A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SHOOTING THE BIRDS.

It is our deliberate opinion that any man who would shoot a robin, would pick a pocket or sell his mother's grave for a house lot. We say a man, for boys are crude and thoughtless, and their acts of destructiveness are the expressions of the love of power, or the love of action, and are not the growth of deliberate cruelty. But a full grown man who will take aim at a robin is a possible pirate. "The notes of the robin in spring are universally known, and as universally beloved," says Wilson. Nuttall says of him.

"The confidence he reposes in us by making his abode in our gardens and orchards, the frankness and innocence of his manners, beside his vocal powers to please, inspire respect and attachment even in the truant schoolboy, and his explored nest is but rarely molested."

The robin and the bob-o-link the two characteristic features in our early summer of New England scenery; and who that has not a heart as dry as the dust of the highway does not delight in both? What gaiety and animation the robin gives to our gardens, orchards, and lawns in June! How full of life they are, with their quick darting plumage and their varied and overflowing song! What prettier sight is there than to see them running through the young grass, taller than themselves, and emerging upon a swept walk, and showing the whole of their trig and cleanly turned figures! How full of charming pertness is the way in which they throw up their pretty heads and turn their bright restless eyes from side to side, as if saying, "I am a handsome fellow, and I know it; do, please admire me." And then the song of the robin is so cheerful and cordial. He is not a brilliant bravura performer, like the bob-o-link, that huddles forth his joyous heart in such precipitated notes, as if the longest summer day would not be long enough for him to unravel all the web of music that lies folded in his quivering frame; nor has he the sweet, pathetic soul like voice of his congener, the ferruginous thrush, that Jenny Lind of the feathered tribe over whose exquisite song a shade of human feelings seems to pass, like shadow of a cloud over the stream: but his notes are joyous, honest and domestic. He is a fine ballad singer, not remarkable for tenderness or depth or of brilliant execution, but that pleases all by the charms of nature, truth and simplicity.

For two or three weeks this very year, one of these birds—at least we took him to be one—used to perch on the iron fence which is built around the garret scuttle of a house near our own, and greet the rising sun with a matin hymn. His song was the first sound we heard when the soul drifted back into the world of consciousness; and heard at that calm and silent hour, it was inexpressibly touching and sweet. It was like the voice of an angel floating out of some rift in the sky and filling the whole vault of air with overflowing sound. The heart that heard it went up to heaven on the wings of that musical orison; for the sweet creature seemed to be singing for all the little world around him a hymn of praise, and to be thanking God for the gift of another day. We were the better man all the day for the baptism of that voice, and we could no more have shot that bird than we could have shot our neighbor's baby that is just beginning to pat a greeting to us with his fat little hands.

Some persons attempt to justify their avincidal propensities on the ground that birds eat fruit, and therefore do harm to man and his work. If this means that there is any bird under God's heaven, that in the course of his life does do more harm than good to man—we mean the pocket of man—it is a mistake. The plan of God in his creation is full of wisdom, and of minute and carefully adjusted wisdom. There is a balance and proportion among the various tribes of the animal creation, which cannot be disturbed. Robins eat cherries, it is true what a shocking instance of human depravity it is! how very badly a robin must have been brought up that will steal cherries; but we would rather see robins eat cherries any day than eat them ourselves.

A knot of jolly feathered gourmands, rioting and junketing in a cherry tree, laughing and chattering and cracking jokes among themselves doubtless at the expense of the good easy man that planted the tree, and counted upon having some of the fruit, is better than a poor play—better than many cherries. But they eat worms, and caterpillars; and it is the same with other birds. Between the feathered creation and the insect creation there is a proportion fixed by Infinite wisdom and goodness, and short sighted man only makes mischief when he attempts to disturb it. If the numbers of the birds be diminished, that of the insects which do injury to the products of agriculture will be proportionately increased. Spare then, the birds, ye farmers, not merely for the sake your own children—not merely for the sake of your own better natures—but for the sake of your apple trees, your cornfields, and your kitchen gardens.—*Boston Courier.*

SERIOUS FIRE IN PAKENHAM.—Another disastrous fire has occurred in Pakenham, and of a similar nature to that which consumed the barns and sheds of Chatterton's Hotel last summer. On Monday night last, or more correctly on Tuesday morning, as it was about 2 o'clock, a. m., the stables in connection with Mr. George McPherson's Hotel were discovered to be on fire. The alarm was quickly given, but the flames had gained such headway that all efforts to save the buildings or any of their contents were ineffectual. Two stables and two sheds; one horse belonging to Mr. McPherson, another to Mr. Bell, insurance agent, and a third to Mr. Coleman, stage driver; several sets of harness; about thirty bushels of oats; and one ton of hay were all burnt. The origin of the fire is quite unaccountable. Mr. McPherson was in the yard about eleven o'clock, when no signs of fire were to be seen; and when discovered the flames were issuing from the inside of the stable. Can there be an incendiary in Pakenham, who has a mania for burning hotel stables? If such should unfortunately be the case, the sooner the vile miscreant is ferreted out and sentenced to the penitentiary the better for the safety of life and property in the village. Had there been a high wind on Tuesday morning, the loss would have been still greater; but it fortunately happened the wind was calm, and sparks and cinders were not conveyed to any distance.—*Gazette.*

CATTLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday last seven head of cattle, one of them an ox worth $80, belonging to Mr. Patrick O'Meara, of the Township of March, were killed by lightning. Mr. O'Meara's belief is that the lightning struck the ground close to them, and that they were killed by the effects of the shock.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

On the 12th of December next there is to be a total eclipse of the sun. It will be visible close by Arabia, first in the open sea. It will traverse the northern part of the India peninsula. It will thence pass across the northern extremity of Ceylon. It will not touch land again until it reaches the south of Sumatra and the western extremity of Java. Thence it will cross the northern parts of Australia, and, except in some of the smaller island of the Polynesian group it will not be seen again on land. Some of the best astronomers of Great Britain and France, encouraged by the result of the experiments made on the occasion of the last solar eclipse, are determined to find their way to Java, and from that point of observation to examine once more, with all the aid that science can give, the sun's corona. What the corona is, is as yet a puzzle to the philosophers. Theories are numerous. The spectroscope is again to be largely used, and every attempt will be made to secure accurate photographs. A Dr. Huggins has devised a telescope, by means of which one observer will be able to study the aspect of the corona, while another will study the spectrum of the light from the same part. This instrument is, we understand, to be taken out to some suitable point of observation. The European Governments have made liberal grants in aid of the expedition.

A NEW SWINDLE.—Within a month or two past quite a number of prominent citizens, including particularly the leading merchants and manufacturers, have received letters from a genius who pretends to represent a large publishing house, engaged in the production of an elaborate work entitled "Men of the Times." The letters are usually dated from the Astor House, New York, and as coming from the professed editor of a great literary work, are remarkable for bad orthography. This genius solicits the parties to whom his favors are addressed to prepare sketches of their lives for publication in the work in question, which he will undertake to dress up in flowery style in readiness for the printer. The appeal is no doubt one that would tickle the vanity of a large proportion of the recipients, particularly as the writer intimates in a manner that the cost of thus securing imperishable distinction in printers' ink will be little or nothing. When it is known that these sort of letters are addressed to people in every town and city of the United States, as well as the Dominion, we may expect that this great work on "Men of the Times" will be about as extended as the Alexandrian Librark. But of course the whole affair is a large swindle, and the operators have lately been exposed by the New York papers. We advise any of our readers who have received applications of the kind described to give them the least possible attention, and save money by so doing.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, OCT. 11, '71.

Our advertising friends will please bear in mind that our rates are made as low as possible in consideration of advance payment.

The Annual Exhibition of the Township of Beckwith Agricultural Society, was held in the Drill Shed, in Carleton Place, on Tuesday, 3rd of October inst. The weather was very unpropitious, a heavy rain falling all morning, and continuing with slight intermission for the greater part of the day. This of course had the effect of deterring many from coming who would otherwise have been present with articles for exhibition. Still, during the afternoon the show was visited by a large number, and the display in some classes was very good. In horses there were some very fair specimens on the ground. Of horned cattle there was a very good show, including a number of thoroughbreds. Mr. Joseph Yuill was the principal exhibitor. We are glad to see that our farmers are paying some attention to the improvement of their stock, and we have no doubt that those who go to a little expense in that way will be amply rewarded. A few good sheep, and three or four hogs completed the show of animals. There was the usual competition in butter, but we were surprised to see only one exhibitor of cheese. Grain was fairly represented, and the specimens all appeared to be of excellent quality, plump and clean. There were some very good specimens of roots, though the number of exhibitors was not so large as might be expected, considering the excellent quality of the root crops this year. Mr. W. Taylor showed a couple of ploughs, and a combined parlor and cooking stove. Several waggons and a sleigh completed the show in this department. A number of very creditable specimens of woolen goods were exhibited, and a piece of home made carpeting belonging to Wm. Bredin was highly recommended. D. S. McKinnon, agent for the Osborn Sewing Machine, was on hand, exhibiting the merits of that article. To show the strength of his machine he stitched through the cover of a cigar box, and also through a number of thicknesses of sheet lead. As usual the Fancy Work department was the great centre of attraction. Some good rag mats were exhibited by Miss McNab and Mrs. A. McEwen. The former also showed some preserved natural flowers, which were far in advance of some of the miserable imitations shown. A number of quilts, knitted and tufted, crochet work, tatting, braiding, &c., completed the show, of which the names of the exhibitors of articles of merit will be found in the prize list.

We would like to see more interest taken in these exhibitions. They cannot fail to be beneficial, and the people of Beckwith are able to support a flourishing Agricultural Society if they only take a little trouble in the matter. We hope next year to see a large increase in the membership, and that every year will witness an improvement in the exhibitions.

The North Riding Show was held in Almonte, on Thursday and Friday last, and though very creditable was not what it should have been, considering the favorable season with which the country has been blessed. There were some very good horses exhibited, but the show of cattle was not very large. Sheep and pigs were fairly represented. There was a very good show of vehicles, D. Ackland, of Almonte, being the principal exhibitor. An iron tooth horse rake, a self raking reaper, and a single mower, with a few small articles completed the list in this department. After the public were admitted to the drill shed the crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to inspect the articles on exhibition, so we must refer those interested to the prize list for information on that point. We would suggest to the directors the adoption of some system by which visitors might go in at one door, and move round in the same direction. This would give all an opportunity of seeing the various articles, but as it is at present the ladies *will* stand and talk in the neighborhood of the fancy work, and those who get there first prevent others from having an opportunity of inspecting the articles. The display of roots, particularly potatoes, was very fine. There was a large quantity of dairy produce, and the competition for a special prize of $5 for the best two firkins of butter was very keen. So also was that for a prize of $5 for the best loaf of home made bread, and we are told that it took the Judges two hours to decide on the relative merits of the numerous specimens exhibited. The prize was finally awarded to Mrs. William Wilson, Appleton. Some very good specimens of hard soap, honey, cheese, and flour were shown. In grain the display was good, as well it might in consideration of the season. A set of double harness, and a saddle bridle and martingale made by A. Leith, of Appleton, displayed good workmanship. There was a large show of blankets, cloths, counterpanes, and other woolen goods, and some good specimens of carpeting. A few sides of leather, and some coarse and fine boots by Stafford, constituted the show in this class. In fancy work there was a very good display, but we did not learn the names of any of the exhibitors. Mr. William Wylie showed a very neat fernery. The prize list which will no doubt soon be published will show who were the successful exhibitors in the different departments.

The weather being very fine the show was numerously attended especially on the second day. A number of improved animals belonging to the society were to be sold after the exhibition, but we are not aware of the prices they brought, or who were the purchasers.

TORONTO AND QUEBEC.

The Northern Colonization Road has lately received a considerable impetus. Sir Hugh Allan has been placed at the head, and other "new blood" has been introduced into the Board. The project is one we hope to see successfully carried out; and with such an enterprising capitalist as Sir Hugh at the head of affairs there is but little doubt that before many months this new railroad will be far on its way towards completion. As is generally known, it is proposed to run the road from Montreal by St. Jerome, up the north side of the Ottawa as far as Aylmer, but crossing at the village of Hull to connect with the Canada Central at Ottawa, and then follow its track to Pembroke. From this point 126 miles of railway is to be built to Lake Nipissing where the road is to form a junction with the Northern Pacific. The scheme is of great importance to the whole Dominion, forming, as it does one of the links of a chain of railways by which eventually we shall have another complete line of communication through the provinces of Ontario and Quebec—from the west and north west to the seaboard.

Aided by the million dollars bonus of Montreal, and, other assistance from the municipalities through which the line will run, the Company is fairly on its feet; and it becomes us, living in central and western Ontario, to lose no time in forwarding the necessary arrangements whereby we may reap all the benefits—offered by this new route. A line of railway from Toronto to Carleton Place the point of junction of the Canada Central and Ottawa railways, would place us in direct communication with the Northern Colonization road, and give western and central Ontario an entirely new route through to the Lower Province. The North Shore Railway running from Quebec to Montreal, and making connection at the latter place with the northern Colonization road, offers a short route from the west to the Ancient Capital, and superior in many respects to the means of communication which we now possess. With the Great Western Railway as a connecting link the enormous grain depots of the prairies would be brought by this route nearer to the food markets of the old world.

We will not hazard a conjecture as to the extent of the trade which would, by the opening of such a through line, be called into existence. It must be clear, however, that it would under careful management assume proportions of great magnitude within a very short time.—Canadians, who have been justly grumbling for years, would then have an opportunity of judging whether active competition will be able to exert an influence on the managing directors of the Grand Trunk Railway which honest criticism and general complaining has hitherto failed to do.

In this section of Ontario we are principally concerned with that part of the line which will serve to connect the Great Western Railway with the Canada Central and Northern Colonization Roads at Carleton Place. The other portions of the line are now under way, and as we have already remarked, have enlisted names in their support which are a guarantee for their speedy completion. The line of railway that would run from this city eastward would traverse a good agricultural section of country, pass through the gold mining districts of Hastings and the timber lands of Addington and Frontenac, and irrespective of the earnings which would result from the through traffic there would be a large local business ready to hand. A great and important section of Ontario hitherto underveloped, would be opened up, and an immense benefit conferred upon both Provinces. The matter is an urgent one, and our enterprising citizens should second on this side of the Ottawa the exertions now being made by Sir Hugh Allan and others on its north shore. The prospect of business from the Northern Pacific and eventually from the Canadian Pacific Roads, by way of Nipissing, are no doubt excellent, but they are as yet in the future. For the present, let our central and western Ontario capitalists avail themselves for this opportunity for securing a good line of railway through Central Ontario, and thence to Montreal and Quebec.—*Globe.*

A couple of weeks ago we informed our readers that there was a prospect of trouble at Fort Garry, very soon. That the Fenian brotherhood, baulked in their previous attempts in behalf of Irish emancipation, were considering the feasibility of liberating the Emerald Isle by way of Winnipeg. For this we were abused by some of our cotems., and sneered at by others, for the bare mention of such an idea. Later advices however, confirm the reports that members of Fenians are going to the neighborhood of Fort Garry; and the Ottawa *Times*, the organ of the Dominion Government, *now* says, "There is no doubt that the "Fenians are congregating in the neighborhood of St. Paul's, with a view to "the invasion of Manitoba."

The Montreal *Gazette*, of Friday last says, "News from Manitoba is exciting. Preparations seem to be on foot for another Fenian raid."

St. Paul, 3rd October, 1871.

Bishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, left here yesterday for Canada. His Lordship came down by the new stage route to Merrica, the present terminus of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. From information supplied by His Lordship and others, there can be no doubt but that the Fenians are making extensive preparations for a raid on Manitoba. No less than three of their Generals, among whom is O'Neill, have left the railroad terminus for their rendezvous at the boundary line, and the notorious O'Donohue was met by the Bishops's party with a considerable following of persons, who pretended to intend settling in Manitoba. There is no doubt but that arms are stored near the frontier, and from the fact that there is only a force of sixty men at the American Frontier Fort at Pembina, there is nothing to prevent their carryout their intention, more especially as it is extremely probable that three-quarters of these American soldiers are ready and willing to join the movement.

It is also said that a force will come in from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri River and Devil's Lake, while strong efforts will be made to get the Irish laborers on the Northern Pacific Railway to join. People in Manitoba were beginning to be alarmed, and it was rumored that the Service Companies were to be increased in strength, and a portion of the arms and stores removed to the stone Fort. The absence of Judge Johnston and Dr. Schultz was regretted, and it was hoped that Bishop Tache would hurry back. The general impression here is that they will cross the line thirty miles west of Pembina, and when prepared, probably as soon as the first snow-fall, establish themselves at the new settlement on Riviere des Isle de Bois, where they will be within striking distance of Fort Garry and the fort at Portage la Psairie.

LATER.

SIX HUNDRED FENIANS ADVANCING ON FORT GARRY!

A despatch received on Saturday night announces that six hundred Fenians have left Morris, the present terminus of the railway and are advancing upon Fort Garry, distant about 300 miles. They are said to be under the command of O'Donoghue. They did not leave Morris together, but travelled in small parties and were provided with waggons and breach loading rifles. There are scarcely any United States troops in Minnesota and those which are there are not in any way to be relied upon.

We are glad to know that there is a large stock of arms and ammunition at Fort Garry, and that should these miscreants invade the Province, they are likely to have a warm reception.—*Times.*

According to a recent statement made by Mr. Charles Foy, Immigration Agent in the North of Ireland, there are many causes at work, which are likely to result in a large emigration from that country in the course of the ensuing spring. There is in Ulster an increased desire to emigrate. Numbers of farms are in the market for sale, and in the case of tenant-farmers, the new Land Act enables them to sell their tenant right whether the landlord is willing or not, and this is being largely availed of, more particularly as the landlords, instead of being inimical to the purchase, are altogether favorable to the emigration of the small farmers, that they may consolidate their separate holdings into farms of one hundred and two hundred acres. The disposition with a large class is to leave the country, and in the majority of cases it is only the want of money that keeps them at home; but this want, in the manner indicated will be supplied, and, in consequence, we may expect a large influx of immigrants next year. While the small farmers are a most undesirable class in Ireland, they will prove quite the reverse in this country, where they need be no longer small farmers, but cultivate vast tracts in the Northwest, almost for the trouble of clearing the land.

The forests of Wood county, Ohio, ar now falling before an extensive fire. The losses from a similar cause in Wisconsin are immense; and the calamity rivals in magnitude that which swept the Ottawa valley last year. Minnesota has just suffered from a much more appalling disaster, of which the end is not yet. The people have been helpless spectators of a scene of awful grandeur—a broad and all-devouring prairie fire, speeding before a high wind like a swift courser. Villages and towns have been destroyed, and farmhouses were the sport of the fiery fiend. The extent of the damage is beyond computation at present. Iowa and Illinois have been thoroughly prepared for the approach of the "devouring element" by a drought more protracted than has been known for the last quarter of the century. The ground itself is so dry that ploughing is impossible, and water has long since disappeared from the wells and streams; to add to their afflictions, the people are threatened with all the terrors of a grand conflagration.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Anticipating a union of the Kirk and the Canada Presbyterian Church at no distant day, the two bodies of Presbyterians in this place formed a small union last Thursday, by having a joint anniversary of their two Sabbath Schools. At one o'clock, p. m., the teachers and children, with a number of their parents and well wishers, assembled in Zion Church. The chair was occupied by R. Bell, Esq. After the opening services, and a short address by the Rev. W. Ross, an abundant supply of cakes and apples were distributed, which the parents and teachers had taken care to provide. Addresses were afterwards delivered by Revs. J. Caswell and L. Halcroft of this place, and Rev. W. McKenzie of Almonte. A choir under the leadership of Mr. Adam Peden, discoursed excellent music, and the children sang several Sabbath School hymns with good taste. This part of the performance over, an adjournment was made to the drill shed, where swings had been erected, at which, with cricket and ball in the adjoining field, the children amused themselves for the remainder of the afternoon.

The Mont Cenis tunnel, which has just been formally opened, is seven and four-fifths miles long, and runs through alternate layers of schist, limestone, and gypsum, 3,680 feet below the crest of the mountains. Its completion gives a direct line of railway from Calais, on the Straits of Dover, through Southern France, to Brindisi, on the Adriatic. The work was begun by Sardinia in 1857, and its total cost will amount to about $15,000,000. When Savoy was incorporated with France in 1860, the French Government agreed to share the expense necessary to complete the work, undertaking to pay 20,000,000 francs, and afterwards the further sum of 5,500,000 francs, toward it. The masonry is said to be excellent throughout and no inconvenience from smoke, steam, or mephitic air is experienced, notwithstanding the fact that no ventilating shafts have been sunk.

It is not so generally known as it ought to be that a human being is liable to infection from a glandered horse.—Numerous such cases have been recorded in medical works; and only a few weeks ago a man named Martin, who lived in Washington county, Md., suffered a horrible death from this cause. While attending to a horse which had the glanders, some of the virus from the diseased animal's nose or mouth found its way into a cut on one of his thumbs, and shortly afterward he was taken with spasms, which were succeeded by severe nausea and utter prostration. Although medical assistance was immediately procured, and the man had every reasonable attention, he lived only a few days after the infection manifested itself. Before dying his body became a mass of ulcers, and at the end the flesh fell in pieces from his bones.

Guelph is going into the Debenture issuing business at a lively rate. At the last meeting of the Council of that Town, the Finance Committee reported it advisible to issue debentures to the amount of $12,000 "to cover the increased expenditure for the year, and the deficiency from 1870," and a resolution was also carried to issue debentures for $30-000 for the erection of a new Central School, in accordance with the demands of the School Trustees.

At the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston this year there were 5,378 entries; at the Western Fair in London though going on at the same time as the Provincial Fair the entries numbered 6,600; so that there were about 13,000 entries at the two exhibitions. At the New York State Fair held at Rochester last week there were 4,000 entries, and the Rochester papers speak of its being an extraordinary success. It is evident that the Americans are "no where" as compared with the Canadians in the matter of State Fairs.

The excitement in Mormondon over the arrest of Brigham Young does not seem to subside very rapidly. On the contrary it appears to grow in intensity, as the time when he shall be placed on trial approaches. Notwithstanding the statements that the Mormons will submit quietly to the several processes of the law it seems evident that if they do not submit it is because they do not feel strong enough to resist.

We are requested to intimate that a discourse will (D. V.) be delivered to YOUNG MEN in St. Andrews Church, Carleton Place, on Sabbath, the 15th instant. All are respectfully invited to attend. Service will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

The same discourse will be given in St. Pauls Church, Franktown, the same day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Judge McKean, in adjourning the sitting of the Grand Jury having the Mormon cases in hand, referred to the latter day Saints as idiots, and the time is at hand when even idiots will perceive and knaves confess that a grand Jury are among the best preservers of the highest interests of the territory and of society.

We are very sorry to hear that Donald McNaughton, of Almonte, met with a sudden death on Friday, the 3rd instant. In crossing the railroad bridge in that village, he missed his footing and fell on the rocks below, causing injuries which resulted fatally. He lived only about an hour afterwards.

Mr. James Gore, of Prescott, captain of the town's fire brigade, has been drowned. Whilst on board a steamer of the American surveying party running between Prescott and their camp a few miles above Ogdensburg, he slipped from the hurricane deck overboard and was drowned.

We are requested to intimate that on and after Sabbath next the 15th inst., there will be service in Zion Church, (Canada Presbyterian) every Sabbath at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

CHICAGO IN ASHES.

By special telegraph to the C. P. Herald.

NOON, 9th October, 1871.

The work of devastation continues; more than half of the city is almost unopposed. At about one o'clock this morning, the fire crossed the river at the Adams' Street Bridge, and soon destroyed the gas works; and then spread in every direction. At this hour almost every building from Thompson Street north to Chicago River, is destroyed, including all Insurance Offices, Banks, Hotels, Telegraph Offices, and News paper establishments with the single exception of the *Tribune* Office, which is fire-proof. The Court House, Sherman House, Palmer House, the New Pacific Hotel, the New Biglough Hotel,—and in fact everything else is swept clean. This district embraces all the heavy business houses in the city.

Fearful suffering must almost immediately follow. One hundred and fifty thousand people are at this moment homeless not knowing where to lay their heads, or get anything to satisfy their cravings of hunger. The mayor has sent the following, to the mayors of other cities: Send us food for the suffering. Our city is in ashes, and our water works are burned.

LATER.—The whole business portion of the city is in ashes from Harrisons street north to Chicago Avenue. The fire sweeps a distant of three miles in length, by one and a half in width. Many thousand dwellings have been destroyed. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is, the wind keeping in its present direction.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

WISCONSIN IN FLAMES—HOUSES, BARNS AND BUSHES DESTROYED—FLEEING FOR SAFETY

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 4.—The fires which are now prevailing in six or seven of the north and western counties of Wisconsin never had a parallel since the settlement of the county. All outstanding

PROPERTY IS SWEPT AWAY,

there being no water available to stop the fires. Barns and their contents, hay stacks, corn, wood, and other property, together with hundreds of miles of fences are burned. As yet there is no authentic account of loss of life although a family in Kewanno County are reported burned. The hardest fights against the fire are made at the saw mill located among the pine forests of this region, but many of them have been burned. In Kewanno County from 50 to 80 dwellings and barns have been burned.

THE INHABITANTS FLEEING

to the lake shore for safety. At Home's Pier a store, six dwellings, shops, barns and other buildings, were consumed. On the west side of Green Bay and Fox River the flames extend from Memomee to Oskosh, a distance of 120 miles, and 30 miles in breadth. This region is one of alternate pine and hard wood timber, and is thickly settled.

St. Paul, Oct. 5.—A conflagration has been raging on the prairie and in the big woods west since Friday last. The fire is spreading rapidly, and has reached southward as far as Litchfield on the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, a distance of about 90 miles from St. Paul. Great damage has been done to the harvest crops dwellings, &c.

Heroism is a word hardly forcible enough whereby to characterize the conduct of a lad whose death is recorded in late English papers. Young Sutherland, son of a fisherman, a lad of only thirteen years of age, in company with six other boys, went to sea in a small boat to catch fish. The boat was too small, and the boys crowding to one side, she was upset, throwing them all into the water. Sutherland, not looking to his own safety, immediately set to work to try to save his companions, and being a good swimmer, managed to get no less than five of them safe to shore. He then was swimming towards the remaining boy, when his strength became completely exhausted (was it any wonder?) and he sank to rise no more. The boy he was endeavoring to rescue was, however, got safe to land, so that at least the sacrifice of the young hero's life was not made altogether in Vain. The indifference to danger displayed by many men in moments of excitement is a very different quality of mind from the courage evinced by this poor lad, and is no more to be compared to it than are tinsel ornaments to the gold they outwardly resemble. The unfortunate little fellow is beyond any recompense in this world—that for giving up his life as he did he will be rewarded in the next is the consolation which his relatives will remember

On Sunday last a Tailor from Ottawa named Fitzpatrick, went into the river here, on the pretence of looking for his child, and during to the bottom got hold of a stone which he grasped firmly with his hands holding his head under water. He was seen and rescued, but should be looked after by his friends, as he is out of his mind.

The great prairie fire, which commenced near St. Paul, rages with unabated fury, and has reached the boundry of Iowa State and eastward, the country adjoining Minnesota river. The destruction of property is immense, and several small towns have been burnt.

The Public Meeting on Wednesday last, after fully and ably discussing all the phases of the question, sustained the action of the council of this village, in reference to the erection of a public Hall and lock up.

A drought is prevailing in Illinois which has not been equalled for a quarter of a century. In the central and southern parts of the State all the wells and small streams are dry.

The terrible forest fires in Michigan extended across Fox River, and laid waste a strip of country thirty miles wide.

☞ Look out for the advertisment of the "People Store," next week.

Be industrious in business, intrepid in dangers, vigorous in acting, prudent in concerting, and prompt in executing.

AVOID THE WRONG. Never attempt to do anything that is not right. Just as sure as you do you will get into trouble. If you even suspect that anything is wrong, do it not until you are sure your suspicions are groundless.

There is no difference between knowledge and temperance; for he who knows what is good and embraces it, who knows what is bad and avoids it, is learned and temperate. But they who know very well what ought to be done, and yet do otherwise, are ignorant and stupid.

Montreal wants to increase the salaries of its police force. It has fined two policemen for ill-using a prisoner. The *Star* says the city has come to the conclusion that it requires a "dead house." It complains of the street railway as being "an outrage of the law." Its Court of Queen's Bench has the following cases, "killed with an axe," "killed with a hammer," "killed with a stick of wood," "shot with a pistol" and "too much married!" A nice little list for one Judge.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A man named Taylor had a narrow escape from being blown up by a blast, while digging a well the in 3rd Concession of Augusta, the other day. He was trying to remove a charge, which had failed to go off at the right time, when it exploded. He had just time to throw himself back after seeing the first symptom of the explosion, or he would no doubt have been instantly killed. As it was he got off with a severe and painful scorching of the hands and eyes.—*Brockville Recorder.*

WOLVES, WOLVES.—These destructive animals are committing great depredations on the flocks of sheep in the townships of Lavant and Dalhousie. Mr. A. Browning has lost nine or ten, John Paul, jr., seven in one night, Mr. James Knowles, 2 or 3, and a number of others one or two each. Farmers should be very careful in penning up their sheep at night and try and preserve them from the fangs of these ferocious animals.

JACK FIREBRAND.

A correspondent in an exchange publishes the statement that he was permanently cured of asthma of many years' standing by the use of equal parts of pulverised saltpetre and sugar, burned in his room. A friend of his, so badly afflicted that she was compelled to rest in her chair nights for months at a time, was also permanently cured by this simple remedy. As it will cost but a trifle, and can do no injury, he recommends those afflicted with the distressing disease to try it.

Grafton, Ont., Oct. 4.

A sad accident occurred here this afternoon, resulting in the death of two men, named John Hall and James Murphy. The unfortunate men were engaged in cutting a ditch for the purpose of testing the waterpower of a small lake near the village, and when at the depth of twenty feet the bank caved in, burying them beneath seven feet of earth. The inhabitants of the village were quick in going to their aid, but when taken out, they were found to be dead. Each man leaves a wife and large family.—Three other men narrowly escaped; one being buried up to the neck, but was dug out without much injury.

STRIKING FATALITY.—Our obituary to-day contains a notice of the death of the mother and sister of Mrs. Alex. Wells of prescott, who breathed their last in the same day and within seven hours of each other. The daughter was sick but a short time, and the mother was apparently not sick at all, thought it is believed that it was the news of her daughter's death acting upon a diseased heart which produced so sudden a collapse of her powers. Such a striking and solemn dispensation of Providence, teaches a lesson which even the most careless cannot well disregard. It seems to say "Be ye also ready."—*Prescott Telegraph.*

The Chicago *Times* gives an account of an old pointer dog which a gentleman brought to that city from his former residence in Portage, Wisconsin, and which after a few days mysteriously disappeared, turning up two weeks afterward at the family mansion at Portage, two hundred miles away. The sagacious animal had performed the whole distance on foot, though how he found his way is a mystery. The intelligence manifested by this honest dog in undertaking so wearisome a journey rather than live in such a wicked place as Chicago is certainly worthy of all admiration, although the *Times* unaccountably neglects to point out this obvious moral.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2.

Just as Prof. Wilbur, and George Knapp, editor of the Orange County, Indiana, *Union*, were preparing to get into a balloon at Paoli, Orange County, on Saturday, the cords gave way and the balloon shot up with the two gentlemen hanging to the ropes. Mr. Knapp let go and fell at the height of 30 feet, and was not seriously injured; but Prof. Wilbur held on until the balloon attained the height of about one mile, when he lost his hold and came down head first in full sight of the horror sticken spectators. His head was smashed into an indistinguisable mass, and his body was bruised and crushed horribly. The body made a hole in the ground eight inches deep, and it rebounded four feet from where it struck.

PRESCOTT, Oct. 4.

A party of invited guests left here last night about eight o'clock by the steamer *Grand Isle* for the camp of the surveyors which is about six miles west of Ogdensburgh. When near the camp one of the party named James Gore, of this place, went upon the hurricane deck, and missing his footing, fell overboard. The steamer was immediately stopped and small boats lowered, but no trace of him could be seen. It is supposed he was struck by the wheel of the boat and killed instantly. He was respected by everyone, and his sad end casts a gloom over the whole town. He leaves a mother and large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He was captain of the Fire Brigade of this place, and lieutenant of No. 2 Company Liagar Rifles. The steamer and a large party have been grappling all day but so far without success.

The New York *Sun* makes some disclosures on the subject of desertions from the army, which are sufficient to startle those who have not paid much attention to American military affairs. Last year the aggregate of desertions reached nearly 6,000; but so rapidly has the evil increased that they bid fair in the present year to make a total of 10,000, which, it must be owned, is a proportion out of all reason for an army numbering no more than 30,000 men. Thus, as the *Sun* remarks, 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! One instance is cited, which seems almost incredible.—The Fifth Infantry Regiment lost by desertion 110 men out of less than 500 in a little over a month!

A telegram from Madrid announces that Admiral Malcompo had formed a Spanish Ministry.

The Renforth rowing crew have arrived at Newcastle, England, and are warmly welcomed by their fellow townsmen.

The shipwrecked crew of the steamer Megara have all arrived safely in the colony of Australia.

Terrific gales have been prevalent on the English coast and much damage and loss is reported.

Scarlet fever is exceedingly prevalent in Quebec. Many deaths have occurred therefrom, especially among children.

Terrible explosions have occurred at the premises of an oil merchant near London, by which thirteen persons were injured, several seriously.

President Thiers receives daily reports from the provinces, affirming that the continued presence of the German troops is insupportable.

An enterprising farmer, in order to supply the market with fresh eggs, brings his hens along, and lets them lay in the waggon on the way.

The trial of Richard Doran for what was known as the Latour Street murder Montreal, concluded in the acquittal of the prisoner.

The Hon. Mr. Langevin to Ottawa yesterday after travelling a distance of upwards of 10,000 miles. He gives a most favorable account of British Columbia and its people.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—L. Sauvageau, official assignee, has absconded. His liabilities amount to $30,000, mainly lost in grain speculations this fall.

A Verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of R. Doraufee for the murder of Mr. Broder, and was heard with disgust and astonishment.

Mr. James Ross, journalist of Manitoba, and who occupied the position of Chief-Justice under Riel's government, died at Winnipeg on the 20th ult., after a long illness.

Dublin, Oct. 3—One of the Fenians arrested in Cork on Sunday for illegal drilling, has been committed for trial. The others have been remanded for further examination.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 5.—A special conference of the Church of the Latter Day Saints was held to day in the New Tabernacle, about 8,000 Mormons were present. The remarks generally were bitterly denunciatory of the Federal officials, termed a ring.

The murderer Slavin, who escaped from the St. John Penitentiary and was arrested in Maine, was released by a magistrate. The Dominion authorities, says the Halifax *Chronicle* do not appear to have taken any very energetic action in the matter.

A report has been received from Mr, Lindsay Russel relative to the progress of the land surveys in Manitoba. The work advances at the rate of 110 miles per day, and 1,800 miles equal to three-fifths of the whole, will be completed by the middle of November.

It is worthy of remark that in nearly every case Canadian bred hogs have carried off the prizes from the imported English animals shown at the Western Fair.

"Men as Husbands" is the title of an article in a late magazine. Perhaps the author, who is doubtless a thinking lady and a fretful one, would like to see women as husbands, and if she would she dosen't know what she is talking about.

Wanford, who was shot by Estell, has contrary to the expectations of the doctors recovered so far as to be able to walk round. Estell will now be admitted to bail, but it is doubtful if he will be able to find sufficient sureties according to the order of the Judge, who made the bail very heavy.—*Brockville Monitor.*

On Wednesday afternoon a skull and some bones were found in a swamp back of Ernestville by Richard Mahoney and two sons of Joseph Gonyon. About six years ago Thomas Cummins mysteriously disappeared from that neighborhood, and it is supposed these are his remains. An inquest is to be held.

The lash has been called into requisition in another place in Ontario, as an instrument of punishment. Walkerton is the place; time, Saturday last; and the victim, a ruffian who had committed a criminal assault on a little girl. One dozen lashes were administered, and they are to be duplicated at the end of a years imprisonment.

St. Paul, Oct. 5.—A conflagration has been raging on the prairie and in the woods west since Friday last. The fire is spreading rapidly and has reached Southward, a place on St. Paul and Pacific Railway a distance of 90 miles from St. Paul. Great damage has been done to harvest crops and dwellings.

Queen Victoria has desired several sketches to be made of the Killiney Hill estate on Dublin Bay, which there is reason to suppose will be purchased for a royal residence. The property is to be sold next March in the Landed (formerly Encumbered), Estates Court. The views from it are lovely, and it is within an hour of Dublin. It can be reached from England without going through that city.

Conflicts between the colored and white population of parts of the Southern States are frequent occurrences. The latest seems to have occurred in Danville, where a riot was created by an attempt on the part of a number of negroes to rescue one of their race from the clutches of the constables. It became necessary to call out the military to disperse the mob, a work which was only accomplished at the point of the bayonet. The mayor of the place was pelted with stones while he was reading the riot act.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Adam Wilson, the Hon. John W. Gwynne, the Hon. S. H. Strong, His Hon. or Judge Gowan, Judge of Simcoe, and Christopher S. Patterson, Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the present jurisdiction of the several Law and Equity Courts of Ontario, and upon the modes of procedure now adopted in each, and upon such other matters and things connected therewith as are in the Commission more fully set forth, under the name and title of "Law Reform Commissioners."

A fair proposition for the settlement of the Newcastle labour difficulties has been proposed by the well-known Sir William Armstrong, and is now receiving due