

ner had changed to one of chilling hauteur when the officer rejoined him: "And when this man—Lydney, or whatever his name is—shall presume to speak to you again of a search-warrant for Dane Castle, inquire a little as to how he may be, and what he may be doing here, and where he comes from," said his lordship. "Understand me, inspector: you have my orders to do this; find out what you can, and report to me."

"And what are your deductions?" was the next eager question. "Can you give a guess at how or where the abstraction took place?" "Not, the faintest. It's as uncertain a case as ever came under our care. We shall keep a sharp look-out. It is your own box, I think, you said," the inspector carelessly added, with a keen, rapid glance of the eye. "I did not say so," was the unexpected answer. "It was in my charge, and I have authority to claim it, but neither the box nor its contents belonged to me."

SCOTCH NEWS. Dr. John Carlyle, brother of the Chelsea philosopher, and himself well known as a translator of Dante, died on Monday at The Hill, Dumfriesshire. A gold bracelet weighing about 1/2 of an ounce, and having the name Roma engraved upon it, was dropped up from the bed of the Fifth of Forth on Saturday, 13th Sept, by the fishing smack Volant. THE HOME SECRETARY.—The Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, is to deliver the opening address of the approaching session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Margaret Duncan, a widow, residing in Campbell Street, Coupar Angus, died on Tuesday at the advanced age of 107. The deceased has been bed-ridden and blind for a number of years, but her other faculties were unimpaired up till within a week of her death. CASE UNDER PREVENTION OF CRIMES ACT.—On 22nd September, Archd. Richardson pleaded guilty, at the Falkirk Sheriff Court, of a charge under the Prevention of Crimes Act, of assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty. The offence was committed in June last, when the accused was being apprehended for assault, and he had absconded, and was apprehended in Yorkshires. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. SUICIDE AT ORKNEY.—A sad case of suicide occurred on 21st September, in the Parish of Elvie, 20 miles from Kirkwall. Early in the morning a man named George Wood, a pauper, who resided in a small house by himself, was found quite dead, suspended from the rafters by a rope. Deceased showed no signs of insanity, the previous night, when he had assisted some neighbours in building a peat stack. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and two children. The steamer Tallisman, Captain Weddell, arrived at Leith on Sunday, 14th Sept, from Rotterdam, and reported that about midnight on Saturday, shortly after the vessel had left port, one of the crew, named William Coutts, who had been left on the forecastle to keep a look-out, went mysteriously missing, and is believed to have either fallen overboard and been drowned or committed suicide. Coutts was about 30 years of age, was a native of Lerwick, but resided with his wife and family in Leith. PROPOSED FLOATING BATH FOR ROTHESAY.—The success of the floating bath at Greenock is likely, as was expected, to lead to others being constructed for coast towns. A meeting of the Provost and Magistrates of Rothesay was held recently at which the question was discussed, and the system of floating baths generally approved of. The probable result of this meeting will be the establishment of a bath in Rothesay, by next summer, which will be got up, we believe, on an improved and very complete scale. HEAVY FINE FOR TOBACCO SMUGGLING.—At a Court held at Leith on 22nd September, before Provost Henderson and Bailie Pentland—Thomas Grieves, second engineer on board the steamship Windsor, was charged with smuggling 20lb. 6oz. of tobacco and cigars, which a Customs officer found concealed in the engine-room of the steamer on its arrival in Leith last week. He was ordered to pay a fine of £20 5s, being treble the value and duty of the tobacco smuggled, with £2 4s of costs. The fine was paid. THE UNEMPLOYED.—A meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the unemployed was held on the 18th Sept, in the Council Chambers—Councillor Jackson presiding. The meeting was called mainly to consider as to the disposal of applications for work which have been lodged at the Sanitary Chambers during the past few days. It was reported that two work stations for stoves breaking had been opened at Possilpark and Queen's Park, and that about 80 men had commenced work. A further number had been sent to the stations this morning. WOMAN APPREHENDED FOR HOUSEBREAKING.—Isabella Robertson or Struthers, wife of a seaman, was brought from Grangemouth and examined before Sheriff Bell at Halkirk, and committed to prison on a charge of breaking into a house in Grangemouth on the 24th Sept. last and taking from it napery, cutlery, jewellery, and wearing apparel, the value of the whole being from £30 to £40. The house had been left for a few days by the tenants and had been broken into by the window. Mrs. Struthers was apprehended as the result of inquiries by the police, who have recovered the whole of the property. Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Aberchirder, Banffshire, on Saturday, 13th Sept. He devoted his attention mainly to the land question, expressed his belief that the present agricultural depression was temporary, and strongly advocated reform of the land laws, which appeared to him to be all framed to prevent the application of capital to the soil. Reform, however, was not to be expected from a Conservative Government. Referring to the catastrophe at Cabul, he vindicated the right of the Opposition to condemn the policy of Government and to express their just indignation at the loss of valuable lives sacrificed to the reckless disregard of the warnings of wiser statesmen. With a lavish expenditure of both blood and money the Government had given neither peace abroad nor honour at home. SAD BOATING ACCIDENT AT GAMBLETOWN.—Two fishermen, named Hector Stuart (22) and James Smith (19), were drowned in Campbelltown Harbour on 20th Sept. The deceased, along with a third fisherman (Macdonald, M.A.), went out in a small fishing smack, to witness the regatta which took place that day. The wind was blowing freshly from the south-west, with occasional heavy showers of rain. When the smack was off the Trench Point about two o'clock a sudden and heavy squall struck the boat, and before anything could be done to save her she had filled with water and sank in an instant, carrying all the crew under along with her. M.A.ley however, who was steering, soon came to the surface, his head coming in contact with one of his oars, which he clutched, and by which he was kept afloat until he was rescued. There were no other boats in the immediate vicinity at the moment, but as the catastrophe was observed, several boats bore down, and M.A.ley was soon picked up by a fisherman named Carmichael, who was sailing in a fishing smack. Nothing was seen of the other two men or the boat, which had her nets on board. Dredging for the bodies was continued until dusk and resumed next day, but without success. An Arisaig minister, writing to an Edinburgh paper, complains very bitterly of what he calls the desecration of the Sabbath. He says:—"The Lord's Day yesterday, being a remarkably fine day, was spent by the Laird of Arisaig, and a large party of gentry visiting him, in hay-making. The noise and laughing when tossing the grass with forks and skipping about the fields shocked the feelings of every well-conducted person in the country, from the ministers and the Roman priest to the humblest inhabitant. At Traigh, Mr. E.

R. Macdonell, with his family and visitors, turned out in the afternoon, and though the work was soberly and earnestly conducted, it was most lamentable to see the youthful members of this family who have not reached their teens, allowed to participate in such proceedings, instilling their youthful minds with such pernicious ideas of Sabbath observance. Already it is believed the wrath of heaven has visited the evil-doers, for the weather, which yesterday gave every promise of being settled fine, has again returned to storm and rain, so that the hay which had been untouched is in fully better condition than what was worked yesterday. GLENTILY.—The Rev. Dr. G. R. Badenoch and the Rev. W. Baker send the following letter to the Times:—"We have recently walked through Glentilly, and had to ford the Tarf at the place where Mr. Bedford lost his life. We had considerable difficulty in crossing the streams, although there had been no rain for some days, but a strong wind was blowing right up the glen. We can well understand why Mr. Bedford and his companion endeavoured to force the ford and to take the torrents in detail instead of the pool. We took precisely the same course. Our object, however, in addressing you is to suggest the erection of a simple bridge of trees immediately above the pool, so secured by chains as to preserve it from the winter and spring floods. We would propose to call it the 'Bedford Bridge,' as a small memorial of Mr. Bedford. We need not say that the bridge would be a great convenience to tourists passing through this magnificent glen from Braemar to Blair Athole. We shall be happy to join in a subscription for the erection of the proposed bridge, and to receive communications, addressed to either of us, on the subject. We have little doubt the noble Duke who owns the glen would receive any proposal on the subject with his usual courtesy and generosity. GRANGEMOUTH TOWN HALL.—In the Sheriff's Court at Falkirk, on the 15th Sept, parties were heard at some length before Sheriff Bell on the petition presented by a large number of the electors of Grangemouth against the proposal of the Commissioners of Police to sell Grangemouth Town Hall on Friday first, the upset price being £1200. Mr. James Wilson, solicitor, argued on behalf of the Commissioners that as there was nothing in the Police Act to prohibit them from the sale of the Town Hall, it was clearly within their right to do so if they were of opinion that it was desirable in the public interest to dispose of the property. Mr. John Gair, solicitor, maintained that, seeing the Police Act gave specific directions regarding the acquisition of a Town Hall, and gave no power of sale, the presumption was that the Commissioners had no such power. He pleaded that the petitioners had made out such a case as entitled them to interim interdict, so that an opportunity might be allowed for the full trial of the question. The Sheriff, in respect of the novelty and importance of the case, granted interim interdict in order that the state of possession might not be altered until the case should be fully tried. Our Grangemouth correspondent states that at a meeting of Commissioners held on Tuesday, Mr. Macpherson, Chief Magistrate, very handsomely offered to present the town with a free site for a new hall. A few years ago he was instrumental in procuring for the town an institute which cost £2400. BELLS TO A GREAT FORTUNE.—Ex-Gov. W. E. M. Army, who was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and who is one of the lineal descendants of the Hyde brothers the famous East Indian merchants, arrived in this city a few days since on his way to England. The Governor sails in a few days for London, where he will prosecute the claim of the American heirs to the whole of the personal property of the Hyde brothers. The case is a remarkable one, and has been in litigation for nearly a century, resembling in its frequency in print, the remarkable case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. The celebrated Hyde estate, it will be remembered, includes all of the combined accumulations of the Hyde merchants. The four brothers jointly embarked in business in the East Indies as merchants and traders, and in 1700 returned to England with an immense fortune. They returned to their native land simply to invest in real estate and deposit the balance, in the shape of gold and East India securities, in the Bank of England. They shortly afterwards returned to the East Indies, and did not long survive. The heirs of the estate in England set up a claim in 1878 for the whole of the estate, but the American heirs held the case in Chancery for nearly a century. Recently it was decided that the English claimants alone were entitled to the real estate, but that other heirs, whether residing in America or elsewhere, were entitled to a just proportion of personal property. The decision was taken advantage of by what is known as the Bacon heirs; they made a settlement and were paid in full. The Hyde heirs in this country are twenty-six in number, and are represented by Gov. Army. There is deposited in the Bank of England between \$70,000,000 and \$100,000,000, which will be divided among the American heirs just as soon as they establish their right to participate in the distribution of the enormous sum. The Bacons were the first to take advantage of the decision of the higher court, and are now ready to assist their American cousins to obtain their share. Lord Clarendon, who was recently in the country, and who donated the land out of the Hyde real estate now known as Hyde Park, has signified his willingness to aid the American heirs, and obtain that which has been so long withheld from them. Gov. Army thinks he should be willing to lend his assistance, since the English branch has enjoyed the real estate for many years.—N. F. Star.

Rest Or No Rest? (N. Y. Herald.) LONDON, October 5.—This has been a memorable day in the annals of the Irish land question. The agitation has already begun to produce its results. Four meetings have been held—one at Cork, where nearly 20,000 people were assembled; one at Maryborough, in Queen's county, which attracted 14,000; one at Dunmore, in Galway, that was attended by 15,000 persons, and the fourth at Ballinrobe, in Mayo. This geographical division shows that the South, Centre and West of the country are pretty well impregnated with the views that the anti-rent agitators have been preaching. The most noteworthy features of all the meetings was a general absence of the priests, except at Maryborough where speeches were made by two of their number. LONDON'S DUTIES. Here the president's seat was occupied by Richard Lalor, one of the most extreme partisans of the measure. The Rev. Dr. Magee, a parish priest, made a very strong speech, dwelling on the great distress that had arisen from the bad seasons and the general hard times in commerce. Dr. Magee also insisted on the duties of landlords to their tenants, arguing that capital and labor were as the blades of a scissor, each being useless without the other. "What the tenants wanted," he said, "was the landlords' sympathy. If things were going ill with the tenants, the landlord must abate his demands." Dr. Magee avoided saying directly, "Don't pay your rents," but his forbearance was considered all the more significant. The largest gathering was at Cork. Here Messrs. Parnell, Shaw, Smyth and Colthurst, the members of Parliament, were the speakers. Mr. William Shaw took the more moderate view of the question. He spoke in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, which gave compensation to evicted tenants, and declared that those who worked the soil should own it, and landlords should be fairly bought out. At the same time he warned farmers not to commit any acts which should place them within the grasp of the law. Mr. Parnell, leader of the movement and Home Rule member for Meath, was greatly cheered when he rose to speak. He said that the farmers had no intention of placing themselves within the power of the law. The landlords, however, were determined to get them there. What should be done with bad landlords? (A Voice—"Shoot them.") If the farmers stood together and refused to pay unjust rent the game was theirs. They should not and would not allow themselves to be exterminated, as they were in 1848. They had the right spirit and they had physical strength to back it. "I do not think," said Mr. Parnell, "that physical strength will be necessary. Adopt a policy of passive resistance. That is the line I counsel you to follow. And so long as Ireland is ruled by Englishmen the question cannot and shall not be laid to rest." The speech was received with enthusiasm. Afterward a series of resolutions was passed demanding an abatement of rent and fixity of tenure. The proceedings were orderly. Placards were posted over the city bidding the Nationalists avoid the meeting and reserve themselves for action on a day that was not far distant. "HOME RULE A BUBBLE." A deputation from the Central Council of the Home Rule League attended the meeting at Dunmore. This led to serious differences. A local farmer named Sheridan called upon the meeting not to listen to the deputation. "Home rule," he cried excitedly, "is a bubble. It is an empty sham. It is the greatest delusion ever dangled before the eyes of the Irish poor." The chairman tried to obtain a hearing for the deputation amid a scene of the wildest excitement. Resolutions were passed declaring that as the people saw no help coming from other sources they must save themselves. AFGHANISTAN. LONDON, October 8.—General Roberts telegraphs from Charushin, on the evening of the 6th inst., that the Afghans advanced from Cabul in force, and that there was very heavy fighting all day. The Afghan position was carried at the point of the bayonet, and 12 guns captured. The British loss is about 80 killed and wounded. General Roberts hoped to be able to march close to Cabul on Tuesday. General Roberts, in his despatch dated Charushin, October 6th, 8 p.m., says reconnoitering parties were sent out on all the roads leading to Cabul. At daybreak this morning it was reported THAT THE ENEMY WAS ADVANCING in great force from the direction of the city. These parties had to retire. Soon after a high range of hills intervening between Charushin and Cabul was crowded with the Afghan troops and people from the hills, parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of the camp, and reports were received that the road to Seahabad was threatened. Along this road General McPherson was advancing with a large convoy of stores and ammunition. A warning was sent to McPherson, and some assistance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the heights in front before evening. General Baker was entrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in a most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of the regiment and three guns, to clear the heights, which were CARRIED BY THE HIGHLANDERS in gallant style. Our loss is as follows:—Capt. Young, of the Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, and Dr. Dureau, 23rd Pioneers, wounded, and about 70 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but must have been considerable. They fled in great confusion and lost two standards. We have strong pickets posted, as large numbers of Ghilzais are still in the neighborhood; but I hope to-morrow to be able to march to within a short distance of Cabul. The Ameer states that the Palace of Bala Hissar is no longer in the possession of people he can trust. His family have moved into the city. The headmen of Charadai and the suburbs of Cabul have asked if they can pay their respects to me. Others will probably follow this example, and I am sanguine THE COUNTRY WILL QUIET DOWN SOON, now the people see that opposition is useless, but at present there is very great excitement in the city and country generally. Special despatches from Afghanistan report that during the attack of the 6th on the principal heights before Cabul, two companies of the 92nd Highlanders were opposed to 2,000 Afghans. The latter held their ground until the Highlanders were within 20 yards. The total Afghan force is said to have been 11 regiments, with artillery and immense numbers of hillmen. The backbone of resistance is broken for the present, but while the country is seething with excitement the people would rise at the slightest reverse to the British. LONDON, October 10.—The relief at the India Office after the receipt of Wednesday's news of reported success of General Roberts

has been followed by much poorly concealed anxiety as to the possible present situation. The column advancing on Cabul had only a light marching supply, and must gain further victories or perish. Reports for some time past pointed to an expectation on the part of the chief of the hill tribes of the appearance of a Russian column in the neighborhood of Herat, to aid them in driving the English from the country. It is stated here by persons more or less in the confidence of the India officials, that the Department held a continuous series of victories by the English troops to be of the greatest importance, as any reverse will solidify the whole of Afghanistan against them. LONDON, October 10.—A despatch from Simla states that communication with Gen. Roberts' column has been intercepted by Ghilzais since Monday. It is believed that fighting between the troops and the Afghan hill tribes was renewed on Tuesday, the latter GAINING A DECIDED ADVANTAGE, and for the present checking the advance. The absence of news gives additional force to this opinion, and croakers do not hesitate to declare that in spite of the temporary success of Sunday, General Roberts has fallen into a trap, and is in an exceedingly critical situation. LONDON, October 10.—Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphed to the India office as follows:—"Outside Cabul, October 8th.—Hearing that some mutinous troops returning from Khostan were strongly entrenched on a high hill behind Balahissar, overlooking the city, I sent General Massey with a strong force to the position. Simultaneously General Baker ordered an attack on the front. Gen. Massey reached Apahud, on the Baiman road, at sunset, and captured in a deserted Shempur cantonment 73 guns, including 17 Armstrongs. The combined attack was made upon the mutineers immediately." A despatch from Simla says the Afghans have evacuated Balahissar, and heavy firing was proceeding in that vicinity. AN OBSTINATE STRUGGLE IS EXPECTED. The enemy expects a reinforcement of three regiments from Ghuzna. A despatch from General Roberts' camp reports that three Afghan regiments previously unengaged, with the remnants of other regiments and many of the city people, are opposing the advance of General Baker's Highlanders. "The Afghans occupy strong entrenched positions. The Russian and English are corresponding respecting the future of Afghanistan. Russia objects to permanent occupation by the British. THE RAILWAY COLLISION. List of the Killed and Injured—Many Bodies Not Yet Identified—A Terrible Scene. DETROIT, October 10.—Up to noon 18 bodies were recovered. Ten from the emigrant car are not yet identified. The identified, killed, are: Milton Gilbert, Detroit, engineer; C. B. Smith, Jackson, fireman; John Rya, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Garland and her ten-year-old daughter, Philadelphia; Louis Monger, Buckingham, Canada, and infant daughter; Mrs. Geo. A. Jones, Chatham, Pennsylvania. The following are the wounded, as far as can be ascertained: M. D. Carlisle, express messenger, Detroit; A. A. Bennett, baggage man, Detroit; Wm. Buggy, Troy, Va., leg and thigh crushed; Daniel Finn, Chicago; S. M. Spurlin, Philadelphia; Arthur Rogers, Philadelphia; Benham Carter, Gardiner, Illinois; Geo. A. Cunningham, Janesville, Wisconsin; H. Misdas, Canada; E. J. Parnell, St. Catharines; Mrs. J. F. Parker, Toronto; John Jeffries, Newark, probably fatal; Willie Rice, aged four, recovery doubtful, father, mother and sister all killed; Mrs. Laura Finney, Walworth, N. Y., bruised about the head; Mrs. R. J. Warren, Gales, Mich.; Henry Barrows, Newfoundland, Pa.; Arandus Maitsonette and Palmas Maitsonette, Buckingham, Canada; Herbert M. Benjamin, Jersey City Heights; Wm. Brinney, Galt; Mrs. A. M. Steele, Detroit; Miss Clement, Lockport, N. Y., arm and head badly cut; Mrs. B. B. Hart, Clinton, Iowa; Rolt Neil, Trenton, Canada; Leopold Hoffman, Randolph, Mass.; Mrs. George A. Jones, Chatham, Penn., one of her children, 18 months old, killed instantly, another badly bruised; S. M. Harkin, Philadelphia, thinks his wife and children, aged four and six, are among the dead. The engineer and fireman of the express train are literally torn to pieces. The engineer and fireman of the switch engine escaped by jumping off. The train was made up of seven Wagner sleepers, four passenger coaches, and mail and baggage cars. The tender of the express engine was telescoped into the baggage car about half its length; this car in its turn forced its way into the mail cars, and these crowded the first passenger coach to the right on to the embankment and crushed back through the two following. The passengers in the first coach were comparatively unharmed, the harvest of death being reaped in the second and third coaches. The fourth coach escaped with slight damage, and none of the Wagner coaches were injured. The accident was caused by the switchman having charge of the making up of the freight trains occupying the main track with the switch engine and cabooses, understanding that the Pacific express was considerably behind. The express train, however, had made up nearly all lost time. In the first coach were some fifty or sixty Canadian-French emigrants, bound for the northern woods to engage in cutting timber; the majority of these were instantly killed or fatally wounded. There were several women and children among them; many of them were buried under the fragments of the cars and hammed in by the train and timbers, and shouted and moaned in vain for assistance. Eighteen bodies were recovered, and as many more are beneath the wrecks, it is supposed that in all the death list will reach 25, while the number of wounded will probably be as many more. Among the identified killed is Louis Monger, of Buckingham, Ontario, and among the wounded are the following Canadians:—E. J. Parnell, of St. Catharines, left leg broken; Mrs. E. J. Parnell, of St. Catharines, Ont., severely injured in the head and knee; Mrs. J. F. Parnell, of Toronto, head cut; A. Masonite, a Frenchman of Buckingham; severe contusion of the face; Palmas Maitsonette, of Buckingham, Ont., in head and leg; Wm. Brinney, of Galt, Ont., leg bruised; Rolt Neil, of Trenton, Ont., injured back and body. —There is only one woollen mill in the State of Texas, and it netted to its owners \$81,000 last year. It is situated in New Braunfels. It is rumored the English Government has ordered an advance upon Herat. It is asserted the Russians are also marching on Herat. If they seize it, England would probably declare war, but the chances that Russia will so occupy the capital of West Afghanistan are considered remote.