

Moral and Religious.

The Fire at Fall River.

Unpublished Particulars—A lesson for Men of Business.

All have read of the terrible conflagration at Fall River, and of the consequent suffering and loss of property. It has also been stated that this terrible calamity was occasioned by boys playing with gunpowder on the Sabbath; but there are other circumstances connected with the event, as we learned from a gentleman living in the vicinity, which, tho' they have been widely known, have not, to our knowledge, been publicly stated.

Fall River is the outlet to two large ponds of 15 miles in length, and at the village, which bears its name, it falls, in about half a mile, from one basin to another, 220 feet. These falls are lined with factories, while the stores and public houses were generally on the eastern side.

At the head of the falls, or at the upper basin, had been a large hydrant constructed, by means of which a large wheel being set in motion, water could be forced upon the buildings in any part of the village, in almost any quantity, at the shortest notice.

In case of fire, the quantity of water used was so great as often to cause the complaint that the water did more damage than the fire; and so entire was the reliance on this means of extinguishing fire that the ordinary one, fire engines, was almost wholly neglected.

In the progress of business, however, it became desirable to put a new flume into one of the basins to furnish water to a new factory; but in order to do this, the water from the upper pond, or basin, must be drawn off that the rocks in the way of putting in the flume might be blasted. If this were done on week days, all the factories on the falls must stop. The suspension of so much business would occasion considerable loss to the proprietors. To avoid this loss, it was concluded, though with reluctance, to draw off the water on Saturday night, and blast the rocks on the Sabbath. This process, we understand, had been going on one or two Sabbaths before the fire happened, and was in progress during the one on which the calamity occurred.

The alarm of fire was given, the people rushed from their churches and dwellings and assembled in crowds, but the great basin was empty; the great wheel could not be set in motion; the hydrant was useless; its extended hose were soon consumed; other means of safety had not been provided; the wind blowing fresh, carried the flames into the business part of the village; and for an hour and a half or more,—until engines could come from other places, the inhabitants could do little more than stand by and witness the destruction. The only means by which the flames could be arrested was the blowing up of a large number of buildings. Thus in a few short hours a half a million of property was swallowed up, 1000 people turned homeless into the street, many of them stripped of their all. And why? We will not answer the inquiry; but we doubt not that a voice issuing from those raging fires, those smouldering ruins, that empty basin, and especially from that blasted ledge, has spoken to many hearts, and said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Do not, do not, for the sake of gain, violate the Sabbath. We wish the voice might be heard throughout our land, and reach the hearts of all.

We have no disposition to dwell on this terrible calamity—to call it a special providence or a judgment from heaven; we would rather muse in silence on the sad event; for when God thus speaks it becometh man to be silent, but to open his ear to instruction.—Chronicle.

Youth's Department.

Frank Lilly.

I lately met with an interesting revolutionary anecdote, written by an "old soldier," which I doubt not will be acceptable to many of the readers of the Medallion:

"Jonathan Riley was a sergeant in the — regiment, had served under General Amherst in the old French war, and was with the provincials at the taking of Havana. This man was often selected for dangerous and trying situations, and his unflinching courage and presence of mind ensured him success. He was at length placed on a recruiting station, and in a short period enlisted a great number of men. Among the recruits was Frank Lilly, a boy about sixteen years of age, a weak and puny lad, who would not perhaps have passed muster, were we not greatly in want of men. The soldiers made this boy the butt of their ridicule, and many a sorry joke was uttered at his expense. Yet there was something about him interesting, and at times he discovered a spirit beyond his years. To this boy, for some unknown cause, Riley became greatly attached, and seemed to pity him from the bottom of his heart. Often on our long and fatiguing marches, dying almost from want, harassed incessantly by the enemy, did Riley carry the boy's knapsack for miles, and many a crust for the poor wretch was saved from his scanty allowance.—But Frank Lilly's resolution was once the cause of saving the whole detachment. The American army was encamped at Elizabethtown. The soldiers stationed about four miles from the main body, near the bay that separated the continent from Staten Island, forming an advance picket-guard, were chosen from a southern regiment, and were continually deserting. It was a post of some danger, as the young ambitious

British officers, or experienced sergeants, often headed parties that approached the shore in silence during the night and attacked our outposts. Once they succeeded in surprising and capturing an officer and twenty men, without the loss of a man on their part. Gen. Washington determined to relieve the forces near the bay, and our regiment was the one from which the selection was made. The arrangement of our guard, as near as I can recollect, was as follows:

A body of 250 men were stationed a short distance inland. In advance of these were several outposts, consisting of an officer and thirty men each. The sentinels were so near as to meet in their rounds, and were relieved in every two hours. It chanced, one dark and windy night, that Lilly and myself were sentinels on adjoining posts. All the sentinels were directed to fire at the least alarm, and retreat to the guard, where we were to make the best defence we could, until supported by the detachment in the rear. In front of me was a strip of woods, and the bay was so near that I could hear the dashing of the waves. It was near midnight, and occasionally a star to be seen through the flying clouds. The hours passed heavily and cheerlessly away. The wind at times roared through the adjoining woods with astonishing violence. In a pause of the storm, as the wind died suddenly away, and was heard only moaning at a distance, I was startled by an unusual noise in the woods before me. Again I listened attentively, and imagined that I heard the heavy tread of a body of men, and the rattling of cartridge boxes. As I met Lilly, I informed him of my suspicions. All had been quiet in the rounds, but he would keep a good watch and fire on the least alarm. We separated, and I had marched but a few rounds, when I heard the following conversation. "Stand." The answer was from a speaker rapidly approaching, and in a low constrained voice: "Stand yourself, and you shall not be injured. If you fire, you are a dead man. If you remain where you are, you shall not be harmed. If you move, I will run you through."

Scarcely had he spoken, when I saw the flash, and heard the report of Lilly's gun. I saw a black mass rapidly advancing, at which I fired, and with all the sentinels retreated to the guard, consisting of thirty men commanded by an ensign. An old barn had served them for a guard-house, and they barely had time to turn out, and parade in the road, as the British were getting over a fence within six rods of us, to the number of eighty, as we supposed. We fired upon them, and retreated in good order towards the detachment in the rear. The enemy, disappointed of their expected prey, pushed us hard, but we were soon reinforced, and they in their turn were compelled to retreat, and we followed them at their heels to the boats. We found the next morning that poor Frank Lilly, after discharging his musket, was followed so close by the enemy that he was unable to get over a fence, and he was run through with a bayonet. It was apparent, however, that there had been a violent struggle. But in front of his post was a British non-commissioned officer, one of the best formed men I ever saw, shot directly through the body. He died in great agonies, as the ground was torn up with his hands, and he had bitten the dust. We discovered long traces of blood, but never knew the extent of the enemy's loss. Poor Riley took Lilly's death so much at heart that he never afterwards was the man he previously had been. He became indifferent and neglected his duty. There was something remarkable in the manner of his death. He was tried for his life and sentenced to be shot. During the trial and subsequently he discovered an indifference truly astonishing. On the day of his execution, the fatal cap was drawn over his eyes, and he was caused to kneel in front of the whole army. Twelve men were detailed for the purpose of executing him, but a pardon had been granted, unknown to Riley, in consequence of his age and services; they had no cartridges. The word 'ready' was given, and the cocking of the guns could be distinctly heard. At the word 'fire,' Riley fell dead upon his face, when not a gun had been discharged.

Collector's Notice.

THE non-resident proprietors of the town of Burke, in the county of Caledonia are hereby notified that the taxes assessed by said town within the year next preceding this date remain either in whole or in part unpaid on the described lands in said town, to wit:

Table with 6 columns: Original proprietors names, No. of the lot, No. of the Range, State Tax, State school Tax, Present owners names. Lists names like John Elliott, Stephen Pitkins, Timothy Stanley, etc.

and so much of said lands will be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of Stephen Houghton in said Burke, on the first Thursday of October next at ten o'clock forenoon, as will be requisite to discharge said taxes with costs, unless previously paid.

Dated at Burke, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1843. 317w4 ERASTUS WOODRUFF, let Constable.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers have for sale, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, and PINE BOARDS—of different qualities. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call. E. JEWETT & CO. June 1, 1843. 305 N. B. Also, for sale, a lot of seasoned pine boards, at North Danville.

S. H. STARBIRD,

TAILOR—LOWER WATERFORD. NEW YORK and BOSTON Fashions regularly received and all work done warranted to fit. July 27, 1843. 313m3

Fire! Fire!

THE members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors on all notes in force on the following days, to wit:

Table with 4 columns: Month, Year, Amount, Rate. Lists assessments for September, October, December, February, May, June, July.

Making 4 1/2 per cent for the year. Said per centage to be cast on the original amount of premium note, without reference to any endorsement, and to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 18th day of October, 1843, being the day of the annual meeting of said Company.

A list of persons insured in his town with the amount of assessment due from each, will be transmitted to the Representative elect to the Legislature, who it is hoped, will feel an interest in having all from whom assessments are due, send in by him to pay the same; and it is expected that members of the company will not neglect to do so, as it often costs them more to forward their money otherwise than their assessments amount to; besides, the only way the credit of the company can be sustained, is by having each member pay his assessment promptly.

The Directors last year adopted a resolution, that when suits for assessments are commenced the whole amount of the premium note will be demanded & greenback to the 8th section of the act of incorporation.

There have been allowed the past year eighty one losses, amounting to \$32150.45. 317w4 J. T. THURSTON, Treasurer.



Most Highly Approved MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM is believed to be deservedly the most popular medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. [Extracts from Certificates.]

Dr Samuel Morrill, of Concord, N. H. writes that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm is a valuable medicine, having been used with complete success in cases which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions.

Dr Truman Abell, of Lempster, N. H., writes that he confidently recommends its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior to any other medicine within his knowledge.

Dr Amory Hunting, of Franklin, Mass., writes after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm to have had the desired effect, and recommends it as a safe, convenient and efficacious medicine.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many Counterfeits or Imitations, which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMUEL REED or WM. JON'S CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon's Cutler.)—Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) Wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price 50 cts. Sold by Luther Jewett, St. Johnsbury. 284y1.

Concord Railroad.

ON and after the 10th of April, Passenger trains will run daily. Sundays excepted, in connection with the Boston and Lowell, and Nashua and Lowell Railroads as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7 A.M., 11 A.M., and 5 1/2 P.M. Leave Concord at 4 1/2 A.M., 11 1/4 A.M. & 3 P.M. Trains from intermediate places will run as follows, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Direction, Time. Lists UP TRAINS (Lowell, Nashua, Manchester) and DOWN TRAINS (Manchester, Nashua, Lowell).

The second train from Concord arrives in Boston in season for Passengers to take the 4 o'clock train to New York.

The Morning and Evening Trains from Concord connect with the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad, so that Passengers may pass daily, twice either way, between Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Andover, Haverhill, Exeter and Dover, and daily, either way, betwixt Concord and Portland; also, daily from Concord, by Portland, to Brunswick, Hallowell, and Augusta.

MERCHANDISE TRAINS

Run daily as follows: Leave Boston at 5 1/2 P.M. and arrive at Concord the same evening. Leave Concord at 6 1/2 P.M. and arrive at Boston at 7 the next morning. Freight, First class, \$4; second class, \$3. Freight should be delivered at Concord and Boston an hour at least before leaving, to insure a delivery by the first succeeding train. All passengers' baggage should be marked, and when valued at more than \$50, notice should be given and extra charges paid, or no claim for damage or loss beyond such sum will be allowed. N. G. UPHAM, Sup't. 317w4

April 3, 1843.

salt! salt!

TURKS Island Salt, for sale by E. JEWETT & CO. St. Johnsbury, Aug. 23, 1843. 317

NOTICE.

THE firm of Shedd & Jewett having been dissolved in February last it has become necessary for closing the business of said firm to call for the immediate payment of all demands which are due. Payment is requested to be made to the subscriber. EPHRAIM JEWETT. St. Johnsbury, August 4, 1843. 314

Collector's Notice.

THE non-resident proprietors of the town of New Ark, in the county of Caledonia, are hereby notified that the taxes assessed by said town within the year next preceding this date remain either in whole or in part unpaid on the following described lands in said town, to wit:

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Joseph Rogers, being lot No 1, on which is due \$1.83.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Lydia Clark, being lot No 2, on which is due 1.53.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Richard Ward, being lot No 3, on which is due 0.52.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Lydia Jenkins, being lot No 4, on which is due 0.91.

Also 195 acres of the first division of the original Right of William Wall, being lot No 5, on which is due 0.83.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Mary Jenkins, jr. now owned by John Beckwith, being lot No 9, on which is due 1.03.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Isaac Bartlett, being lot No 11, on which is due 1.28.

Also 245 acres of the first division of the original Right of Nicholas Powers, now owned by John Beckwith, being lot No 13, on which is due 1.27.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Welcome Arnold, being lot No 14, on which is due 0.77.

Also 230 acres of the first division of the original Right of John Mansford, now owned by John Beckwith, being lot No 15, on which is due 0.75.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of James Rhodes, being lot No 16, on which is due 1.52.

Also 45 acres of the first division of the original Right of William Rogers, now owned by Coradon Harris, being part of lot No 18, on which is due 0.39.

Also 180 acres of the first division of the original Right of William Rogers, now owned by Joel Trull, Jr. being part of lot No 18, on which is due 1.09.

Also 195 acres of the first division of the original Right of Jabez Gorham, being part of lot No 20, on which is due 0.67.

Also 195 acres of the first division of the original Right of Thomas Arnold, being part of lot No 21, on which is due 0.94.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Daniel Stillwell, being lot No 23, on which is due 0.76.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Robert Rogers, being lot No 24, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Edward Jones, being lot No 25, on which is due 1.54.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Joseph Cook, being lot No 26, on which is due 1.01.

Also 195 acres of the first division of the original Right of Mary Creed, jr. now owned by Isaac Denison, being part of lot No 28, on which is due 0.67.

Also 50 acres of the first division of the original Right of Mary Creed, jr. now owned by Samuel Harriman, being part of lot No 28, on which is due 0.55.

Also 145 acres of the first division of the original Right of Elizabeth Creed, now owned by Joseph Allard, being part of lot No 30, on which is due 0.81.

Also 170 acres of the first division of the original Right of John Jenkins, now owned by John Beck with, being part of lot No 33, on which is due 0.73.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of William Thurber, being lot No 35, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of James Burr, being lot No 36, on which is due 1.35.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Samuel G. Arnold, being lot No 37, on which is due 1.35.

Also 15 acres of the first division of the original Right of William Creed, now owned by Lock & Jenkins being part of No 42, on which is due 0.12.

Also 23 1/2 acres of the first division of the original Right of William Wheaton, now owned by the town of Newark, being part of lot No 44, on which is due 0.31.

Also 200 acres of the first division of the original Right of Joseph Parker, now owned by Israel Smith, being part of lot No 45, on which is due 1.38.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Thomas Jenkins, jr. being lot No 46, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Jonathan Arnold, being lot No 47, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Jonathan Jenkins, being lot No 48, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Mary Jenkins, being lot No 50, on which is due 0.76.

Also 195 acres of the first division of the original Right of Aza Arnold, being part of lot No 54, on which is due 0.67.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Jeremiah Jenks, being lot No 59, on which is due 0.52.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Elizabeth Jenkins, being lot No 61, on which is due 0.52.

Also 50 acres of the first division of the original Right of Elisha Jenkins, now owned by Edward J. Coe, being part of lot No 68, on which is due 0.61.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Robert Thurston, jr. being lot No 64, on which is due 0.61.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Jeremiah James Jenkins, being lot No 69, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Henry Tillinghast, being lot No 70, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Thomas Jenkins, being lot No 71, on which is due 0.68.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of John H. Thurston, being lot No 74, on which is due 0.76.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Caleb Wheaton, being lot No 75, on which is due 1.01.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Joshua Salisbury, being lot No 76, on which is due 1.53.

Also 295 acres of the first division of the original Right of Abigail Arnold, being lot No 77, on which is due 2.04.

Also 145 acres of the first division of the original Right of Patience Arnold, being part of lot No 78, on which is due 0.75.

Also 195 acres of the undivided lot No 8, on which is due 0.34.

Also the whole of the undivided lots No 51, 52, 57, 58, 62, 63, each lot containing 295 acres, and on each of which is due 0.25.

And so much of said lands will be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of Lauren M. Sleeper in said Newark, on the first Thursday of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, as shall be requisite to discharge said taxes with costs, unless previously paid.

LAUREN M. SLEEPER, first Constable. Dated at Newark, in said Caledonia County, this 24th day of Aug. A. D. 1843. 318w3

NOTICE.

THE next term of the school at St. Johnsbury Plain will commence Wednesday, Sept. 20th, under the same direction as heretofore.

Tuition, \$3.00, \$3.50 or \$4.00, and to be paid at the commencement of the term. Deductions for such absence only as are occasioned by sickness. Scholars will be received for no period shorter than one term, and only at the beginning of a term, except in cases where they are expecting to continue through subsequent terms, and can be accommodated in classes already formed.

A house erected for the accommodation of the school will be ready for that purpose at the commencement of the term. 315w6

Tomb Stones.

THE subscriber would say to all persons desiring of purchasing TOMB STONES, that he will take inscriptions and furnish first rate White Marble Stones at the low price of \$2 per square foot, and clouded marble at \$1.75 per square foot; and for each a reasonable discount will be made.

HENRY C. DAVISON, Agent for David Ralph, of Woodstock. Lower Waterford, July 1, 1843. 309m3

CONSUMPTION & LIVER COMPLAINT.

Dr Taylor's Balsam of LIVERWORT.

From 375 Bowery, New York.

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, catarrhs, Asthma, soreness of the chest, pain in the side and breast, raising blood, liver complaints, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs, which are a source of so much suffering, and so often terminate in consumption, this remedy is highly and justly distinguished. It is purely vegetable, mild and gentle in its effects upon the system, and can be taken in the most delicate cases with safety, as well as utility. So extensively has it been used and so often proved successful even in difficult and apparently almost hopeless cases, that the proprietor feels no hesitancy in recommending it to any and all who unfortunately may have occasion to resort to some means of recovery. Physicians, aware of its medicinal properties and witnessing its effects often prescribe it in their practice, both as a palliative and a remedy, and with the medical faculty generally it has met with more than ordinary approbation; and there are persons in this vicinity who can testify of its healing qualities, and who have received great benefit from the use of it.—Certificates could be furnished in abundance from persons of the highest respectability who have been greatly relieved or entirely cured by the use of this medicine, but we deem it not necessary to publish them here as the medicine is so generally known throughout the country. For a common cold and cough this is one of the very best remedies ever discovered. N. B. There is a spurious and counterfeit article abroad, and lately introduced into this place.—Therefore be careful to get the genuine which is from 375 Bowery New York, and see that the new steel plate label is on the bottle to prevent counterfeits and buy as above or of LUTHER JEWETT, St. Johnsbury, Dana, Weeks & Stanton, Danville, Edwards & Mansfield, Walden, Fuller, Ide & Co. Lyndon, J. G. Darling, Concord, and J. Jewett & Co. Barnet.

IMPORTANT REMEDY.

DR. ELDERKINS EGYPTIAN BALSM

is warranted to cure the most severe cases of Burns, also piles and fistula, in a few hours. The proprietor returns his thanks to the gentleman from whom he received a letter stating he had the piles for 16 years. In order to save expense in advertising certificates the price is made near cost, which is only 25 cents for small and 50 cents for large bottles. So all can use this very valuable discovery almost without cost. For worms either in grown persons or children its effects are certain, for sprains and weakness in the back or limbs, and rheumatism, it is guaranteed to cure, and supercede entirely the unpleasant use of all kinds of strengthening plasters, opodeldoc, liniments, &c. It gives strength to the muscles and tone to the nerves. It is a pleasant, desirable stimulant whether used internally or externally. One case of most excruciating and painful rheumatism was cured in three days. For chafed or swollen breasts it never has failed to immediately relieve and is now for the first time at the request of others put up in this popular form, so that all can have the benefit of it. It is no nostrum. It can be had only of Dr. Leeds, Wholesale Druggist, 128 Maiden Lane, New York, and is for sale by LUTHER JEWETT, St. Johnsbury, Dana, Weeks & Stanton, Danville, and E. Perry, Cabot. 312y1

New Wholesale Store,

AT THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT, CONCORD, N. H.

THE subscribers (late of Boston) have formed a connection in business, and have leased the large building at the terminus of the Rail Road in this place, and intend keeping a general assortment of

West India Goods and Groceries.

FISH, FLOUR, LIME, GRAIN, Mackerel, Plaster, Tobacco, Cigars, Salt, Iron & Steel, Nails, Molasses, Sperr Oil, Coffee, Shovels, Scythes, Pains and Oils, Teas, &c. &c. Which we sell as low as the same articles can be bought in Boston for Cash.

It is our intention to do a Wholesale Business exclusively, and we are confident that the facilities we possess for purchasing Goods (buying as we do in large quantities for cash,) will enable us to offer sufficient inducements for Traders to patronise us and save the expense of a journey to Boston.

We receive a large portion of our FLOUR direct from the Mills, and shall keep a great variety of the most approved Brands, all of which will be sold at Boston Prices, with the addition of Freight.

All Goods sold that do not prove as recommended, can be returned, and the money will be refunded, and the expenses of transportation paid by us. One of the firm will be in Boston nearly all the time, to replenish our Stock and take every advantage of the Market that may offer.

PRODUCE of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Goods. Traders, Tavern Keepers and Teamsters, are invited to call and examine our Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere. GILMORE & PRATT. Concord, N. H. June, 1843. 309y1

Fashionable Tailoring.

J. BOLES

WILL continue to make Garments in the most fashionable style, & warranted to fit, at prices to suit the times;—at his stand over C. S. Dana's Store.

Just received, the SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS from Boston and New York for 1843. Particular attention paid to cutting for others to make. Danville Green, May 4, 1843. 301f

Chairs for Sale,

BY Barnet, 1843. J. JEWETT & CO. 316w6