

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 24, 1882

A PROSPEROUS SECTION.

The visitor to Woodstock must be struck by the very great improvements which are being made in the town. Buildings are going up in all directions. The most of them being outside the limits of the burned district. Below the town where Shaw Brothers have erected a factory for the manufacture of hemlock extract, quite a little village has sprung up. On several of the streets which a year or two ago were bordered only by vacant land now houses are being put up, and on every hand there is abundant evidence of a most prosperous condition of things. The people are very jubilant over the late railway deal and feel confident that it will add greatly to the commercial importance of the town. They confidently expect the railway car works to be located there, and what probably offer some slight inducement to the N. B. Company, if it is necessary, to induce them to select their town. The country on every hand is progressing with great rapidity. It is difficult to speak too highly of the prosperity of Carleton Co. Even the most casual observer cannot fail to recognize the evidence of thrift and progress on every hand. A few years ago Jacktown was the great model to which all persons, who wished to name an example of what might be done in farming in New Brunswick used to point; but to-day there are many settlements which present as good if not better evidence of what is possible, if the settler chooses good land and works with a will. The interior settlements on the eastern side of the St. John, namely Glassville, Johnville, Knowlesville, Beauséjour, and others, are all advancing at a rate which augurs well for the future of this already prosperous section.

It is pleasant to notice the air of confidence and hopefulness which characterizes the people of this section. They have eliminated the word "fear" from their vocabulary and are determined not only to hold all the trade they have, but to get forward every possible exertion to add to and develop it. One who understands the progress which this country has made in the past, and possesses a knowledge of the extent and fertility of the yet unsettled districts on the upper part of the river must look forward hopefully to the future of the whole district, and if he is interested in the business of Fredericton, must feel anxious that the merchants and other business men of our city will continue to secure at least a fair share of the trade which must grow up within the next decade.

It may be accepted as a settled fact that within a very few years the New Brunswick Railway will be extended to the St. Lawrence, and that the present owners, who are well known, are largely interested in the Canada Pacific, intend to make it a great through highway. The mere passage of goods through a country will not materially benefit it; but when it is remembered that near this avenue of commerce are hundreds of thousands of acres, well adapted for farming and clothed with a forest of great commercial value, it seems evident that such resources cannot long remain unutilized.

"VEILED TREASON."

Mr. Chapleau resigned the premiership of Quebec to enter the Canadian Ministry, and it is intimated that he may be regarded as the successor of Cartier, as leader of the French, which means that Mr. Langevin, who made the highfalutin speech on the commercial independence resolution, is to step out for his younger and abler rival. It is interesting to note Mr. Chapleau's views on the great public question, and the following is what the Montreal Star says of them:

Hon. Mr. Chapleau is out with a lengthy campaign address to the electors of Terrebonne, in which he remarks that he does not require to lay down his political platform, as in becoming a Federal Minister he accepts without reserve the responsibility of the results of the policy inaugurated by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. "Our commercial franchise," he continues, "is unlimited, and in remaining colonists we only retain the prestige and the benefit of the powerful protectorate of England and the most cordial loyalty to our Sovereign. And in the great work of gradual emancipation, we are certain to be in accord with the generous sentiments of the English nation. To consolidate its colonies into nations is a mission sufficiently noble even to satisfy the pride of Great Britain. Let us then be contented with our lot, knowing that we have reason to be proud of it, without attempting to force on a movement which the natural march of events and the destiny of our nation will bring about more surely than the efforts of dreamers who miss their avocation, and forget that this work properly belongs to succeeding generations. We have developed and advanced in the last half century more than some people have done in ten generations."

Mr. Chapleau goes considerably farther in this matter than did Mr. Blake, and consistency of course demands that the Premier should rap his new colleague soundly over the knuckles for this "veiled treason." But, as some one says, "consistency is the bugbear of little minds," and Sir John Macdonald is too much concerned with holding on to power to worry over such a bugbear.

THE TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The timber regulations, or rather the regulation which restricts licences to a period of one year, creates a profound dissatisfaction among lumbermen. It may be accepted as a fact that the longer lease a person has of timber lands, the better care he will take of them, and consequently the greater will be the amount of lumber cut on the limits, and the larger will be the revenue derived from it. The one year system was shown to be inimical to the best interests of the country. One is safe in saying that under it millions of dollars worth of lumber were destroyed, and the forest wealth of the province depleted. When a person gets a lease for one year only, he will naturally try to get as much out of the land in that year as possible. His interest is not to preserve the lumber-yielding ability of his limit, but to exhaust it; and it is a matter of indifference to him what becomes of it when he is done with it. If his lease is good for a term of years, the lumberman at once becomes interested in the land as one who is to gain by its proper conservation. His whole system in respect to the treatment of his limit would be changed, so that every year, during the period of his lease, the government would receive a revenue from it, instead of getting land back at the expiration of a year so denuded of everything of value that no one will take it for a second year. The danger of the destruction of the forest by fires is also reduced under the long lease system. Now, no one is concerned in the prevention of forest fires; but the lessee of land for terms of years will take every possible precaution to prevent destruction from this cause. It is also very much better for the lumberman that he should be able to make his arrangements for lumbering upon lands for a series of years, rather than for one only. He can afford to clear the streams, and in a dozen ways, which will suggest themselves to any one having a slight knowledge of the business, he can shape his operations so that they will be more advantageous to himself. The interests of the province at large, and the interests of individual lumbermen require that leases should be granted for terms of years.

It is said by people, who claim to be well informed, that this one year regulation was forced through the Council by Messrs. Hanington, McLeod and Perley. It matters very little who are the individuals whose superior ignorance triumphed. The fact remains that after long delay, a step backward has been taken. This cannot fail to strengthen the feeling of opposition which is now all but universal throughout the province.

THE FUTURE OF WOODSTOCK.

We have good authority for saying that within two years Woodstock will be the centre of a railway system of nearly five hundred miles, and extending from the St. Lawrence, and perhaps Quebec, on the one hand to St. Andrews, if not St. John, on the other. The future of the town would seem to be assured by this, and the knowledge of the fact no doubt accounts for the earnestness and pluck with which its business people are animated. It is highly important for the merchants of Fredericton not to underrate the power of their very active rivals, and to take what steps may be necessary in view of the fact that they have such keen competitors for the trade of the river valley. In conversation with a gentleman, who buys very largely of merchandise of all kinds, and formerly made all his purchases in Fredericton, the writer asked him why he had taken his business to Woodstock, seeing that it was equally convenient for him to come here. His answer was, "I can do better in Woodstock." In that answer is the whole secret of trade. Men will buy where they can do best, and if our people desire to keep the business they have and secure that which may be developed hereafter, they must be prepared to do better, or at least as well, as their neighbors. Natural advantages of position are of great value; but the advantages which a merchant can give his customers are what tell, and unless the business men of any community realize this, they will not be able to hold their own in the strife, which will always exist in trade. We urge upon the people again the paramount importance of an effort to prevent and further divergence of trade, and not only this, but to extend the area of the business connections of the city. There is no time to be lost. Said a gentleman who has not very often visited the upper St. John, "The garden of the Province, and the chief centre of its business is here." In one respect he was correct, for although the great headquarters of the lumber trade is elsewhere, it is towards the upper part of the St. John valley that we must look for the chief activity in agriculture, and this is destined at an early day to be the great dependence of the Province.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE SUN SAYS:

W. D. Perley, Esq., late of Sunbury Co., went west with a staff of surveyors who are to investigate the effect of the contemplated lowering of Lake Manitoba on the coast of the Saskatchewan River. Mr. P. is very much pleased with the country so far and intends to settle. If any body judges from this that Mr. Perley is in charge of the "staff of surveyors" he would probably be considerably astray.

ELECTION PROTESTS.

Election petitions are now pending against the following members of Parliament in New Brunswick: Burnes, Wood, Wallace and Foster, with counter petitions against Smith, Rogers and Domville. In all of these, except the petition against Wallace, the only matters involved are the usual charges of bribery and corruption, personal bribery being alleged in each case, and the petitioners praying for the disqualification of the respondent. In Wallace's case the validity of Judge Botsford's recount of the votes in question, and in considering these, two questions of great importance arise, one being whether Judge Botsford was a Judge of the Province; the other, which is the disqualifying point, being whether the witness or witnesses named by the returning officers.

In the Local House the seats of the following members are disputed: Lynott, Lewis, Turner, Hanington, Landry, Humphrey, Black, Wheten and LeBlanc. In Lynott's case the validity of the return of the St. Francis vote is questioned, and there are the usual charges of bribery. Lynott's majority was only one over Theriault, who claims that in the votes cast, he is an actual majority. In the Wheten and LeBlanc case, Sayre claims one of the seats on the ground that the candidates had not the necessary property qualifications. It is admitted on all hands that not one of the members proceeded against can hold his seat. Yet we venture to predict that at the next election there will be as many improper practices as at the last.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

No European nation has such great interests in the East as Great Britain; it is, therefore, a subject for congratulation that English diplomacy has gained so signal a triumph as it has fallen to the lot of Lord Dufferin to achieve at Constantinople. It is certainly a spectacle which must arouse the Moslem world to see the "Commander of the Faithful" sending his armies to do the bidding of the Government of England, and the effect upon the nations which acknowledge the Sultan as the spiritual head must be profound. Probably the real power of the Sultan over the Mahometans, if he should attempt to exercise it, would be found to be very great; yet theoretically he is the head of all Moslem peoples, and as for the time being he is virtually the vassal of Great Britain, British prestige must receive a great impetus. Mr. Gladstone has shown that liberal principles, and a desire to comply with the dictates of honesty in foreign politics, are in no wise inconsistent with the maintenance of the national honor and the exaltation of the national prestige. The triumph of Beaconsfield were not more brilliant, and they lacked the solid merit of honesty which characterizes those of Gladstone.

From the Upper Arctostock, and all along the lines of railway in New Brunswick, raspberries and blueberries are being exported to Boston in unusually large quantities.

A new system of having the berries packed for transport has been adopted, the consignees send down half barrels made with a four inch bungle, and into these the berries are passed through a tunnel, an expeditious and safe way for their carriage.

An establishment for canning berries has been started at Vanceboro, where quite a large business is being done. This is not a very expensive operation. Probably the real power of the Sultan over the Mahometans, if he should attempt to exercise it, would be found to be very great; yet theoretically he is the head of all Moslem peoples, and as for the time being he is virtually the vassal of Great Britain, British prestige must receive a great impetus. Mr. Gladstone has shown that liberal principles, and a desire to comply with the dictates of honesty in foreign politics, are in no wise inconsistent with the maintenance of the national honor and the exaltation of the national prestige. The triumph of Beaconsfield were not more brilliant, and they lacked the solid merit of honesty which characterizes those of Gladstone.

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WAR IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Standard's Constantinople despatch says that the Ottoman delegates demanded that the Conference be kept open.

Apprehensions regarding the safety of the Suez Canal having been removed, business in the insurance of ships against war risks has ceased.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 16.—Col. Gerard, who rode out this morning in a reconnaissance, succeeded in making a sketch of the enemy's position. The transport Humbert has arrived here. Major Gordon, chief of police, has handed over his office to the native authorities. European residents consider this proceeding unwise.

The weather is becoming cooler. The troops Thabis has arrived. The water works service stopped for the first time on Tuesday, but will be re-supplied for a short time on Wednesday. Tuesday being the last day of the heirm, the Khedive held a reception at the palace. The Khedive appeared in good spirits and referred to passing events in a light, happy manner. General Ayle, Admiral Seymour and many other British officers visited the Khedive. The commissaries is working smoothly.

The French consul has undertaken to guarantee the character of the correspondent of the Paris newspaper *Lanterne*, who was arrested at the outpost, and he will be released with a severe warning to be careful of his future conduct.

COSSTASPOLIS, Aug. 16.—The report that the Umehs had deposed the Sultan is said to be false. It is stated in Turkish circles that the hesitation to issue a proclamation against Arabi is owing to the fact that a telegram was received from him a few days ago expressing his readiness to submit to the authority of the Caliph, but stating that he would not leave his soldiers without a head until the arrival of Turkish troops in Egypt, when he would instantly hand over his command to the Turkish general. The Convention is still unsettled for the same reason.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 16.—The water supply is sufficient to last several hours. A party of Arabs destroyed the pump at Rameleh station last night.

An encounter between a British mounted patrol and a party of 500 Bedouins occurred early this morning near Rameleh. Five of the latter were killed.

The *Cochrane* rancho Company at Bow River, of which Major Walker is manager, has contracted to supply the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. with 3,500 pounds of fresh meat daily at 7½ cents per pound. They have now 10,000 head of cattle on their ranch.

Recently at Truro Wesley Smith was dressing in his bedroom for his wedding which was to take place that night. He went to set down on the window sill. The window being open, he lost his balance, fell out on the street and severely injured his back.

A protest against his election in Lennox on the ground of corrupt practices has been served upon Sir John A. Macdonald personally and the necessary legal papers filed. In consequence of indications of a readiness on the part of Sir John's friends to spirit away important witnesses for the prosecution the exact nature of the charges is kept a secret for the present.

The Grand Trunk system now covers three thousand three hundred and thirty miles, an immense stretch of line to be controlled and operated by one corporation. This total mileage is made up as follows:

Old Grand Trunk and affiliated lines...	1,511
Old Great Western and affiliated lines...	824
Midland Railway of Canada...	471
Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway...	385
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway...	189
Total	3,380

THE GAMBLING CASE (VIETNA)—As our readers are doubtless aware this celebrated seemingly interminable case is again to come before the Supreme Court, but this time in the nature of a criminal prosecution for forgery and perjury instituted against the witnesses of the "last will." Last summer, at the instigation of Mrs. Gammell, Messrs. McLennan, Johnston and Gordon were arrested on a Sunday morning on the above charges. A preliminary examination was held, after which they were released upon bail, which was immediately furnished at a subsequent term of the Supreme Court. The prosecution being unable to proceed, they were discharged upon their own recognitions. The trial commences tomorrow before Chief Justice MacDonald. We understand that L. N. MacKay, Esq., and O. S. Weeks, Esq., Q. C., M. P. P., for the defence. A very large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed, exceeding fifty.—*Norfolk Sydney Times*, August 9.

The Reporter cannot understand the position taken by the Herald in reference to the establishment of new factories here. We are sorry that our neighbor is so obtuse. We made ourselves very plain. Our position is that those interested in the welfare of the place, who have money to invest, should ascertain what industries can be most profitably conducted here and secure the co-operation of experienced men, and if possible experienced men with capital, which they will put in the business they may be employed to take charge of. If that is not intelligible to our esteemed friend, we can only express our regret.

pose, and may have been the best way of concealing his real intentions. Before now an enemy has been established, were cast up by the tide in the North River foot of 11th street, yesterday, was found the body of another man who had also met with foul play. The discovery was made about day-break by an old German named John Schneider, who was gathering driftwood. He saw what appeared to him to be a red flannel shirt bobbing up and down in the waves, and watched it until beached. Schneider informed Patrolman Joseph Beck, of the West 125th street police station of the finding of the body. The police then procured a rowboat and towed it to the wharf foot of 130th street, where he made it fast. The crew of the New Brunswick schooner *Acacia*, which was moored to the same pier, was preparing to leave at high tide, gathered around, and the mate James McLeod recognized the body as that of the schooner's missing captain, Patrick Sullivan. The body was taken to the Morgue. Colonel Hermann was notified of the discovery. The *Acacia* arrived at the bulkhead with a cargo of laths from St. John, N. B., consigned to John Rogers, of 131st street. North River, about a week ago. The laths were delivered on Friday last. Captain Sullivan received \$300, and expected to collect some more cash before his departure on the next day. He went ashore on that night, taking with him the \$300, and that was the last seen of him alive by his crew. Detectives traced him to Stribe's saloon in 130th street, near the river. The proprietor's son said that Sullivan came into the saloon late at night and invited a crowd of men in the place to drink with him. He paid for the round of drinks with a \$20 bill, and in doing so displayed a large roll of greenbacks. After Captain Sullivan left the liquor store several of the men followed him, but what happened afterwards could not be learned. Some of the men that left Stribe's immediately after Captain Sullivan were credited with being members of a gang known as the "Blacksmiths," and said to be willing to take all kinds of chances.

Yesterday the eyes of the corpse were blackened, several of his teeth crushed in, his head lacerated on the back, as if with an ax or a club, and his pockets were turned inside out. The police are satisfied that the man was a victim to foul play. The schooner *Acacia* started on her homeward voyage late yesterday afternoon and Mate McLeod left word to have Captain Sullivan's body temporarily interred until he can consult with the widow as to the final disposition to be made of the remains. A post mortem examination will be held this morning.—*New York Herald*, 15th.

A Toronto in Bangor.

The Bangor *Whig* gives an account of a tornado which recently visited their city, and which has never been surpassed in the annals of the country. To the oldest inhabitant of Bangor the like was never known. A Western man visiting the city, said it resembled the severe storms which occur through the Western States. During the afternoon the sky had the appearance of rain, but the suddenness with which the storm broke upon the city was only surpassed by its terrific violence. "The water came down in such torrents that the eye could penetrate it only a short distance, and the observer could see at a distance no more readily than in the most blinding snowstorm. In a very brief lapse of time the streets were transformed into roaring streams, and the anomaly was presented of signs, boxes and various debris floating readily through West Market Square, Kendauskag Bridge, Exchange, Broad, Main, Central and other business streets."

Mingled with the roar and tumult as it was driven with violence against the windows of the houses and the buildings themselves. The fierceness of the wind blew the trees with which Bangor abounds, on all sides, length-wise as well as cross-wise of the streets.

In the midst of the storm, the spire of the Universalist Church, which extended seventy five feet above the Church, was broken off close to the roof, but fortunately the wind carried it off the main building. Besides the above, the roofs of several buildings were torn off bodily. The Bangor House during the storm was struck by lightning, but none of the persons in the House, although there was a large number at the time, were injured. Speaking of the damage, the *Whig* says: "The storm has been by far the most destructive which has ever visited our city. It is impossible at this early time to definitely ascertain the amount of the losses. But it is evident that no small figure will make good the loss. The entire damage sustained is equal, certainly, to \$50,000, and in the opinion of some, \$100,000 is nearer the amount."

ACCIDENT—On Wednesday of last week Messrs. Doherty, Cartin, and Roadmaster Casey were turning a corner of St. John Street, the carriage upset and threw the three men on the ground. They were just returning from a road a little out of town, which Roadmaster was inspecting, being requested to visit it by Mr. Cartin. The upset was most serious to Mr. Casey, who was hurt quite badly about the back and lower limbs, being scarcely able to walk for a time. Some persons happening along proceeded to carry and drove him home. Mr. Doherty got a severe blow about the eye, but was otherwise unharmed. Mr. Cartin escaped without injury. By the upset of the carriage, the horse was also turned over, and was lying with his back down, and his legs in motion trying to get up. The injured were soon attended to, and are improving, although Mr. Casey's injuries are quite severe.

Was it Virtue?—A man answering the description of Vietue, who shot at Vandine, Legler's Hotel here, on Saturday evening, where he had tea and remained over night. On Sunday morning, after getting up, he refused to take any breakfast, and seemed excited. Later in the day the man was seen in the Park Hotel, but mysteriously disappeared during the day. Officer Tibbels confided that he would have him under arrest before nightfall.—*Tuesday's Transcript*.

Captain Sullivan's Murder.

The remains of a murdered man, whose identity has not been established, were cast up by the tide in the North River foot of 11th street, yesterday, was found the body of another man who had also met with foul play. The discovery was made about day-break by an old German named John Schneider, who was gathering driftwood. He saw what appeared to him to be a red flannel shirt bobbing up and down in the waves, and watched it until beached. Schneider informed Patrolman Joseph Beck, of the West 125th street police station of the finding of the body. The police then procured a rowboat and towed it to the wharf foot of 130th street, where he made it fast. The crew of the New Brunswick schooner *Acacia*, which was moored to the same pier, was preparing to leave at high tide, gathered around, and the mate James McLeod recognized the body as that of the schooner's missing captain, Patrick Sullivan. The body was taken to the Morgue. Colonel Hermann was notified of the discovery. The *Acacia* arrived at the bulkhead with a cargo of laths from St. John, N. B., consigned to John Rogers, of 131st street. North River, about a week ago. The laths were delivered on Friday last. Captain Sullivan received \$300, and expected to collect some more cash before his departure on the next day. He went ashore on that night, taking with him the \$300, and that was the last seen of him alive by his crew. Detectives traced him to Stribe's saloon in 130th street, near the river. The proprietor's son said that Sullivan came into the saloon late at night and invited a crowd of men in the place to drink with him. He paid for the round of drinks with a \$20 bill, and in doing so displayed a large roll of greenbacks. After Captain Sullivan left the liquor store several of the men followed him, but what happened afterwards could not be learned. Some of the men that left Stribe's immediately after Captain Sullivan were credited with being members of a gang known as the "Blacksmiths," and said to be willing to take all kinds of chances.

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