyed a large part of the stock in some of the principal business streets of Boston. Some 70 acres have been swept over, and where the immense granite, brick and iron warehouses of Milk, Summer, Devonshire, Federal and Congress streets stood, now are charred and burning debris. The loss was at first roughly estimated at $200,000,000, some $30,000,000 or $50,000,000 more than that by the great fire at Chicago. Although the statement seems large, when it is remembered that the streets named were the seats of the great wholesale dealers in woollens, cottons, boots, shoes and leather, added to the fact of great destruction among retail establishments, it will not be surprising if the loss should really reach the enormous amount stated.

The question are there or can there be made fire-proof buildings, will now probably be thoroughly discussed; certain it is that the calculations as to the fire-proof qualities of the great Boston erections have been tested and found wanting.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The following is a full list of Councillors returned at the elections held last week. Those marked with a * are gentlemen who at some former period were members of the Council, but had not seats at the Board last year. Those marked with a † were never Councillors before:—

Woodstock—H. E. Dibblee, R. B. Ketchum.
Wakefield—L. R. Harding, Chas. J. Shaw.
Richmond—John S. Leighton, *Ivory Kilburn.
Northampton—George W. Hovey, †Francis Cluff.
Brighton—A. H. Hayward, George Stickney.
Peel—*George S. Hartley, James Bridges.
Kent—†D. W. Cox, †C. E. Gallagher.
Wicklow—David Irvine, Jas. Sloot, Jr.
Simonds—W. L. Drier, †Thos. Brooks.
Wilmot—†Colin King, †John McCready.
Aberdeen—John R. Ronald, Joseph Crawford.

AN adjourned Session of the Supreme Court was held here on Thursday of last week, His Honor Judge Wetmore presiding. There were two cases, both criminal, tried.

The first cause was that of Bradstreet Parks, charged with burning the buildings of Nathaniel Parks. This case, it will be remembered, was tried at the last sitting of above Court in this County, but the Jury failed to agree. In the absence of the Attorney General, Wm. M. Connell, Esq., acted as prosecuting officer; S. B. Appleby, Esq., counsel for prisoner. The Jury, after being out 23 hours and not being able to agree, were discharged. We understand the Jury were equally divided on the question. The prisoner was then discharged on his own recognizance to appear for trial at next September Court.

The second case was the Queen *vs.* Chas. Ivery, for stealing a horse, wagon and harness, the property of Stephen S. Shea, Woodstock. On his arraingment the prisoner stated that he had neither money nor counsel, when, on his Honor asking if any member of the bar would undertake his defence, S. B. Appleby, Esq., kindly tendered his services. The crime was fully proven against the prisoner and, his counsel failing to establish a plea of idiocy, which he attempted, he was found guilty, and sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary.

WOODSTOCK RAILWAY COMPANY.—A change in the Directorship of this Company has recently taken place. Messrs. Jas. Grover, T. W. Longstaff, F. R. J. Dibblee, Geo. H. Connell, and Robt. Brown, Esqrs., having resigned their seats at the Board, the vacancies have beenfilled by F. H. Todd, Esq., President, and Messrs. Hon. Wm. Todd, and Jas. Murchie, F. A. Pike, and H. Osburn, Esqrs.

A meeting of the Shareholders of above Company was held in Connell's Hall, on Tuesday last, the President, F. H. Todd, Esq., in the chair. There was but a slim attendance of Shareholders, and the only business transacted was the passing of a resolution authorizing the Directors to sell all delinquent Stock; giving them the power, however, to relieve from all further liabilities any shareholder who may voluntary resign his stock to the Company.

ERRATA.—In the letter of Mr. H. T. Scholey, referring to the holding of Fairs at Centreville, published last week, the word "subscriptions" in one place is used instead of "subscribers." The idea intended to be conveyed was to obtain *subscribers* to guarantee to furnish a certain number of stock for exhibition at the Fairs.

OPENING OF THE INTERCOLONIAL.—Passengers and freight cars now run regularly between Halifax and St. John. The line was opened on Monday last, without any marked demonstration.

THE Horse disease is becoming quite general in the Town and country, although, we are happy to say, as yet, there have been no fatal cases. Mr. Newcomb's horses are all down with it, but still he manages to carry the mails with a degree of regularity. During the continuance of this epidemic among the horses, here, our friends in the rural districts must expect to suffer some delay in the receipt of their mails, but we know the gentleman in charge of the Post office, here, will use every exertion to have them forwarded as promptly as possible.

BEFORE leaving his post, here, Mr. Grover wrote to the Secretary of the Post office department, at St. John, of his intention, and Mr. Paisley immediately came up and remained in charge of the Post office, here, until Monday, when Mr. W. C. Whittaker arrived and was placed in charge, pending the appointment of a permanent Postmaster. Mr. Robt. Grover is retained as assistant.—For the vacant office there are a number of applicants, it is said.

IT is said that if, as the result of the disease now raging among the horses, one per cent. of the number 9,000,000, valued at $660,000,000, in the United States, die or become disabled, it will entail a direct pecuniary loss of over $6,600,000. This is in addition to the loss incident from the loss of their daily earnings.

ACTION of the stockholders on the question of amalgamating the E. & N. A. R. R. for extension westward with the E. & N. A. R. R. of Maine, has been postponed until the 21st at the request of the local Government.

ON Sunday night last, a fire at Shediac destroyed the Railway buildings, there, comprising the carpenter's and machine shop and round house, with all the heavy machines contained therein.

THE owner of the Gray Shawl advertised as lost in this paper, can find the same at this office.

A very heavy storm of wind and rain passed over the Town on Tuesday evening last. As yet we have heard of no very serious damage having been done.

BARNES' ALMANAC for 1873 is already out and contains, as usual, a large amount of useful and general intelligence, statistical information. etc.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—One of the most liberal enterprises of monthly journalism in this country, is that of *Whitney's Musical Guest* published by W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

In the November number alone is given thirteen pages of new music including the popular waltz "Thousand and One Nights," by the "great waltz king," Johann Strauss; a most bewitching song by Frank Howard, entitled "Kiss but Never Tell" and one called "Little Dora, or We'll Meet in the morning." We notice these same pieces advertised in sheet form at prices amounting to one dollar and fifty five cents, just fifty-five cents more than a year's subscription of the *Guest*.

The literary department of this month is unusually entertaining. Among the most noticeable articles are the continued story "Low Down;" "The popular Strauss;" the letters of "Life in Cuba," by the *Guest's* correspondent, and quite a romantic sketch of a boy named Minott Sanford, who recently gained the prize of a $500 Piano for obtaining $500 *Guest* subscribers. Subscription price $1.00 per year, 10 cents for a sample copy.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Nov. 7, 1872.

Absent, His Worship and Coun. Connell. Coun. Baker called to the chair. Minutes former meeting approved.

Ordered, That the balance of fire debentures be sold to the Town of Woodstock, to be placed in the Railway sinking fund, at the rate of ninety-three per cent.

The Town Clerk was instructed to ascertain what funds are in hands of Town Treasurer and report to-morrow evening.

A proposition from Charles Kirk and some twenty-four others, offering to form themselves into a Fire Company, was submitted, and Councillors Lynch, McDonald and McCaffery were appointed a committee to examine into said proposition with accompanying Bye-Laws, and report to-morrow evening. Adjourned.

Nov. 8.

Councillor Baker in the chair. Absent, His Worship and Coun. Connell.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

The committee appointed to confer with Kirk and others in reference to Fire Company, report progress, and have time granted to perfect code of Bye-Laws.

The Town Clerk stated that having investigated the town accounts, he found the amount now in Treasurer's hands something over $1200. The Clerk also informed Board that one of the Treasurer's bondsmen had informed him that the Treasurer had left the place not intending to return. The Clerk was instructed to notify the late Treasurer's bondsmen that they will be held liable for any defalcation on part of Treasurer.

Instructions were given to have the new Council room, in Town building, papered and cleaned.

An application for the office of Town Treasurer was read from D. F. Merritt, and laid on the table.

An order in favor of P. McCanna, fire purposes, for $450, was passed. Adjourned.

Nov. 13.

The Council met in their new room this evening. His Worship in the chair; Coun. Lynch absent. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Coun. McCaffery and the Clerk were appointed a committee to examine Treasurer's books and accounts, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of money now in his hands; said committee first to report to the Mayor and then to the Council.

Mr. A. J. Small was elected School Trustee in place of Mr. Grover.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The London *Post*, it is said, considers the award of the German Emperor "as damaging to the interests and diplomatic reputation of England, as was the award of the Geneva tribunal. It gives says the *Post*, the British Columbian waters to the United States. This settlement of the question hardly tends to improve the relations now existing between England and America."

The two infamous women Woodhull and Claflin have been arrested in New York, and in default of bail sent to gaol, for sending obscene printed matter through the Post office. The matter was a violent six column attack on Henry Ward Beecher which, as no publisher in New York would publish it for them, they published it themselves. When something of the character of the article was known Broad street became crowded with eager purchasers. The edition quickly disappeared. The article was electro-tyed and printed as fast as possible, but the demand could not be supplied, and copies sold freely at twenty cents amongst the excited and impatient crowd. None of the respectable papers publish any part of the vile effusion. George Francis Train offered himself as bail but was not accepted.

The Agents of the Phœnix Life Insurance Co. have been here but a few days, but have already worked up a very good business.—Now is the time to insure.

The Prussian kingdom possesses by this time altogether 88 normal schools for the education of schoolmasters, 52 evangelical (*i. e.*, Protestant) seminaries and 5 evangelical "assistant seminaries," 21 Catholic seminaries and 1 seminary "of ease," 3 evangelical and 2 Catholic training colleges for female teachers, and 4 for Jews. Besides all these, there are many private seminaries in Prussia.

It is said that at the next session of Parliament Mr. Gladstone will propose a bill extending the franchise to the whole laboring class, numbering millions, who are now disfranchised, and introduce an English Tenant Right Bill. These would be involuntary measures.

The *Echo* of Madrid says that King Amadeus of Spain has taken on himself the whole charge of repairing the palace of the Escurial, which, it is estimated, will amount to about $200,000.

The New York Board of Health has appropriated $1,000 for an investigation of the causes of the horse disease, and it is made a part of the duty of the officers assigned to this service to extend their enquiries in other directions, in order to ascertain the extent of the malady which is said to affect beef cattle and swine.

Messrs. Parks & Son have recently completed a very handsome store room in connexion with the N. B. Cotton Mills. It is 30x40 feet, of brick, with gravel roof. They intend in a few weeks to commence the erection of a large coal shed adjoining the mills also.

Insure your life in the Phœnix and secure a Policy in the best Company in the world.

PART OF THE SECRET.—Taraxacum (Dandelion) is slightly tonic, diuretic and aperient and is thought to have a specific action upon the liver, exciting it when languid to secretion and resolving its chronic engorgement. The diseases to which it appears to be especially applicable are those connected with derangement of the hepathic apparatus and of the digestive organs generally. In congestion and chronic inflamation of the liver and spleen, in cases of suspended or deficient biliary secretion, and in dropsical affections dependent on obstruction of the abdominal viscera." *Vide U. S. Dispensatory.* The Extract of Dandelion is one of the active properties of the Celebrated Shoshonees (Indian) Vegetable Restorative Pills. No wonder they are good.

An apostate and backsliding Mormon organization has been formed at Salt Lake City, and is called the Utah Liberating League.—It is taking strong hold on the people, and is spreading rapidly. Its efforts are directed against the powers of the priesthood of the Mormon Church.

A woman who met with a miserable and violent death in Washington a day or two since was the daughter of a New York millionare, and eloped with her father's coachman fifteen years ago.

LOW TEMPERATURE.—Cold and damp are the frequent cause of ailments which prove exceedingly troublesome, though rarely dangerous if not neglected. A cold in the head, throat, or chest may be safely stopped and quickly cured by means of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. This Balsam exercises the highest salutary effect on the mucous, vacular, and secretory systems, which cold always disarrange. The phlegm, cough, shortness of breath gradually disappear under the use of this remedy, and the strength and vigor of the constitution is not diminished, but rather increased, by the use of this Balsam.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—Dr. Wilson's Anti-Bilious and Persevering Pills are a most powerful and certain remedy for the correction of those acidities, whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or impared by excess. The torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment is a most efficient remedy for external diseases and complaints incidental to horses and cattle. It cannot be too strongly recommended for its beneficial effects, and is safely and successfully used in all cases.

We do not mean to say that Clark's Derby Condition Powders cure every disease, and supply the place of good wholesome food and kindly treatment; but we do say that if a horse, with fair treatment and good food, still fails in appetite for food, and has little or no life or action from any of the above causes, these Powders, given twice a day, in any way that your horse will take them, will in most cases give substantial and permanent relief, and your animal will be brought back to what he should be.

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rehumatic pains? If so, "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is a specific remedy, and is also the best pain killer in the world.

We often see large stocks of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor,' all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.

Those who wish a reliable hair preparation should buy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It is compouded of the purest ingredients and with the strictest care.

Have you a Cough? Get rid of it by using the Excelsior Cough Balsam.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

The Bank of Montreal has reduced its rates of discount in Montreal. Money is generally easier everywhere but in St. John, and even here there are some signs of daybreak.

A New Yorker says he was anxious to make an experiment with Greeley. Like a desperate gambler, though he held on to faith in humanity, but the skirts of the old Philosopher's coat, he would cast his idol on the political green cloth just to try if he could go to Washington and remain an honest man. "I should just like to see if they could make Horace steal, drink, smoke and take presents like the rest of them; that's why I should like him to be elected.

Gen. Grant's majority on the popular vote will probably exceed 600,000; a majority without a precedent in the history of the country.

The Pope, it seems, has refused to intercede with the British Government to stop the threatened prosecution of some of the Galway Catholic clergy accused of having illegally interfered in an election in that County. It seems to us his Holiness has displayed excellent judgement in so refusing. His interposition could not have been successful. Mr. Gladstone's Government would not have dared to cause the prosecution to be given up at the Pope's request. We do not imagine much will immediately come of the prosecution, but it will have to take its course, and its final results will probably be beneficial to the public interest.—*News.*

The N. Y. *Times*, in reference to the murder of Donahue, a well known East side politician of New York, says:—"Scannell followed a man for three years for the purpose of killing him. He succeeded in shooting him some two years ago, but the victim recovered. On Saturday he accomplished his long and carefully premediated crime—shooting the object of his pursuit four or five times, until the poor fellow was literally blown to atoms. A crowd stood looking on."

New Hampshire was last week shocked by the barbarous murder of a girl of 13 years, named Georgia L. Day. F. B. Evans, a man of 50, with whom she was last seen was arrested on suspicion, and after a time confessed that he violated and then murdered the girl and buried her body. He showed the place to the Sheriff.

Late reports say that Sir George E. Cartier's health is improving, and that he may be able to return home by the first of January.

The people of Restigouche have erected a handsome monument to the memory of the late W. M. Caldwell, who represented that County in the Canadian Parliament. The inscription says of him that in his short but important career as representative of the County he gave undoubted proof of great intellectual capacity, true patriotism and untiring zeal in the service of the country. Mr. Caldwell was a very honest and estimable man.—*Freeman.*

LIFE INSURANCE.—At the present time, in view of the revival in Life Insurance in our City and Province, caused by the recent influx of special agents and canvassers of the old Phœnix of Hartford, a short discussion on the merits and stability of such an institution may not be uninteresting to many of our readers.

The first question that naturally suggests itself in this connection to the thoughtful mind is that of stability and safety, and that is the most important one. Unless a man can feel that he is placing his money where it will be well taken care of, and returned to him or his family, with good interest at the hour when most needed he cannot be expected to enjoy that security and peace of mind that Life Insurance in a safe institution invariably brings.

That being the case where must he first direct his attention? Undoubtedly to the laws of the country governing and controlling the Company with which he contracts his Assurance. He naturally says when asked to insure in the American Company what have you done in the way of legislation to protect the insured.

Now it is perhaps not generally known that the Legislature of each State has appointed a Commissioner on an independent salary to supervise and report upon the position of each Company doing business in that State with full power to prevent the further issue of policies and compel a re-insurance of all risks when necessary. Their reports are annually carefully arranged and published. It would be no easy matter for the Phœnix, doing business in 33 States to run the gauntlet of as many Commissioners with cooked accounts where it so disposed.

Then again American Life Companies are prohibited from investing their assets in anything of a speculative nature such as mining stocks, &c.

The Phœnix has the bulk of its assets loaned on undoubted security of bond and mortgage of real estate where the land in all cases is worth at least twice the amount loaned and that too in cities where the rates of interest rule highest and the business will safely warrant the payment of high rates. It has also a large amount invested in Government bonds, National Bank stocks, first mortgage railway bonds, etc., etc., realizing in all the high average of nine per cent.—(See Insurance Commissioners' Report for 1872.) In addition to this flourishing state of affairs, the utmost economy, consistent with justice, characterizes its management throughout. It has refrained from wasting the money of the assured in futile litigation and showy but unproductive buildings—has removed the old obnoxious features from Life Insurance, placing no restrictions on travel, and declaring all its policies non-forfeitable—declares dividends yearly, which can be received either in addition to policies or in reduction of premiums. That it is in high favor with the American public is plainly evinced by the largely increasing confidence that is being year by year evinced in it. Besides insuring the most substantial and wealthy business men of all creeds and denominations, it has added largely to its ranks the best class of risks, namely, the *farmers*, and is evidently destined to be one of the largest and strongest Life Companies in the world. We may safely believe that a kind Providence smiles upon such institutions when fairly and equitably conducted, and wish it God speed upon its good mission.—*St. John Globe.*

It is not often one meets with a more philosophical spirit, or more refreshing withal, than is shown in the following from the pen of Horace Greeley, written on his own defeat:—

"There has been no time, until now, within the last twelve years, when the *Tribune* was not supposed to keep, for the benefit of the idle and incapable, a sort of Federal employment agency, established to get places under Government for those who were indisposed to work for their living. Any man who had ever voted the Republican ticket believed that it was the duty and the privilege of the editor of this paper to get him a place in the Custom House. Every red-nosed politician who had cheated at the caucus and fought at the polls looked to the editor of the *Tribune* to secure his appointment as gauger, or as army chaplain, or as Minister to France. Every campaign orator came upon us after the battle was over for a recommendation as Secretary of the Treasury or the loan of half a dollar. If one of our party had an interest pending at Washington, the editor of the *Tribune* was telegraphed in frantic haste to come to the capitol, save this bill, crush that one, promote one project or stop another. He was to be everybody's friend, with nothing to do but take care of other folks' business, sign papers, write letters and ask favors for them, and to get no thanks for it either. Four-fifths of these people were sent away without what they wanted, only to become straightway abusive enemies; it was the worry of life to try to gratify one demand in a dozen for the other fifth. The man with two wooden legs congratulated himself that he could never be troubled with cold feet. It is a source of profound satisfaction to us that office seekers will keep aloof from a defeated candidate who has not influence enough at Washington or Albany to get a sweeper appointed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, or a deputy-sub-assistant temporary clerk into the paste pot section of the folding room. At last we shall be let alone to mind our own affairs and manage our own newspaper, without being called aside every hour to help lazy people whom we don't know, and to spend our strength in efforts that only benefit people who don't deserve assistance. At last we shall keep our office clear of blatherskites and political beggars, and go about our daily work with the satisfaction of knowing that not the most credulous of place-hunters will suspect us of having any credit with the appointing powers. That is one of the results of Tuesday's election, for which we own curselves profoundly grateful."

Such heroism as that mentioned below should not be allowed to pass without that special notice which, making public the fact, gives. We quote from the *Freeman*:—

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A serious fire occurred in Portland at 11½ o'clock last night, by which three houses and a barn were destroyed. The fire originated in a barn owned by Mr. McJunkin, in the rear of Chapel street, which quickly set fire to the corner building on Portland street, owned by Mr. Thomas McColgan, the occupants of the upper stories of which escaped by ladders from the windows. A girl, 10 years of age, daughter of Mr. Andrew McLellan, living in the same house was nearly suffocated and would undoubtedly have lost her life had it not been for the daring and heroic conduct of a man named Edward Elliot who entered the room, amid the smoke and flame, and rescued her. She was then taken to the residence of Dr. Inches, who thinks she will recover. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Elliot for this noble action.

A house owned by Mrs Gordon, Chapel street, was also burned to the ground, as also was an adjoining building. The Portland Steam Engine worked well, and was assisted towards the end of the fire by No. 3 of the City.

THE BAY VERTE CANAL.—It is said that the survey made by Mr. Stark, under direction of Mr. Keefer, is almost complete, and that an easy line for the canal has been found from La Planche. The length of the canal by this route would, it is said, be 17¼ miles, and for four miles the cutting would be 40 feet to the canal bottom. The Chignecto *Post* maintains that a canal opening at La Planche would be almost useless, as owing to want of water and the dangers of the navigation, vessels could approach it only for a short time before and after high tide, and it published some days ago the testimony of a number of shipmasters and shipowners to that effect. The Ottawa *Herald* says that Mr. Keefer's first estimate of the cost of the canal was three million dollars; that he now hints at five or six millions, and it is believed by some that the actual expenditure will amount to twelve millions.—*Freeman.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Four outward bound vessels are reported gone ashore during a gale, viz: Brig Liston is ashore one mile above Old River wharf. Barque Liverpool is ashore opposite Trois Pistolets, having lost her anchors and chain. The names of the other vessels are unknown; They are ashore some distance further up. The ship Argo, Capt. Mitchell, hence 24th Sept. with a cargo of lumber, was abandoned at sea; the captain and two men were drowned. The remainder of the crew were taken off by another vessel and landed at Greenock.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Tribune transfers Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee to the Grant column, making thirty one States, and 304 electoral votes for grant. It claims Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland and Missouri, a total of 54 electoral votes for Greeley, and that Texas with eight votes is yet to be heard from. It gives Grant 42,000 majority in Ohio and 129,000 in Pennsylvania.

LONDON, Nov. 10. 7 :30 a. m.—A fire broke out last night in the city flour mills on Thames street. The entire mills have been destroyed and the fire is still raging. The losses are very heavy, but at this hour no idea can be formed of the amount.—All the fire brigades of the city are on duty at the scene.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Dr. Samuel Ashman, living in Topeka, Kansas, in a fit of drunken frenzy, on Wednesday, shot and killed his wife, after which he chopped off her breast, in an insane attempt to cut her heart out. It required ten men to capture and carry the madman to jail, so desperate were his struggles. The colonial question having arisen between England and Portugal, both parties have agreed to resort to arbitration for its settlement, and have selected Presidents Thiers as arbitrator

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Thirty-eight miners were killed by a fire damp explosion in France. A banquet was given the Lord Mayor of London on saturday. The London Mills, in London, were burned Sunday morning; loss £100,000. Several lives were lost. The Mauritius has been lost in the British Channel, and twenty-three persons drowned. The French Assembly opened yesterday.—The Republican members resolved to oppose all constitutional reforms.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The steamer Kate has sunk in the Mississippi. Loss $200,000. Insured $60,000.

BOSTON, Nov