

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Perry's Last Durehoyer, on Oct. 1st.
Capt. E. McIntosh.
Mr. Readell—H. C. French
Sheriff's Sale—John Ryden.
Nurses—M. E. Vickery.
Cook—R. M. Dixon.
Supt. H. Robes—C. & E. Everett.
Parks—John Clark.
Dr. Givens—Ward and Parker.
Par of Chaffee—F. G. Burroughs.
People leaving Canada—John
Connelly.
Supplies—John Clark.
Kings—John Clark.
Charles—W. H. Thomas.
Apple Peppers—John Clark.
Coal Scouring—John Clark.
Shing—N. S. ONIONS.
Iron Stoves—John Clark.
Shoeblack Paper—John Clark.
Oil Varnish—John Clark.
Andine—John Clark.
Apples—Oranges—W. C. Trend.
Fruit—John Clark.
Fruit—Wm. G. B. Barker & Sons.
Fruit—John Clark.
C. M. T. 200.

SACKVILLE, N. B., OCT. 13, 1871.

SACKVILLE RAILWAY BRIDGE.

We regret having to call the attention of the Railway Com'rs to the Radnor Bridge across the Tantallon River before the bridge was commenced, what stone should be used in the pavements, and so forth, was the subject of much discussion. The necessity of having a compact and durable stone was admitted by several quarries known for supplying the stone for buildings erected over forty years ago, which still preserve their old marks fresh and sharp, were pointed out, and when the rail road to Wood Point was spoken of our native granite in at once pronounced unfit for it, as the same stone had only a few years previously been shipped to Boston, where it proved an utter failure, having some large blocks left at the quarry, had by exposure to the atmosphere, wholly disintegrated and become incrusts of sand. The **Eng** of the company professed to know little, and it has been used exclusively in the construction of the bridge. The result was unfortunately the stone is already wasting away and shows that before long the foundation of the bridge will be gone. This stone was used because lying on the Bay Shore it could be easily quarried and transported by water to its destination, and therefore the cheapest, also because of the inexperience or neglect of our Government Engineers, in not satisfying them that the material was of a proper character. At any rate this soft, perishable sand stone was used on the Sackville Bridge, and even now the wasting away of the stone is apparent. What we have done is palpably—before the ingenuity of man—were the Copic Stone of all others and afterwards these had been handsomely finished. But now, in the space of two short years, they are so weather-beaten that the walls崩倒ed and pickets are gone, the marks where remaining are faint and indistinct, and in many cases the character of the finish is wholly lost.

These facts, which are almost apparent to any observer passing the bridge on the train, proves the stone to be wholly unfit for any structure of a permanent character, and we at once notice it so as to prevent the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners from permitting this stone to be used in any of the Railway works. We understand large quantities from this quarry have been shipped to Cumberland for the bridge across the Napan River, and if it has been used, the Commissioner should have it taken away without delay.

We do not know whether it is the Railway Commissioners or their Engineers, who are to blame for allowing this stone to be used, but suppose because it was used for the Sackville Bridge, it was assumed, without proper tests, to be suitable for permanent works, but after this, they again permit a stone from Wood Point to be used, where it is exposed to frost or other atmospheric influences.

We direct the attention of the Commissioners to the Eastern abutment of the Sackville Bridge which shows symptoms of weakness occasioned possibly by the washing away of the bank of the River, and the carrying off of a large quantity of stone thrown around the abutment to protect it. The proximity of the Railway bridge to the old bridge, and a part of the bed of the river,

being filled up with brush and stone so contracts the passage for the water that it dashes the high piers with great velocity, and unless every unnecessary obstruction is at once removed, and the bank secured from being washed away, neither bridge will long be safe.

On a railroad such as it is anticipated this section of the Intercolonial will be of the highest importance, the whole world, and especially this bridge should be of such a firm and permanent character as to insure the firm and lasting safety and durability of the line. The Division pays for Railway rights with no regard to the value given, no excuse for the want of a good fence, and knowing them by their sound reasoning it may carry the attention to be called to them.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

On Sunday night a fire broke out in a wooden building on a main street in Chicago, and the consequence of the high wind prevailing, as well as the rapid spread of the most disastrous conflagration of modern times, involving an appalling loss of life and property, and throwing tens of thousands of people homeless, helpless, and penniless upon the generosity of the world. The city, to a great extent, was built of wooden blocks and piles, which rested on or were driven in the low, alluvial soil bordering the shore of Lake Michigan. This perhaps accounts in some degree for a fire starting such great headway in spite of all the modern contrivances invented to check it. The business part of the city was destroyed. Banks all the while, stores, and all leading retail houses post office, court houses, every hotel in the south division except one, every newspaper, every theatre, six large elevators, the insurance depots of the Michigan Southern and Illinois Central Railways, over 200 churches and shipping. 10,000 people are homeless, and \$20,000,000 will hardly cover the loss. Many fires were killed, and over twelve million dollars worth of wealth is destroyed.

The King as "Black-Maillor." (One—Boston Journal.)

Some of the first mercantile houses in the city are involved in the black-mail system carried on by the city officials. The head of one of the oldest and most reliable firms of the city makes this statement: "The business of the houses mainly done by the junior members. They handle two bills of work for the new Court House of \$30,000 each. The court has settled this sum on this bill to \$20,000, the other to \$30,000. He has in business thirty years, with no stain upon his mercantile reputation. He is a leading man in an up-town church, and has made liberal donation towards building a new house of worship. On making inquiry it was found to be the mode of operation. The contractor wants \$300,000 worth of goods. They demand that the bill shall be made out \$20,000. The young men demand. But the answer is: That is our mode of doing business. If you don't want to do our business in our way we will go somewhere else." The old merchant says he is willing to go before the grand jury with his books and show exactly how the thing has been done. He is only one of many that can do so.

Local and Provincial News.

New York, Oct. 9.—Operators left the office after sounding the last alarm and no more was needed.

A dispatch from Victoria, Ind., fully in my mind, the telegraph says the Sherman House at the junction of the city, the Board of Trade Building, Custom House, all Railroad Hotels, and Western Union Telegraph offices are in ashes.

The New-York Tribune reported to St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati for aid in the advertising.

Chicago, Oct. 9—noon.

The whole business world is in ashes.

The fire sweeps a district three miles in length to a mile or a half, and a half width, every hotel, bank, express office, telegraph office, theatre and newspaper office, with all wholesale houses in the city, having been totally destroyed.

Many thousand dwellings and the water works have been destroyed.

Early this morning the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the southwest with a sky of brass. No one can tell what the end may be. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is in the wind keeping in the wind keeping in its present direction.

The umbra streets for miles are lined with household goods.

No one dare think what the loss of life may be.

The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire, and many persons must have perished in the flames.

Telegraphic communication has been again established. Municipal officers of all towns are received from all quarters. Towns are received from all quarters.

Tuesday and Wednesday. The atmosphere here has also been darkened with smoke a few days past.

The first excursion on the E. & N. A. Railway from St. John to Badger was made on Tuesday last, without change of cars. A large number of eminent railway men formed the party.

streets, and thousands are fleeing by the only means running. Builders are being blown up to stop the flames. Engineermen and food are arriving hourly.

New York, Oct. 10.

Communication with Chicago was resumed at noon today, and the announcement made that the fire ceased to burn, and that a great shower of electricity.

Fowlers have been received, but the general account first given are fully confirmed.

It is believed that fully five hundred houses were lost in the conflagration.

The United States Sub-Treasury

has suffered a million dollars.

The City Guards are all despatched.

Every railroad depot is in ashes.

A later despatch from St. Louis, dated 1 P. M., says another fire has broken out in that part of the city spared yesterday, and is spreading rapidly, threatening to complete its utter destruction. No further particulars are given.

Large sums of money and quantities of provisions and clothing are being contributed all over the country.

A meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to day, raised one hundred thousand dollars on the spot.

Thousands of horses and cows have

reels of animals, though referred to confinement, were so bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surrounded them, that they rushed wildly to and fro, uttering cries of fright and pain until scorched and killed. Any attempt at a description of the appalling scene would be idle.

The simple fact is that the once great city of Chicago is **destroyed** and hundreds of millions of active capital have vanished, and that nearly one third of Chicago's inhabitants are homeless.

The origin of the fire is now stated to have been in a stable where a woman took a kennel lamp walking along. Many fires were killed, and over twelve million dollars worth of wealth is destroyed.

The King as "Black-Maillor."

(One—Boston Journal.)

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