

HUNTINGDON DOOR, SASH, & FURNITURE FACTORY.

CHAIRS, Rocking chairs, Chests of Drawers, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, &c., for sale at the Huntingdon Door, Sash, & Furniture Factory.

DAVID LAMB, FOREMAN. ARCHD. HENDERSON.

June 1, 1871.

LALONDE & BARR

HAVING commenced business in the large store heretofore occupied by Alfred Brunet & Co., on ST. LAWRENCE STREET, BEAUMARIS,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, PAINTS & OILS, COAL & IRON, SALT AND FISH, GLASS, PUTTY, AND VARNISH.

REMOVAL! J. HUNTER

BEGS to intimate to his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by John Edwards, and has just received a large and well-assorted stock consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES &c.

PLOUGH REPAIRING.

THE solicitation of many Farmers in this vicinity, who have heretofore at a loss of time and of money, had to go a distance to get their ploughs repaired, the subscriber has left Messrs Gillies & Boyd

DENTAL NOTICE.

J. S. McPHERSON, L. D. S. late of Montreal, begs leave to announce to the people of Huntingdon, and vicinity, that he has established an office in Mr Shanks's Block, in the Village of Huntingdon, where he may be found daily, until further notice, during the first week of each month, by all requiring his professional services.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec, In the Superior Court. District of BEAUMARIS.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed by a creditor, and will on the twenty-third day of November next apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereof.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE—King street, corner of Church, Toronto. Capital, \$500,000. Deposited with Government, \$50,000.

Directors: Alexander McKenzie, Esq., M.P., President. John Birrell, Esq., merchant, President Huron & Erie Savings Society, L'Anson.

THE HOWICK MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber in thanking the farmers of the District for their support in the past, would respectfully inform them that he has made preparations on a large scale for supplying, during the coming season, Agricultural Implements of all kinds, and will repair them to give satisfaction.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being part of Lot No. 11, on the fifth range of Godmanchester. It is eligibly situated on the main road from Huntingdon to Canagawaga, and within a mile and a half of the former village, while it is bounded in front by the Chateaugay river.

THE ATHELSTAN MILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once without further notice.

VERMONT CENTRAL R.R.

Day Express leaves Ogdensburg at 5.30 a.m., Chateaugay 8.50, Moers's Junction 10.10, St. Albans at 12.10 p.m., arriving in Boston via Lowell at 10.30 p.m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Ogdensburg at 1.00 p.m., Chateaugay 4.05 p.m., Moers's Junction 5.30 p.m., St. Albans at 7.30 p.m., arriving at Boston at 8.40 a.m., connecting at Bellows Falls with Cheshire Road for Boston and Worcester, at South Vernon with Conn. River Railroad for Springfield, &c., arriving in New York at 12.30 p.m., and at Rutland for Troy and New York.

NIGHT TRAIN leaves Ogdensburg at 6.00 p.m., Chateaugay 11.45 p.m., Moers's Junction 2.50 a.m., (sleeping car to St. Albans) St. Albans at 6.20 a.m., and connects for Rutland for Troy, and at White River Junction and Bellows Falls with trains for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, New York, and with trains on Passumpsic Railroad.

TRAINS GOING NORTH AND WEST.—LEAVE Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8 a.m., St. Albans 6.15 p.m., Moers's Junction 7.55 p.m., Chateaugay 9.28 p.m., arriving at Ogdensburg at 12.24 a.m., making connections for the West.

Accommodation Train leaves Northfield at 7.45 a.m., St. Albans 12.05 p.m., Moers's Junction 2.30 p.m., Chateaugay 5.05 p.m., arriving at Ogdensburg at 8.50 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Bellows Falls at 10.15 p.m., receiving passengers from Vermont Valley Railroad, leaving New York at 12.15 p.m., and from Cheshire Railroad, leaving Boston at 5.30 p.m., connecting at White River Junction with train leaving Boston at 6 p.m., New York at 4 p.m., Troy at 10.00 p.m., St. Albans at 6.05 a.m., Moers's Junction at 8.00 a.m., Chateaugay 9.40 a.m., arriving at Ogdensburg at 12.30 p.m., connecting with Grand Trunk Railway for the West.

SLEEPING CARS are attached to the night Express Train running between St. Albans and Boston, and St. Albans and Springfield, and St. Albans and Troy, and Drawing-rooms cars between St. Albans and Boston on Day Express Trains.

G. MERRILL, en'Superintendent. St. Albans, May 23, 1871.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 379. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

J. BEACHEMIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at the Registry Office, Huntingdon.

TO THE PEOPLE GOING WEST. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS, Via Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, and Hamilton.

FOUR Express Trains leave Suspension Bridge, Toronto, and Hamilton, (Sundays excepted) on arrival of Trains and Steamers from the East, for Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and all points West.

They are also buying all kinds of Produce for cash, and offer the highest price in the market for Wool and Grain.

WHEN you come to Beaumaris be sure to call and see the splendid new and complete stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., at the new Store, opposite "Moir's Hotel," the whole to be sold cheap for cash, our motto being small profits and quick returns.

WM. NORVAL & CO. Beaumaris, 5th September, 1871.

JOHN J. MACLAREN, ADVOCATE, 131 St. James Street, (opposite the Post Office) Montreal, and Court House, Huntingdon.

W. S. MACLAREN, Agent at Huntingdon.

SPRING ARRIVALS. FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

THE undersigned has just received direct from Montreal one of the largest and the most select stock of Fresh Groceries and Provisions ever brought into the District.

He would invite particular attention to the following articles: Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Spices, Essences, Pork and Beef Hams, Dried Beef, Bacon, Pickled Pork, Labrador Herrings, Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, Smoked Salmon, Flour, Oatmeal, and Cheese.

He would also invite attention to the following articles: Canned Fruits of all kinds, among which will be found Peaches, Tomatoes, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Cherries, Plums, Greenpeas, Corn and Peas, Sauces, Tomato Catsup, Mushroom Catsup, and Pepper Sauce, Pickles of all kinds, Raisins, Currants, Figs, and Prunes of all kinds; Jellies and Jams of all kinds; nine different kinds of Biscuits; Confectionery of all kinds; a choice assortment of Toilet articles; a large and complete assortment of Cigars and Tobaccos, together with all the other articles ever kept in a first-class Grocery.

Parties wishing a really good article would do well to call and examine his stock and prices before going elsewhere to purchase.

Huntingdon, 10th May, 1871. T. K. MILNE.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUMARIS.

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq. DIRECTORS—George Cross, Esq., James Reid, Esq., Francis W. Shirriff, Esq., M.D., John Symons, Esq., James Fortune, Esq., Alexander McNaughton, Esq. SECRETARY AND TREASURER—A. Somerville, Huntingdon.

AGENTS—William Edwards, Franklin, & Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; J. G. Cowley, Teontons; Thomas Clarke, St. Philomena; Peter McNaughton, Hemmingford; Robert Small, Elgin; Dr. Anderson, Durham; Thomas Gebbie, Howick; Alexander Mcintosh, Athelstan; James Y. Cameron, Dundee; J. I. Crozier, St. Andrew; J. C. Manning, Franklin; Geo. O'Neill, Huntingdon.

Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the Agents or Secretary.

ROBERTSON AND GIBB, HUNTINGDON AND BEAUMARIS. JAMES R. GIBB, Office in Dominion Block, Huntingdon. Will attend all Courts in the District of Beaumaris. June 10, 1870.

VERMONT CENTRAL R.R.

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G. MERRILL, en'Superintendent. St. Albans, May 23, 1871.

Breakfast—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills!

CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE. Made simply with boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

TENDERS WILL be received at the Office of A. Somerville, Esq., up to Saturday, the 14th inst., for the situation of Groom for the Huntingdon Live Stock Importing Co's Horses British Splendor and Duke, for the term of one year. Those applying must state amount of wages and give satisfactory reference as to ability.

Tenders will also be received for supplying 7 tons of No. 1 Hay, and 200 bushels of Oats. ROBERT KELLY, President.

Cash paid for Butter by W. W. DALGLIESH.

Just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods W. W. DALGLIESH.

A fine assortment of Buffalo Robes for sale cheap by W. W. DALGLIESH.

Mink and German Mink Sets cheap at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

LOGS WANTED. THE subscriber will pay the highest price for Logs delivered on the Lake shore. ALEX. ANDERSON, Valleyfield.

C. P. DAVIDSON, ADVOCATE. OFFICES 60 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, AND HUNTINGDON.

MR DAVIDSON regularly attends all Courts in the District of Beaumaris. His office in Huntingdon is in charge of Mr W. W. CORBETT.

HARNESSES! HARNESSES! HARNESSES! J. W. ROBERTS, ST. LAWRENCE STREET, opposite Brossiot's Hotel, Beaumaris, manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Fine, Single, and Double Sets of Harness, with all kinds of improved trimmings. Riding Saddles and Bridles of all grades, also Single and Double sets of Work Harness, Scotch Collars, Belts, Cart Harness of all grades, on hand, at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere of the same quality.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Mr Roberts takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers and to the public for the patronage extended to him for the past two years, and trusts, by strict attention to business, the good quality of his manufactures, and low prices, he will continue to receive a share of their patronage. 368

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER BY J. B. GIBSON, Dewitville.

NEW STORE AT ATHELSTAN! WILSON & MCGINNIS, Athelstan, June 21st, 1871.

JAMES LOGAN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, Cockburn's old stand, Huntingdon. A large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery, kept constantly on hand.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.

STORE TO SELL OR LEASE. THE undersigned having been in business at Allan's Corners, for nearly a quarter of a century, and being about to retire from business, offers to Lease for a term of years, or sell upon very advantageous terms to the purchaser, his Store, and Dwelling-House, out-buildings, large garden, &c., with, or without his present stock of Goods, which consists of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, having all been carefully selected, and purchased for cash.

This is an excellent stand for a small capitalist; and as a further inducement, may have all the above property upon credit, by paying interest, and giving security.

On and after this date the subscriber will commence to sell his present stock of Goods, under cost price. Best Japan Tea at 3s. per lb., or 50 cts., and all other Goods in like proportion as to price.

All indebted to the undersigned by open account, note, or mortgage, are requested to make early payment.

For particulars apply to the undersigned at Allan's Corners, Co. Chateaugay, P. Q. W. ALLAN. March 24th, 1871.

AUCTIONEERING. J. C. ROBERTS, Licensed Auctioneer, Hemmingford, for. Speaks both French and English, and pays strict attention to all sales committed to his charge. Keeps bills and notes constantly on hand.

FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, being part of Lot No. 11, on the fifth range of Godmanchester. It is eligibly situated on the main road from Huntingdon to Canagawaga, and within a mile and a half of the former village, while it is bounded in front by the Chateaugay river. There are 30 acres of bush. There is a dwelling house and suitable building on the lot.

Also, a Bush lot in Teasdale, comprising 50 acres. For terms and further particulars apply on the farm to WM. DAVIDSON.

THE ATHELSTAN MILLS. ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once without further notice.

Cash paid for Barley. J. D. MCCARTY, Athelstan Orit Mills.

THE SHAM CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND. LONDON, Sept. 16, 1871.—The Autumn manoeuvres have now reached their most interesting stage. An invading army is supposed to be menacing London, and the defending force—which, threatened on both flanks, have retired from Aldershot to the moorlands round Chobham—has plucked up heart again, and is, as I write, making a gallant stand on the Hog's Back, a great ridge of green sand, (to speak geologically,) which heaves itself above the plain like a huge natural wall or bulwark. Such a strong natural position could not possibly be neglected. On the north side, where the defenders are, the summit is approached by soft, easy, grassy slopes, while on the other side it presents a precipitous rugged front to the enemy. No troops could live under such a fire as could be directed upon them from the summit of this strong natural fortification—some six miles long—and a direct attack from the front is not to be thought of. The invaders will, therefore, I presume, have to concentrate their efforts on turning the British Army in flank, and this is the operation, the result of which as I write, is still hanging in the balance. We are supposed to be in a dreadful state of suspense here in London, and telegraphs are read with beating hearts. Hope Grant, the commander, whom we have to trust for our safety, is reported to be making a gallant resistance, but the enemy, though repulsed at several points, is resolute and persistent. There is a rumour that a dash at Farnham has broken the communications of the foe, who is now divided into two parts, each fighting to its own hand and in danger of being overwhelmed by a sudden desperate concentration of the bulk of Sir Hope Grant's forces. There are altogether some 35,000 men of all arms in the field, the two divisions who represent the enemy numbering 20,000, and the remainder composing the army of defence. It was only yesterday that the combined movements commenced in earnest, but during the week there has been plenty of marching and counter-marching, striking tents and pitching them again, moving out to attack in force, feeling for the enemy, falling back in slow and quick time, reconnaissances, grand guards, patrols, and so on, to enable the officers to get their men well in hand, and to exercise the wind and the legs of the latter. To describe these things in detail would, I am sure, only weary you, though they excite great interest, and are eagerly studied in the newspaper narratives, and discussed both by civilians and military men.

LONDON THREATENED. I have given you a general idea of the campaign, and will only add a few words as to the manner in which it is being conducted. Every morning, or perhaps, with the interval of a day, a brief sketch of the military situation is issued by the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, who takes no part in the contest, but sits in judgment as chief umpire. Thus, on Thursday, the leaders of the contending forces were informed that the basis of their movements must be the supposition that the invader having landed on the south coast, had refused the direct roads to London, and was endeavouring to turn the strong positions between Reigate, Dorking, and the Hog's Back, and so to gain the valley of the Thames and march upon the capital. Next day the commander of the defending force having got information of the position and estimated strength of the enemy's advanced corps, breaks up his camp at Chobham and advances to the edge of the table-land, threatening the communications of the enemy and throwing out cavalry in all directions. On Friday the enemy's advance corps continues its retreat and effects a junction with the main body near Frensham, some six miles south of the Hog's Back. The defending force still pushes on, and occupies the Hog's Back with its advanced posts. This morning the bulletin is to the effect that the British Army, having failed in intercepting the enemy's advanced corps and preventing its junction with the main body, has occupied a strong defensive position on the Hog's Back and obtained reinforcements of artillery. The enemy has effected its junction and finding itself in superior force, is making a combined attack, with especial view to turning the right of the defending force by a flank movement. This skeleton sketch the commanders of the attacking and defending forces are required to fill up for themselves, at their own discretion and on their own responsibility. They must send out scouts to obtain information as to the exact positions taken up by the other side, must decide for themselves on what points they will deliver their assault or concentrate their defense, and must keep continually on the alert by night as well as day, in order to guard against a surprise, and be ready to take advantage of any rash or blundering movement of the enemy. The Duke of Cambridge, as I have said, is chief umpire, and decides with whom the victory of the day has rested. He is assisted by a very distinguished and able staff in the discharge of this duty, which involves the settlement of a great many delicate and difficult questions, such as how fast the troops may advance under artillery fire, assuming it to be real and not blank cartridge, whether the regular rules of warfare are observed as in the field, when a body of men may be supposed to have been cut off, and so on. All these arrangements are modeled very closely on those of the grand manoeuvres of the Prussian Army. The employment of umpires is supposed to give zest to the game—it makes the difference between playing for stakes and playing for fun. But it has disadvantages. Human nature being what it is, the decision of the umpires is sure to be resented on one side or the other. No amount of reasoning will ever convince a soldier that he is beaten, and English soldiers have a traditional reputation for stubbornness in resisting this conviction. A great deal of jealousy, heart-burning and

ranking sense of injustice will, I am afraid, attend the verdicts of the military jury. In Prussia this has certainly been found to be the case, and I have heard high authorities, who have had good opportunities of studying the working of the system, pronounce against it on this ground. Besides, it is scarcely possible, in certain cases, to give a fair decision. A movement may be reasonable or unreasonable, just according to the amount of dash and devilry with which it is performed. And how is this to be determined except by the actual crossing of bayonets or pelting fire? In militia warfare everything is in favour of the commander who acts strictly according to established rules. There is no room for the display of the inspiration of genius which has so often determined not only the fate of a battle, but of a campaign. Such movements as those of the Prussians at Spicheren and Gravelotte would, I am afraid, be condemned by a jury of cocked hats in a make-believe fight.

OPINION OF FOREIGN OFFICERS. A distinguished body of officers of all nations has been collected at Aldershot, on the invitation of the Commander-in-Chief, to witness the manoeuvres. They are lodged at the Queen's Hotel, and are entertained in very good style. Each morning they have horses and carriages at command, in order to visit the most interesting point of the day's proceedings. Major-Gen. J. G. Barnard and Capt. S. S. Sumner represent the United States; Gen. Blumenthal, who was Chief of the Staff to the Crown Prince of Prussia during the late war, and Major von Alten, one of the Emperor of Germany's Adjutants, have come over from Berlin; France has sent a couple of Lieutenant-Colonels, one of infantry and one of Artillery; Portugal, Russia, Spain and Turkey are also represented. The foreign critics are naturally very reserved in their expression of their opinions, and, like the sailor's parrot, don't say much, but "think a great deal." They prefer to point out to their hosts the pleasant aspects of the campaign, and to say all the good they can. But, from all I hear, there is plenty of room for criticism of all kinds, and some friends have let out some hints of this. One of the Prussian officers has expressed a decided opinion that Englishmen waste too much time and trouble on mere show, brushing up and burnishing of the troops as if they were a coffee-kettle or some piece of bright drawing-room furniture. And, to a certain extent, he is right. I fancy there is apt to be something demoralizing in letting the troops go about "anyhow," and that smartness has a high moral value. But surely sufficient smartness could be obtained without so much scouring and pipe clay. What can be more absurd than to see a soldier compelled to get up an hour earlier than would otherwise be necessary, in order to rub damp pipe-clay into his belts or gloves, and then put the things aside to dry, so as to be ready for parade? A shower of rain plays sad havoc with an equipment got up in this fashion, and the nasty white stuff comes off on his coat or breeches, and makes more work for him in brushing it out of the cloth. About half the troops now carry the new infantry wallet slung round the back instead of perched on the nape of the poor fellow's neck; but those who are still condemned to the old pack suffer not only from the uncomfortable position from which it is adjusted, but from the tight straps round his armpits, which are used to keep it steady. And yet again, regiments are still to be seen choked with the tight, hard, throat-cutting leather stock! Its use is discontinued by the more intelligent officers, but marionettes of the old school still seem to have a discretionary power of inflicting this cruel and wanton punishment on their unfortunate men. Another point to which foreign criticisms have been directed is the carelessness of our troops in regard to exposing themselves to an enemy's fire. They never seem to pick their ground in order to take advantage of cover, or throw up little lines of earth and clay to protect skirmishers. The artillery seem to have excited a good deal of legitimate admiration. Most of the guns are the new muzzle-loaders, breech-loaders having been generally condemned, as in many ways inconvenient and even dangerous.

Of course there are plenty of stories in circulation through the various camps. At Hartford Flats, the Prince of Wales took it into his head to go round the lines one night with an aide-de-camp. As he passed one of the militia sentries, who was slouching about with his gun under his arm, the fellow made no salute but just stared at him. "Don't they teach you to salute a general officer?" said the Prince. "Well," said the militia man very coolly, "now you mention it I think they do. But you came round the corner in such a deuced hurry, I hadn't time to do it, and it isn't worth while now." Another militia man who was on sentry duty challenged some one who was passing through the camp, declaring that the Sergeant had told him he must not allow anybody to pass who did not say "Newcastle." "That's the word, you know," he added, innocently, and the intruder, thus provided with the pass, of course, mentioned the name and went on. Perhaps the best story, however, is one which the Prussians have brought over. An old General in their service the other day addressed a regiment as follows: "Now, my men, we have got over the war, there is no more fun for us, and we must settle down to serious drill." Among the practical jokes of the campaign has been the capturing of prisoners on both sides. The Hussars several times were down on the "heavies," and the temper of the Life Guards, still sore about the stampeade of their horses, has been further ruffed by a number of troopers and an officer having been carried off prisoners by the enemy. A militia regiment has also been surrounded by the foe, greatly to its amazement and disgust. The Colonel is reported to have said that he didn't think this gentlemanly conduct on the part of the enemy; and that they should have given warning, when he would have put his men in a position to

MISCELLANEOUS.

Complaints are being made in the Eastern Townships that the new system of district magistracies is proving expensive. It is said that even in trivial cases of assault the costs amount to \$40 and \$50.

The friends of French imperialism in England give out that the Emperor Napoleon is really very poor. There is doubt about the fact that if he is not poor he wishes to appear so. He has no private carriage, but "jobs" a brougham of a livery-stable-man instead. The utmost economy is established at Chislehurst. One who visits there assured me the other day that the Empress, before her departure for Spain, "made her own dresses!" She has gone to Spain to see after her private property there, and the Emperor proposes to spend the autumn on the Devonshire coast. He complains of his house at Chislehurst as too expensive; but no business man believes in this grievance. Still one cannot help thinking sometimes of the wonderful change in his purse as well as in his political status.

The question of railway communication between England and India is eliciting much attention in London. The Times devotes an article to a review of a projected route, the length of which from London to Kurrachee would be 5,311 miles by rail, and 20 miles by sea. The estimated cost is £41,000,000.

In token of gratitude for the immense services rendered by the English to the French agriculturists by their gratuitous distribution of wheat, &c., for sowing among the ruined peasantry, it has been decided by a meeting of the mayors of the suburban districts of Paris that a commemorative medal shall be offered to Lord Vernon, president, and to Messrs Norcott and Pitman, delegates. Another medal will be presented to the Lord Mayor of London in commemoration of the gifts of the Londoners to Paris after the siege.

Some amazingly rich quartz reefs have very recently been discovered at Shortland and Grahamstown, at the Thames gold-field, in the Auckland district of New Zealand. The quartz from the claim of the Caledonia Company has in large quantities proved so unprofitably rich as to enable the company to divide during the last few months between three and four hundred thousand pounds in dividends.

Two young ladies and Mr Thaddeus O'Grady were conversing on age, when one of them put the home question: "Which of us do you think is the elder, Mr O.G.?" "Sure," replied the gallant Irishman, "you both look younger than each other."

The French Government has been asked in the Assembly to explain what it is doing with the Communist prisoners, and how it expects to get through their trial in reasonable time. The answer is a simple statement of the figures, with an announcement which can hardly satisfy those who want settlement and peace. There were 30,000 prisoners. Of these, 25,000 are on hand and untried. It is expected that half of them will be set at liberty without trial, leaving 12,500 to be dealt with in regular fashion. Among them are 750 convicts, whom no doubt it will be wise to keep in custody for some time, and who can have little claim to indulgence. Deducting these, there remain 11,750 persons not already convicted of crime, and entitled to be regarded simply as political offenders. What is to be done with this host of real or alleged traitors? The French Government is setting about the business seriously and soberly, as if it had plenty of time on hand and could command the future. It has provided 152 Judges to conduct the preliminary examinations, that is, to commit the prisoners for trial, or discharge them, as they think proper; to find a true bill or throw it out. So leisurely is the pace of the proceedings that it is found physically impossible to pass more than 100 sentences monthly. With a proper deduction for the rate of natural death in a body of 11,750 adult prisoners, it is evident that it will take seven or eight years for justice, mercy, and natural death to dispose of the entire number. It can only be a matter of the merest speculation how long any Executive or any form of Government will last in France, but few people will be found to expect the monstrous process of law concluded before another Revolution.

The objections of a very large section of the English Liberals to the House of Lords are about to assume a definite shape. The officers of the Birmingham Liberal Association have issued an address to all the liberal organizations in the kingdom, asking them to send representatives to a conference on the subject of constitutional reform, to be held in Birmingham on the 28th November. This manifesto bases the proposed action on "the contemptuous rejection by the House of Lords of the ballot bill." It is insisted that the extension of the franchise led to the belief that there will be frequent clashes between the privileges and interests of a class opposed to the political advancement of the people and the progress and prosperity of the nation. The principle that the ultimate authority can belong only to a majority of the people is stated with a confidence that precludes the idea of an argument on the question being admitted. The address declares to be "intolerable" that an irresponsible body of legislators, who have no other and no better claim to their positions than descent from other hereditary legislators, should withhold political rights from the people. The Birmingham association therefore believes "that the time has arrived when the hereditary principle in legislation, which neither insures wisdom in the individual nor patriotism in the body, must be abolished; when the second chamber must be brought into union with the popular sympathies, and when the undoubted right of the House of Commons to carry the will of the people into action over all opposing interests and authorities must be secured."

The Armpit Weekly says:—At a late meeting of the Pakenham Board of School Trustees, to take into consideration a number of applications from teachers for the Pakenham school, one of the applicants enclosed his photograph, which was passed from one trustee to another to scrutinize the countenance and ascertain physiognomically his intelligence, energy, kindness and ability, and other qualities which go far towards making a successful teacher. The criticisms were apparently favourable until the photograph came under the eye of the last one, who at once opposed the acceptance of the gentleman's application. The trustee, being pressed for his reason, stated that "he (the teacher) parted his hair in the middle!" The argument was conclusive with the Solons, and the teacher lost the situation.

here were terrible and it was now evident the entire city was doomed to destruction. The flames rushed on with irresistible force and appeared like a huge monster of flame and smoke, over a mile and a half long, with its head on the Court House square. Here the huge flames would leap up among the clouds of smoke, illuminating the whole city as at noon-day for miles around. Presently from a sudden gust of wind they would dart down along the ground and along the walls of adjacent buildings, which would immediately burst out in flames. The Sherman House, on the north side of the Court House Square, next caught fire, the guests rushing out through the doors or jumping through the windows, in every direction, many escaping without their clothing. Nothing whatever was saved, and it is not known how many persons may have perished here and in the immense buildings surrounding, as no one can go within a mile of it to-day. From here the flames rapidly advanced to the Lake Street Buildings, the Tremont House, and every building on Lake and Water streets to the Illinois Central R. R. Depot and Illinois Central Elevator. The whole southern part of the city, from where the fire crossed the Canal at Polk street, to the Court House Square, and from thence to the Illinois Central Railway Depot, over a mile and a half in length, and from the canal to the lake shore, one mile wide, was one solid mass of flames. This comprises the wealth and principal business part of the city, containing the Court House, Post Office, Sherman House, Tremont House, Palmer House, and the immense new Pacific Hotel, Michigan Southern and Illinois Central R. R. Depots, all the leading banks of the city, the Tribune, Times, and all the newspaper offices of the city, Chamber of Commerce, all the theatres and public libraries, and halls, all the wholesale houses and large retail houses of the city, and the rich and fashionable residences on Wabash and Michigan Avenues as far as Harrison street, one mile from the canal. Everything is absolutely lost over this vast area of one mile and a half long, and one mile wide, of the very heart of the city, not even a wall or chimney remains standing as far as the eye can penetrate from the outside, but as yet no one can enter it, so intense is the heat. From the immense elevators and storehouses along the canal the flames shot across to the north side, burning all the vessels and canal boats in the canal, and rapidly spread over to the north side. Here the extent burned over at the present writing is much greater than on the south side, and the flames are still raging. There is no hope whatever of restricting the fire till it spends its force on the prairies five or six miles north from the Court House.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—The fire continued to burn all night long on the north side, but this morning it is apparently under control. It is tolerably true that there is nothing remaining of that side from the river on the south to Lincoln Park on the north, and from the north branch of the river on the west to the lake on the east. This portion of the city, except along the Main street, where there are warehouses, was occupied by dwellings. Two-thirds of the population of this district were German and Scandinavian. These people are now homeless; some of them in frame buildings on the northwestern section and others on the Prairies without shelter. Throughout yesterday a renewal of fires in the west side was looked for and a change of five degrees in direction of the wind at any time would have led to a hot result; there would then have been no refuge for any. Everybody had clothing packed ready to start for the prairie at a moment, but God averted this last possible addition to our disaster. At sundown the wind lulled and at three this morning, rain so fervently prayed for, came. It did not rain long but roofs of houses and ground have been wet so that now it is possible to have fires and cook food for the multitude. 2,500 citizens were sworn in last night as an extra police force, and the Secretary of War authorized Gen Sheridan to employ all available for a guard. Five hundred soldiers are on duty. Two men caught in the act of firing houses on the west side were arrested and immediately hanged to lamp posts. This summary action has checked the thieves and murderers.

The arrival of firemen and engines from Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other cities has apparently restored confidence. The Cincinnati train this morning brought four engines, three from that city and one from Dayton. There was an inexpressible pleasure in seeing those experienced men go to work in a business way where the work was most needed. They are playing on coal piles to save whatever of fuel is possible, and preventing the further spread of the flames. The vast plain is covered with people wandering about seeing the evidences of a wealth which has completely vanished in flame and smoke. A few business men with some nerve are seeking houses for business on the west side. Rooms that rented last week for \$50 now command \$500. There are not many of these, but enough to allow a few business men to start. New papers will be started in a few days or weeks.

The Hon Joseph Medill, of the "Tribune," who is one of the heaviest sufferers, succeeded yesterday in leasing a brick building on Washington street, at the Tunnel. He also purchased two single cylinder presses used in a job office on the west side, and has telegraphed east for paper and type, there being nothing left here.

Mr. Story, of the "Times," will erect a rough one storey building and begin the issue of that paper so soon as material can be procured.

Other papers will also arrange for business as soon as practicable, but everything must come from elsewhere, as there is nothing left.

The water for drinking and household use is secured from the lake and parks, and for horses from the river. There are thousands of people camped about the Artesian well, four miles out, and perhaps as many more at the Lake and on Fullerton Avenues. The people are being fed in the remaining churches, schoolhouses, in sheds, and by the road side. It was cold and chilly this morning, causing great suffering.

saved, which covers an area of about six miles long with an average width from the north branch of the canal to the lake shore of half a mile. The part of the north side already destroyed includes the water works, Roman Catholic Cathedral, and about forty-five churches of different denominations. The area burned on the south side contains about twenty of the most beautiful and costly churches in the city, and many smaller ones. It is utterly impossible to attempt an approximation of the entire loss. The part burned down contained nearly all the grain elevators, lumber yards, wood and coal yards, and all the hotels, wholesale and principal retail houses, all the best churches, the theatre, the costliest and most fashionable private residences of the city. It is within the bounds to say that three-fourths of the entire wealth of the city has swept away in a few hours. The loss of human life must be very large, many hundreds at least, but the exact number can never be known. The confusion on the north side this morning and all day baffles description; people rushed round frantically crying and bemoaning loss of friends. The means of escape from the north side were overdraw bridges across the canal, and over these the poor people rushed, some carrying children, and everyone with pots, pans and bedding; presently a tug-boat would come along towing a vessel from the flames, loaded with human beings, when the bridge would swing open to let her through, many of these near the bridge were forced into the water by those in rear, in their efforts to get away from the flames surrounding. The screams, shrieks and imprecations at these bridges are utterly indescribable. At least 170,000 souls are homeless and homeless to-night and without shelter of any kind having lost everything—added to their misery, want of water; the waterworks having been destroyed. There is not a well in the city and no access to the lake of service for five miles. Many in their thirst drink the putrid water of the canal into which the sewerage of the city empties.

Steam fire engines arrived from Milwaukee but were useless. A fearful loss of life occurred because of falling walls. A vain attempt was made to tear down blocks to check the flames. Ten thousand business men will be compelled to make assignments, and an insurance crash is inevitable. Desolation and sorrow universally prevail. The river is impassable, winter approaches, all the banks are filled with bridges, all the others being burned and it is feared this remaining one will be crushed beneath overwhelming traffic. Five thousand families are homeless and penniless. Help should be sent at once to the poor. The wind is still westerly, and if it turns north nothing can save the Western Division. The population estimated at from one hundred and two hundred million dollars. Fire proof buildings burned like tinder, especially banks, not one of which remains. Few business houses have been saved—not even their papers.

The whole population were busy all night, and the streets are now a hyacinth with sleeping men. The shipping in the north branch of the river was sent adrift into Lake Michigan; many vessels were burned. All business is suspended, and must remain so for the present. Tremendous efforts were made to save the "Tribune" and "Post," as well as the City Hall and Government buildings. Nothing remains but blackened and smoking chimneys. No papers can be published until type comes from elsewhere, as the type foundries are burned. A large number of firemen were killed, and all died their duty nobly, but the streams of water on the burning blocks were like fountain jets against the awful heat of the conflagration. The new hotel, eight or nine stories high, just completed, sent up pyramids of solid flame, making the water of Lake Michigan ruddy colored for miles, the flaming bridge along the river swinging a graceful arch of fire from shore to shore. Burning ships sailed in trimon waters. All the churches, in the north division, Convoy, and various other churches, and front mansions on Michigan and Wabash avenue are gone. The very pavements are burned. The population will probably be reduced to 50,000 in a month. Business men cannot resume unless substantial help is sent from the east and west. A hundred thousand unemployed engaged in mercantile business are out of employment. Streets leading to the unburnt part of the south and all leading to one unbroken bridge were completely blocked by all kinds of vehicles carrying sick and injured people and blackened furniture. Mayor Mason received despatches from St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Louisville, all pleading enquiring where they shall send to. He asks for cooked food for 100,000 homeless persons.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Women and children are going around the burnt district vainly seeking something to satisfy their hunger. They ask for relief but there is none to give them. No one has provisions or money what provisions they have in the city are now burned or eaten; some few people have enough to last them for a day, but not longer. Provisions have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and are being distributed as fast as possible.

Twenty-three dead bodies have been taken to the station on the west side. At present it is impossible to know who they are.

As night comes on the want of gas is keenly felt, there being but few candles in the city, and no water, except what is taken from the lake.

Very great fears of outrages by thieves on the west side are now general, and still calling for troops from different points to keep order.

All business and work is suspended, and every one is intent on securing, first, something to eat and a place of shelter. The suffering on the North side is heart-rending to witness—fifty thousand men, women and children huddled together, so many wild animals, and other places seventeen thousand Germans and Irish praying for relief—helpless children asking for bread—heart-broken parents, who know not which way to turn and what to say—and nothing to do but await the distribution of supplies, which at best must be a slow proceeding, as there is no means of the districts over which it is now impossible to travel.

Women in the pangs of childbirth and patients who have been moved from beds of sickness to save their lives, which at best were nearly spent, were all exposed to rain last night and cold raw winds to-day. Several deaths have occurred at Lincoln Park, and three women brought children into the world only to die. Another night must be spent in Lincoln Park and the brick fields at Division St., and yet another.

Each train and extras are loaded to their fullest capacity taking people away, who, in many instances, have no place to go to; yet they cannot stay here, and every train is obliged to leave five times as many passengers as it takes away.

The north division is swept clean from Chicago river to Wright's grove, a distance of more than three miles. But one house, that of N. N. Odgen, remains standing in the entire district. A large portion of the population driven from their homes are camped on the prairie to the north, where they have nothing but the canopy of heaven to cover them, and scarcely sufficient food to satisfy their hunger.

All the packing houses in Chicago and many of the elevators remain uninjured, and these two branches of Chicago's best property will be but slightly interrupted. Commerce will be rebuilt at once.

two apostles, the high priests, and other church dignitaries were on the platform. Among the speakers were George Q. Cannon, who aspires to the succession of Brigham Young, and Brigham Young, Jr. The remarks generally were bitterly denunciatory of the federal officials termed the rascals. Cannon said that he did not anticipate that the Mormons would have to leave the territory. They have broken no law and they have not violated the Constitution. The prosecutions now inaugurated against them would only enhance the interest and accelerate the progress of the work of God. He rejoiced that the devil was not yet dead, for they are not yet perfect and his services could not yet be dispensed with. Brigham Young, Jr., spoke most excitedly. He said the Mormons had settled this mountain region and they were entitled to its exclusive occupation and enjoyment. They asked no favors or assistance from any source. They defied all their enemies, the government of the United States included. The government officials now persecuting them were the tools of the devil. He prayed God to curse them all forever. He said, with violent gesticulations, "Trust to God, keep your powder dry, and don't fail to have a large and good supply of fixed ammunition." The latter remarks were received with a universal amen, and loud cheering and clapping of hands. The regular semi-annual conference begins tomorrow and will last three days.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 6.—Judge McKean has adjourned the grand jury till November 13, and in doing so His Honor said: "Gentlemen—You have presented to the court some very important indictments, most of which have not yet been made known to the public. You have rightly comprehended your duties. The man is an idiot who does not know that human interests largely depend upon the enforcement of the laws, and the man is a knave who knows this and yet opposes the enforcement of the laws. The time is ripe at hand when even idiots will perceive and knaves will confess that you, gentlemen, are among the best promoters of the highest interests of the Territory and of society."

The semi-annual conference of the Mormon church began this morning. The attendance was not as large as usual. Different elders have spoken, all to the glorification of the Mormon church, but generally the language and sentiments were quite moderate. One of the apostles remarks significantly, that he was willing, and so were the rest of the Latter-Day Saints, to obey every good and constitutional law enacted by the government of our country. With the laws, however, which were designed to infringe upon his or their rights as free men he could not say quite so much.

Godbe, the leading opponent of Brigham Young, is here and was interviewed yesterday. He said that Methodism had nothing to do with the course of the courts in Utah, and that the assertion that the trouble now here is "the crusade of President Grant" is very stupid and one of a fanatic was alone capable of making. He expressed the opinion that he was willing, and so were the rest of the Latter-Day Saints, to obey every good and constitutional law enacted by the government of our country. With the laws, however, which were designed to infringe upon his or their rights as free men he could not say quite so much.

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Salt Lake City, Oct. 7.—A warrant for the arrest of George I. Cannon, editor of the Deseret News, and one of the apostles and chief aspirants for the position of successor to Brigham Young, was placed in the hands of the United States marshals to-day. It is expected that the defence in this case, and that of Brigham Young and Major Wells, will be that the extra women are the wives of the defendants; whereupon the charge of bigamy will be presented under the Congressional law bearing upon the subject. Nothing remarkable occurred in the Mormon conference this morning. The addresses were moderate. There was vehement and incendiary talk in the Tabernacle this afternoon, however, principally by Mackenzie, one of Brigham Young's secretaries. Everybody was expecting a speech from Brigham Young. He will preach to-morrow if well enough. Thomas Hawking was arraigned to-day before Judge McKean, on an indictment for adultery, the charge having been made by his first wife. He pleaded not guilty. The United States attorney gave notice that he would be ready for the trial on Monday next.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

London, Oct. 4.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred at six o'clock this morning, in one of the mines at Abardare, Glamorgan county, Wales. Five persons were killed. On account of the early hour the regular mining force was not yet at work, which prevented a frightful sacrifice of life.

Versailles, Oct. 4.—Another court-martial is ordered to be held here for the trial of military offenders arrested during the late war or since, under charges resulting from operations during its progress. Eminent officers who surrendered their forces to the Germans will be brought before the court.

Darmstadt, Oct. 4.—A number of Protestants, representing various portions of the German empire, are now assembled in this city for the purpose of discussing the condition of the Protestant religion in Germany. A declaration has been adopted setting forth, first, that it is the interest of Germany to oppose the doctrine of infallibility; second, that the dogma is inimical to the sovereignty of the State and the liberties of the people, and destructive of that freedom of conscience which is the basis of pure religion, and, third, that the establishment of the "Order of Jesus" must be prohibited.

Paris, Oct. 5.—President Thiers, to-day, received the deputation of citizens from Dijon, who came to complain of the tyrannical conduct of the Prussian troops in occupation of that city, and urge the Government to hasten their withdrawal from the city and department. The Prussians are charged, among other things, with wantonly imprisoning 125 citizens who forgot to deliver up their arms in accordance with the orders of the military commandant. The deputation was informed that their complaint would be brought to the attention of Gen. Manteuffel.

London, Oct. 7.—The strike of the engineers at Newcastle may be considered at an end, as only matters of detail remain to be settled. The employers have agreed to the nine hours' system, which will be carried into effect on and after the 2nd January, 1872, and the men have promised to work nine hours and a half per day until that date.

Rome, Oct. 6.—Twenty Professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian Government.

London, Oct. 9.—The progress of the cholera at Constantinople has been checked and the alarm concerning a spread of the epidemic is subsiding. Two convents have been occupied by Italian troops in Rome. The inmates quietly withdrew at the approach of the military. The republican journals of Paris demand of Thiers that he take prompt and vigorous action for the suppression of Bonapartist conspiracies.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Dombroski, who was leader of the mob in attacks on the German residents at Lyons, has been arrested, tried, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

ment, and a fine of 100 francs.—The continued agitation in the Algerian possessions of France causes a feeling of uneasiness lest the Government may not be exercising necessary vigilance and energy in suppressing troubles which it is feared may grow to such proportions as to cause serious embarrassment and expense, or even to necessitate the abandonment of the colony.

Dublin, Oct. 9.—A great demonstration by the partisans of Home Rule policy took place at Drogheda on Saturday night; 8,000 men marched in procession. No disturbance reported.

London, Oct. 9.—Mr Gladstone has announced the determination of the Government not to yield to appeals for the release of the remaining Fenians, on the ground that their offences are not political, and that the release of others imprisoned for political offences forms no precedent.—The news of the terrible conflagration at Chicago excites a deep feeling of sympathy. It had a perceptible effect in depressing American Railway Securities. Erie was quoted two per cent lower than yesterday.

CANADA.

Col. Booker, of Ridgway notoriety, died the other week in Montreal.

The Rev W. M. Punshon has returned to Toronto.

The Newfoundlanders, in reviewing the season's business, gives a favourable account of the fishery as a whole, and concludes thus: "The state of things, and the fact that provisions and most other necessities of consumption are at very moderate rates, leaves no doubt that the condition of the population the incoming winter will be one of greater comfort and independence than they have known for years."

Four convicts escaped from Kingston Penitentiary lately, and only one has been caught. Of three who are still at large, two are the negroes Steele and Wilson, who were sentenced for fourteen years for robbing churches up the Bay, and Nelligan, sent from Hamilton for four years for larceny. They had each only served a year or so. They were all temporarily in the hospital at the prison for treatment, and managed during the night, by a most ingenious contrivance, to open the cell doors to admit them to the corridors. By the aid of a crowbar they had smuggled in they broke open the bars of one of the windows and escaped into the prison enclosure. Then, by splicing a couple of ladders, they scaled the walls and bolted.

At a Show in Hamilton last week a clothes-washer that goes by the name of the "Little Gem" attracted a good deal of attention. It is made something after the plan of an ordinary clothes-wringer, and like it can be fastened to the edge of a wash-tub. The washing is done by means of two cylindrical brushes, the lower one moving slowly draws in the clothes, and the upper moving much more rapidly cleanses them. A handy arrangement is made for applying the soap. Mr Robert Beatty, of Hamilton, is the inventor.

St. Catharines, Oct. 6.—At a large meeting of mill and ship owners and merchants, to-day, resolutions were adopted in favor of the immediate enlargement of the Welland Canal. The past management and the present condition of the canal was denounced. A petition for the desired change goes to the Dominion parliament.

There has been a gross failure of justice in Montreal. It will be recalled that not long ago, the driver of a grocer's wagon, named Doran, quarrelled with a teamster named Broder, about a wagon that blocked up the lane where they lived, and that Doran picked up a cordwood stick and struck Broder so savage a blow that he died therefrom. Last week Doran was tried before Judge Badgely, when the jury, in the face of the clearest evidence, acquitted Doran.

American custom-house detectives, along the frontier of the Eastern Townships, make money by entrapping unsuspecting people into violating the law. Here is a late exploit of these gentry: Two men stopping at the Derby Lane Hotel visited the Canada side of 45 and purchased about \$200 worth of silks, and told the clerk they were afraid they were being watched, and requested him to bring the silk over to their rooms, which he did, after dark, to accommodate; was shown to the room, when one of them, taking the silk, stated his friend was out, but would be in soon, and requested him to be seated. A few minutes elapsed, when the clerk found himself pinioned by "the friend," who had stealthily entered the room from a closet back of the place, where the clerk was sitting, when the other clasped handcuffs on him. The two then rummaged his pockets, taking a penknife, a pair of scissors, and a receipted bill of the silk. After a time they reluctantly allowed the clerk to go down-stairs, following very closely. One of the two then went for the United States commissioner, and by 12 o'clock had him bound over in \$500 bonds. As soon as released the clerk got out a warrant for the arrest of the detectives for obtaining goods under false pretences. They having no acquaintances here were taken to Newport in the morning, where they obtained bail. The time between the release of the clerk and their departure was noisy, and the detectives were obliged to listen to speeches not very pleasant from fifteen or twenty of the boys.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Sir Hugh Allan left to-day for England. Before leaving he held an interview with the members of the city council on the subject of the proposed grant by the city of \$1,000,000 toward the construction of the Northern Colonial Railway, of which road Sir Hugh is president. He submitted a statement in relation to the prospects of the line, making special reference to its importance in connection with an eminent English firm to build the road on the basis of the city grant of \$1,000,000, \$1,500,000 from intervening municipalities and a land grant of the Quebec government. The railroad is designed to run from Montreal along the east bank of the Ottawa river.

The Medical Press states that the last war has cost the lives of 101 German doctors. Six died on the battlefield, sixty-six suffered from gunshot wounds, two were wounded in consequence of their own impudence, and twenty-five died of various diseases, including eight of typhus and four of dysentery.

Of the 30,510 vessels which sailed last year from U. S. ports for foreign countries, 19,513 did not carry the American flag.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GLEANER.)

MONTEAL, THURSDAY MORNING.

The latest news from Chicago confirms the worst statements. The property burned is estimated at over two hundred million dollars. There are eighty thousand people without shelter of any kind.

Over one hundred bodies have already been taken from the ruins, but none were recognizable. Seventeen corpses were taken from a single car.

The city is under martial law, and several parties found plundering were shot.

Water is now supplied to that portion of the city which was not burned.

Aid is pouring in from all quarters. The Government has sent 10,000 tents; Massachusetts 4,000. Baltimore City Council has voted \$100,000, and other cities have given as liberally. Subscriptions have been started in London and other English cities, and drafts ordered to be paid by cable.

The Grand Trunk takes clothing and supplies of all kinds free.

The U. S. Government remits duties on all imported goods destroyed, and admits contributions of supplies from Canada free of duty.

A train with supplies went through from New York at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

\$10,000 were sent from Montreal yesterday, and \$8,000 more were subscribed at a public meeting in the afternoon and a committee appointed to take up further subscriptions.

All the Chicago Insurance Companies are bankrupt, and four Eastern Companies have already suspended, among them the Commercial of Albany.

Colonel Lewis W. Washington, the nearest blood relation of George Washington, died, at Charlestown, West Virginia, recently in his fifty-ninth year.

The grape crop of the Lake Erie islands this year is estimated at ten thousand tons worth, at the lowest prices, \$6000,000.—The area cultivated is about 5000 acres.

The Emperor Napoleon recently planted with his own hand in the park attached to his English residence, a young shoot of weeping willow, recently brought from Longwood, St. Helena, and presented to the Prince Imperial by an English officer.

Among the accounts recently received by the federal war department of expenditures incurred in placing Switzerland on a war footing during 1780-71, is one which is not wanting in originality. It comes from the commissary department at Thouve and relates to the sums paid out on account of the cats employed in defending the stores of grain against the attack of rats and mice. From the 5th of January up to the time when they were sold, there had been at first three and afterwards five cats upon the pay-rolls of the confederation, at the rate of ten centimes per diem as the cost of rations and maintenance. The total amount expended was 41 francs 30 centimes. At the present moment the federal cats of Thouve have gone back into civil life, the country being now on a peace footing.

The New York Sun says:—For the last fifteen months desertions from the army have been frightfully on the increase. Last year it was bad enough, when the aggregate was nearly if not quite 6,000; but so rapidly has the evil spread that they promise to reach this year the alarming number of 10,000. This is out of all reasonable proportion for an army numbering nominally no more than 30,000 men. Out of every three men enlisted, one runs away, after having put the Government to the expense of enlisting, feeding, clothing, and transporting him to his regiment.

A typographical error may sometimes lead to serious consequences, as in the case of the Bordeaux editor, who was arrested for stating in his paper that "some of the streets of the city have not yet been defiled by the German troops," and who was released only upon making it clear that he had written fouilles (searched) instead of souilles (defiled).

On Friday night sen, while sitting in his own house at Ballylanders, County Limerick, William Creagh, a land bailiff, was fired at through the window and wounded. The cause is believed to be agrarian. Immediate information was given to the police, and every exertion made to detect the would-be assassin. There is no clue to the author of the outrage.

Mr. Thornton, landlord of a public-house in Sheffield, has been fined £5 and costs for threatening to kick to the door a woman who had gone to his house to inquire for her husband, who was lying there drunk.

Of eighty-three ladies who left a popular place of amusement one day lately, only nine came out of the door looking in the direction the meant to pursue; the rest took half-a-dozen paces while they were looking the contrary way. A person paid to take notes so reported, and a heavy wager was won on it.

MARRIED.
At the residence of the bride's father, Hemmingford, Oct. 10th, by the Rev Wm J. Shaw, LL. B., Capt. F. A. Cantwell of Franklin, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr G. P. Martin, of the former place. No Cards.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKETS.
(By Telegraph with William Norval, Merchant, to the Gleaner.)
THURSDAY MORNING.
Barley ½ bushel, 52 to 53 cents.
Peas ½ bushel, 85 to 88 cents.
Oats ½ bushel, 33 to 35 cents.
Pork ½ 100lb., \$6.50 to \$7.00.
Butter, ½ lb., 17 to 18 cents.

MONTEAL MONEY MARKET.
Gold in New York 114½.
Greenbacks bought in Montreal at 87½ cents.
Large Silver, 7 per cent. discount; Small, 8 per cent.

Huntingdon, October 12.—Greenbacks bought at 86 to 90 cents.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER BY
J. B. GIBSON,
Dewittville.

AUCTION SALES.

A residence of Mr Robert Goodfellow, Ridge, Godchester, on Tuesday, 17th Oct.: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Implements, Hay, Potatoes, Turnips, &c., 12 months' credit.
D. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

A residence of Mr John McBeth, 1st concession of Elgin, on Tuesday, 31st Oct.: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Grain, Roots, Implements, Household Furniture, &c., 12 months' credit.
D. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

NEW FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

Water is now supplied to that portion of the city which was not burned.

Aid is pouring in from all quarters. The Government has sent 10,000 tents; Massachusetts 4,000. Baltimore City Council has voted \$100,000, and other cities have given as liberally. Subscriptions have been started in London and other English cities, and drafts ordered to be paid by cable.

The Grand Trunk takes clothing and supplies of all kinds free.

The U. S. Government remits duties on all imported goods destroyed, and admits contributions of supplies from Canada free of duty.

A train with supplies went through from New York at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

\$10,000 were sent from Montreal yesterday, and \$8,000 more were subscribed at a public meeting in the afternoon and a committee appointed to take up further subscriptions.

All the Chicago Insurance Companies are bankrupt, and four Eastern Companies have already suspended, among them the Commercial of Albany.

Colonel Lewis W. Washington, the nearest blood relation of George Washington, died, at Charlestown, West Virginia, recently in his fifty-ninth year.

The grape crop of the Lake Erie islands this year is estimated at ten thousand tons worth, at the lowest prices, \$6000,000.—The area cultivated is about 5000 acres.

The Emperor Napoleon recently planted with his own hand in the park attached to his English residence, a young shoot of weeping willow, recently brought from Longwood, St. Helena, and presented to the Prince Imperial by an English officer.

Among the accounts recently received by the federal war department of expenditures incurred in placing Switzerland on a war footing during 1780-71, is one which is not wanting in originality. It comes from the commissary department at Thouve and relates to the sums paid out on account of the cats employed in defending the stores of grain against the attack of rats and mice. From the 5th of January up to the time when they were sold, there had been at first three and afterwards five cats upon the pay-rolls of the confederation, at the rate of ten centimes per diem as the cost of rations and maintenance. The total amount expended was 41 francs 30 centimes. At the present moment the federal cats of Thouve have gone back into civil life, the country being now on a peace footing.

The New York Sun says:—For the last fifteen months desertions from the army have been frightfully on the increase. Last year it was bad enough, when the aggregate was nearly if not quite 6,000; but so rapidly has the evil spread that they promise to reach this year the alarming number of 10,000. This is out of all reasonable proportion for an army numbering nominally no more than 30,000 men. Out of every three men enlisted, one runs away, after having put the Government to the expense of enlisting, feeding, clothing, and transporting him to his regiment.

A typographical error may sometimes lead to serious consequences, as in the case of the Bordeaux editor, who was arrested for stating in his paper that "some of the streets of the city have not yet been defiled by the German troops," and who was released only upon making it clear that he had written fouilles (searched) instead of souilles (defiled).

On Friday night sen, while sitting in his own house at Ballylanders, County Limerick, William Creagh, a land bailiff, was fired at through the window and wounded. The cause is believed to be agrarian. Immediate information was given to the police, and every exertion made to detect the would-be assassin. There is no clue to the author of the outrage.

Mr. Thornton, landlord of a public-house in Sheffield, has been fined £5 and costs for threatening to kick to the door a woman who had gone to his house to inquire for her husband, who was lying there drunk.

Of eighty-three ladies who left a popular place of amusement one day lately, only nine came out of the door looking in the direction the meant to pursue; the rest took half-a-dozen paces while they were looking the contrary way. A person paid to take notes so reported, and a heavy wager was won on it.

MARRIED.
At the residence of the bride's father, Hemmingford, Oct. 10th, by the Rev Wm J. Shaw, LL. B., Capt. F. A. Cantwell of Franklin, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr G. P. Martin, of the former place. No Cards.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKETS.
(By Telegraph with William Norval, Merchant, to the Gleaner.)
THURSDAY MORNING.
Barley ½ bushel, 52 to 53 cents.
Peas ½ bushel, 85 to 88 cents.
Oats ½ bushel, 33 to 35 cents.
Pork ½ 100lb., \$6.50 to \$7.00.
Butter, ½ lb., 17 to 18 cents.

MONTEAL MONEY MARKET.
Gold in New York 114½.
Greenbacks bought in Montreal at 87½ cents.
Large Silver, 7 per cent. discount; Small, 8 per cent.

Huntingdon, October 12.—Greenbacks bought at 86 to 90 cents.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER BY
J. B. GIBSON,
Dewittville.

