

Secretary of the Board for examining Teachers, presented to your Council, \$2 per day in the sum entered for services of a Messenger to said Board. Your committee believing that \$1 per day is ample compensation for such services cannot recommend the payment of any larger sum.

The account of J. D. Kellom, M. D., amounting to \$4, for the examination of Elizabeth Bog, an insane person, with certificate of insanity, is not certified. Your committee cannot therefore recommend payment of the sum until properly vouched for, and would again urge that in future the accounts from the Board to the Council until duly certified.

All of which is respectfully submitted, DANIEL GALBRAITH, Chairman, Wm. Lees.

W. J. BIRCHALL, ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN.

Resolved—On motion of Mr. Galbraith, seconded by Mr. Chamberlain, the By-law providing for the payment of money grants was read a first time.

Resolved—On motion of Mr. Galbraith, seconded by Mr. Lees, the same By-law was read a second time.

The Council then adjourned to 2 p. m.

THE FENIAN RAID.

The following details of the Fenian raid were gathered from other parties who left Fort Garry on the morning of the 5th inst.—the day of the raid. There had been considerable excitement at Fort Garry for several days, on account of the rumored movements of Fenians. When our informant reached the custom house, he received the information of the raid. Mr. Donohue, the assistant custom house officer, was alarmed early in the morning by a half breed, who informed him that a body of men, numbering about 40, was marching down Mr. Douglas's road, and were coming toward the custom house. Mr. Donohue, and then Douglas started across the prairie to alarm the Hudson Bay Post. He was pursued by General O'Donohue and another man on horseback, who presented revolvers at his head and ordered him back. He told them he would not go back, and demanded by what authority they acted. He said he should not obey them until they gave him their authority. O'Donohue then replied he acted under the authority of the Provisional Government of Manitoba, the Fenians then marched down and took the Hudson Bay Post, the only building being an old man and his wife's. Mr. Watt, a colored man, was taken to Colonel Wheaton's commandant of the United States forces at Fort Pembina, informing him of the situation of affairs and asking assistance. In a very short time Capt. Wheaton, at the head of thirty men appeared upon the scene. Capt. Wheaton, with a color bearer, proceeded to inquire of Gen. O'Neill the object of his raid. The color sergeant was escorted into the presence of O'Neill at the point of the bayonet, as a prisoner. Before the soldier could explain his mission, some of the Fenians on the outside of the stockade, came rushing in, exclaiming: "The Americans are coming." Immediately there was a GENERAL STRIKE OF THE FENIANS pursued by the United States soldiers. O'Donohue, on going outside, found one of his own men (O'Donohue's) horse, but he was immediately knocked off his horse and wounded and taken away with others who had been taken from half breeds. Many of them threw away their arms as they ran: those who were on foot took the brush along the river. The troops fired a volley at the mounted Fenians but it was believed no one was injured. Captain Wheaton, witnessing the flight of the Fenians, mounted a horse, drew his pistol and pursued them some distance ahead of his men. He came up to O'Neill, Donnelly and Carley, and arrested them without resistance, and ten of the rank and file. General O'Neill was in such haste to get away that he did not take his sword on a table; O'Donohue left his repeating rifle, clock, &c. Col. Wheaton also captured about three hundred stand of arms, two hundred and fifty being brooch loaders, and seven thousand rounds of ammunition. He also sent a force of men to re-capture the provisions the Fenians were sending away. The prisoners were taken to Fort Pembina and confined in the barracks. Gen. O'Neill took his capture very philosophically. On being put into an ambulance, he took out his pipe and smoked during the short ride to the Fort. Another party of Fenians appeared in the neighborhood of St. Joe, but Capt. Wheaton was well aware of their movements and had sent his cavalry to capture or disperse them. The absence of this force of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole party under O'Neill. Our informants stated that the Manitoba expedition had received most positive assurances that the FRENCH HALF BREDS WOULD SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT against the Fenians. The Governor's proclamation was responded to by a general uprising of the people, irrespective of former animosities, with the report that it would take several thousand men to capture Fort Garry. As usual, the rank and file of the Fenians, denounce the incompetency of their leaders. Some of them assert that O'Neill is more desirous of notoriety than of performing substantial service in the cause, and that he actually conspired at the capture of his force. Our informants, however, are not able to vouch for the truth of these assertions upon General O'Neill, and express no opinion thereon. They believe, however, that the raid was badly planned, and not worthy of anything.

The capture of the leaders, with their arms ammunition and stores at the outset of the campaign, is probably fatal to the enterprise.

THE FENIAN RAID.

The Buffalo Express says:—The plan of the leaders, as we learn from parties here, was to take possession of the Red River country late this Fall, issue a proclamation at once inviting settlers, with flattering temptation of a bounty of one thousand acres of land whereby they hoped to draw from Minnesota and Dakota about twenty thousand men, who armed and well organized would be able to successfully resist the efforts of the Dominion Government to dislodge them.

When we have an end to these insane attempts to subvert these British Provinces by a few hundred struggling Irishmen. These disgraceful raids into a neighboring territory have ceased to be novel or interesting, and it is to be hoped the Government will see to it that Mr. O'Neill and his captured confederates are so dealt with this time that they will not soon have another opportunity if they have inclination to renew this kind of sport.

SUDDEN DEATH INCIDENT.

About 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday, Dr. Beaulieu held an inquest on the body of Anne New Banks, who lived with her son, on the corner of King and York streets. It appears that yesterday morning Mrs. New Banks got up, eat a hearty breakfast and seemed in good health. About 10 a. m., she received a letter from her daughter which she began to read, when a sudden hemorrhage of the lungs prostrated her and she died in a few minutes, having vomited about three fourths of a gallon of blood. She did not speak. She was about 80 years of age. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, OCT. 25, '71.

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

The system of shorter hours of daily labour is becoming more popular in different parts of the world. Recently in England a meeting of delegates from working classes was held in Merthyr, in Wales to discuss their interests; and among the other subjects that came up was the reduction of the hours in which men should work in mines. The known unhealthiness of work below ground was spoken of as a reason for this; but one of the chief speakers had the manliness to tell the truth about the matter. Premising by declaring the advisability of a change, he went on to say that in their trade it was not the fault of their masters, but of the men themselves that the change was not made. The masters were universally willing, if they could get regular days' work, but at present the men kept Saint Monday, Saint Tuesday, and Saint Wednesday, and then they tried to make up all their time during the other three days of the week. He put it to the meeting while considering their own interests to consider that of the employers, and to reflect upon the injury done to capitalists, who had no means of employment for the workmen, standing idle half the week, merely that the workmen might indulge in idleness and debauchery, which was hurtful to themselves, and destructive to the value of the labour which they really performed. Strange to say, this man was not cowed down; but though some of his conclusions were controverted in argument, the facts, both as to the willingness of the masters, and the obstacles placed in the way of a desirable reform by the men themselves, remain. If such a spirit of fairness prevailed everywhere, there ought to be, and probably would be, less than there now is.

We learn from the Cleveland Herald that our old townsman, Col. Frank Lynch is exceedingly popular in that locality. He may well occupy the office of County Treasurer with feelings of pride and satisfaction. The city gives him only 4,995 majority, and ten townships increase this to 6,561. The remaining nine townships will make his aggregate majority over seven thousand, a thousand ahead of the State ticket and far exceeding the largest majority ever before given to any officer in Cuyahoga county. No higher tribute could be paid to his faithfulness, integrity and responsible position than this most emphatic endorsement by the people of both parties. The Colonel will accept our congratulations.

STURDANCE IN DISTRESS.

Sunday, Oct. 15.—A terrific gale set in this morning after a heavy rain all night. The wind from the south-west inflicted serious damage to life and property. A large number of wooden tenements were blown down this noon. About one o'clock the wind increased, and the brick walls under the Gas building were blown in, also the walls of a new building on Dalhousie street, from the roof of the new St. George's church started during the reading of the Litany, the timber in the roof being green and the beams unseasoned. The counter-

British Governor strike hands with a rebel who gloried in having fully butchered and put to death a British subject for being loyal to the British Crown!

The fact is, and must be apparent to every unbiased mind, that there is a power behind the throne and the Governor, with all his pretensions to independence, quietly obeys the string.

The fishermen of Gloucester, in whom there appears to be some of the Ben Butler spirit, have got up quite an excitement about a fishing vessel which had been seized by a Dominion revenue cutter a few days ago for infraction of the fishery laws. The vessel was tied up at Guyboro, N. S., to await the finding of the Vice-admiral court, when some American sailors went and cut her out at night or two ago and ran her across to American waters. The Gloucester folks happened to spy an American vessel, carrying light house supplies, off their port, and mistook it for a British cruiser coming to recapture the stolen vessel in American waters, whereupon they telegraphed to Portland, Boston and other places for war vessels to come and seize the Britishers if they should attempt a flight. The war vessels came, but no British gunboat was visible, and they were forced to the conclusion that they had been a victim of a "hoax" than the Fenians gave the Manitobans at Pembina—was because of its utter groundlessness. Their commences might have told them that the British would not have gone into American waters to retake the vessel; there is another, and a proper way to get at the matter.

The murder of poor Scott—ex rebel Riel, meeting Governor Archibald, and loyally placing his "force" of 150 men at the latter's disposal, and the two shaking hands five times in five minutes, as reported, forms a historical picture of the deepest interest. Have we among us no artist capable of fixing the picture on (almost) immortal canvas, for the gratification of posterity? We must really do something for posterity in these matters, even though posterity has done nothing for us as yet. Some of the geniuses of the *Canadian Illustrated* will probably take up the job, and do it in that peculiar way of theirs. They will never find a better subject than the transparent imposition of the issue of warrants for the arrest of the murderer; and the meeting of the GOVERNOR and PRESIDENT RIEL, when they talked and snobbed and shook hands!!! "Good fellows, well met."

The Manitobans say that the Fenian O'Donohue was captured by some French half-breeds, and taken bound to Mr. Bradley, of the Customs Department but that this gentleman headed the prisoner over to the American authorities. The Manitobans say that it is unaccountable how Mr. Bradley could allow "the bird" which he had fairly in his hand to escape into the bush. Mr. Bradley is evidently a squeamish sort of a bird-trapper, who does not wish to hurt the wings of the poor birds.

The detailed accounts of the fires in the lumber districts of Wisconsin and Michigan are disastrous in the extreme. The whole face of the country in some localities seems to have been swept clean—villages, houses, barns, crops and stock are all gone. The loss of life has been fearful. The roads are filled with carcases of horses, cattle and sheep, dead and dying from heat and smoke, and the wretched people are threatened with starvation. On Sunday last there was a rain fall, the first in two months, and it is supposed the worst is over.

A Manitoba correspondent says besides the Governor's proclamation, another document was published in the shape of a voluntary response to this appeal from private citizens, and is to this effect:—"Defence and defence. The Fenians are men of Winnipeg attend the meeting at the Police Station to-night at seven o'clock, to carry out the Governor's proclamation. God save the Queen."

The meeting that called resulted in the organization of four companies of sixty men each, one of which took charge of the Fort, under command of Mr. D. Smith, M. P.

A gold rush to the Northwest of the Dominion is the latest sensational intelligence. Gold is reported to have been found near Lake Shebandowas, and suggests and quartz containing the precious metal have been brought to Winnipeg. Already there is a rush of diggers to the new gold fields.

The bridge over the Ottawa at Portage du Fort is to be reconstructed at once. On Friday the Dominion Government was notified by the Ontario and Quebec Governments, that the \$4,000,000, to be contributed by them towards the work, would be forthcoming when required, and the contract will be awarded immediately.

Advices from Paris give details of the bills passed for the emancipation of slaves. The emancipation will be gradual, and a large money grant has been made to procure the freedom of the million and a half of bondsmen. Every child born after the passing of these measures will be free.

The London subscription lists for Chicago on Wednesday night amounted to £20,000; Manchester had raised £20,000; and other towns in the country were contributing large sums. Portland sends one hundred and thirty one pounds francs.

The French Government has issued special instructions to naval and military commanders to be ready for any sudden attack on the coast. Another Republican ship is in port.

The United States civil authorities have notified the Dominion Government that information has been laid against O'Neill and his Fenian followers for their late unlawful raid on the Manitoba frontier.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The rain, which has continued falling all night, steadily continues. It has extinguished the remaining fire, thus saving thousands of tons of coal, and no apprehensions of further danger from fire exist. The vault of the Custom House was opened to day. It contained one million dollars in gold and two millions in greenbacks. The gold was melted into some cases of a solid mass, but it is safe in the shape of bullion. The greenbacks were entirely consumed.

The opening of vaults and safes continues to be prosecuted as rapidly as possible. In most instances so far the results have been satisfactory. In some cases a heap of charred leaves and melted tin boxes is all that is found. The safe of the *Republican* is one of this class, only four or five of its contents contained therein has been preserved. The funds in the cash boxes inside the safe shared the same fate.

MILTON, Oct. 10.—Yesterday afternoon a most shocking accident occurred on the fourth occasion of the race of the young man named John Ramshaw came to his death. While he and another person were engaged in sawing a large oak tree, they found it falling. The tree, instead of striking the ground directly, slid back over the stump with great rapidity, and catching Ramshaw between the trunk and knee, drove him with such force into the ground, that when taken up it was found that the leg was completely crushed. He expired about nine o'clock the same evening.

The Woodstock Review says that during the progress of the fair at that place, Mr. John McKee from near Lunenburg, while leading a colt around the ring allowed himself to receive from the animal a severe kick, from the effects of which he died at Caisler's Hotel, on Thursday morning.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Send stores from the Colorado and Mogabe Deserts are prefilling in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. Over fifty thousand sheep have been scattered and lost in the mountains near Fort Tijuca by these storms.

On Saturday evening last, a young man by the name of George Henry Lewis, son of Mr. Cash Lewis, of Harwich, was engaged in piling lumber at the mill of Messrs. Pike & Richardson, Buckhorn Dock, near Chatham, and by some means, or other a large pile of lumber fell upon him, killing him instantly.

The *Brookville Monitor*, referring to the Manitoba troubles says very truly—"All this shows the folly committed by the Government, in disbanding their Red River force, and in leaving the country without proper military protection. It also shows that steps should have been taken to extradite Riel and Donohue for the murder of Scott, and that nothing has been gained by allowing these miscreants to go at large, without even a single effort having been made to punish them for their crimes."

The fires in the West are still raging and the air is filled with smoke, even at this distance, when the wind blows from that direction. So dense is the smoke from the burning forests of Michigan and Wisconsin, which covers Lake Huron and Lake Superior, that the steamer Arctic, the crack vessel of the upper lake trade, on her last trip down, was fifteen hours in finding Marquette, after she was off that harbor by clock and compass. Such thick darkness did the smoke establish, that the steamer's lamps were kept burning all day the same as at night.

Although the Government are said to be in possession of information that a Fenian force is still organizing for a raid upon Manitoba it is probable that the movement in that quarter received its quietus in the capture of O'Neill and O'Donohue and the dispersion of their immediate followers. Col. Wheaton no doubt exceeded his legal powers in crossing the boundary line and arresting the proceeding westward of which no Canadian need complain. The subsequent failure to vindicate the law against the Fenians captured by Col. Wheaton was scandalous and discreditable to the United States, and a most miserable contrast to the spirit and activity displayed in their capture. But the original error lay in giving the Fenians any inducement to carry on such an enterprise by denuding the new Province of troops in the first instance, and when the note of warning was sounded failing to take necessary precautions to protect the frontier from our side.

We had lately several annual displays of our military strength. Camps have been formed, evolutions have been gone through, and the number of Militia in the ranks has been fittingly distributed, compliments and exchanging congratulations upon the well protected state of the country. Yet that part of the Dominion which for various reasons troops were most likely to be needed, has been left with a military force too small to meet with any serious emergency. It is perfectly well known that the recall of the Volunteers from Manitoba was due to political causes. They formed by so many hundreds an element of population distasteful to those at whose dictation Manitoba has so far been governed. Everything in Manitoba is offensive to the nostrils of the French party, and no matter how great the peril no Canadian soldier or civilian must remain, it by orders from the Government he can be ordered back or by difficulties and obstacles put in his way discouraged from settlement. In such a country it is never allowed to be a necessity for certain precautions in the interest of good order. And with an open insurrection just extinguished, and its leaders hovering in the neighborhood, there was every reason for leaving open no chance for an outbreak. The Fenian designs upon the North West territory have long been suspected. For many weeks past it has been known that small bodies of the fraternity have been lurking upon the American frontier. Of these the Government was no doubt perfectly well aware. Yet they waited for a raid to be actually attempted before they sent one expedition to Fort Garry, and are now despatching men with every possibility that their march may be interrupted, if not altogether stopped, by the advent of winter.

The local authorities, too, seem to have delayed action until the very last moment. It was only on the eve of O'Neill's proclamation that the Lieut. Governor issued his proclamation. Prudence, one would think would have dictated that a mounted force should have patrolled the frontier line, who might have been easily apprised by scouts of the collection of arms and ammunition by the Fenians, while a guard at the Customs House would have been a proper and desirable precaution. But for Colonel Wheaton's promptness the Fenians would have been able to roam at large for days on Canadian territory with impunity; and although we do not believe they would have found any considerable number of followers among the population, still it is quite possible that here and there some of those lately disaffected might have joined them; and then, when a collision occurred, we should have been reduced to the necessity of fighting not only foreign intruders but our own people. In this as in most of their proceedings, the Government have managed badly. It is certainly undesirable humiliation to rely on the Americans extending that protection which should secure for ourselves, or to leave any part of the Dominion as easy prey to enterprises that ordinary prudence and energy would have rendered impossible.—*Globe*.

FIRES IN MINNESOTA.

SUFFERINGS AMONG THE SETTLERS.

STORY OF A VICTIM.

Correspondence from the upper counties shows that the danger from the fire is not so great as it was a few days ago, and that the shower of Tuesday considerably checked the progress of the flames. The propeller *Mohawk*, just arrived from Lake Huron, reports that the Manitowish lakes were on fire when she passed them on Sunday, and the loss of standing timber must have been large.

The news from the shore of Lake Huron has not quite so black a look as at the time our yesterday's paper was put to press, although there is still enough in that section to call for the liveliest sympathy, and to appeal effectively for aid.

Other news from this coast confirms the stores given yesterday of the losses and sufferings of the inhabitants, which have been terrible in the extreme. Several villages have been utterly consumed; of others whose fate is yet in doubt, the probabilities are strongly against their safety. Of Forrester's nothing was saved. Elm Creek is also in a very bad way. A barn and a part of a pier are all that are left of White Rock Sand Beach is reported destroyed. It is true it is the second time the same calamity has happened during ten years. There are still rumors that the Rock Falls, Port Hope, Huron City, Port Austin and other villages have fallen a prey to the flames, but as the telegraph is not in operation above Richmondville, nothing definite in this respect can be ascertained. The sufferings of the people on the shore were from all accounts, very great. Many had their hands blistered, and only saved in water. A barn and a part of a pier were frequently sinking in the water. Many of those who were carried to Port Huron, were suffering from fire blindness, and some fell down insensible upon the boat as soon as they were taken on board.

A story is told of one man who drove to Forrester's from his home two miles back in the country, with his mother in the wagon. As they passed along the road the heat was so great that the face and hands were blistered and the chance of saving their lives not altogether sure. At one point they saw a woman lying by the roadside, and she had been so badly scorched that she could not get up, and she was so badly scorched that she could not get up, and she was so badly scorched that she could not get up.

At Rock Falls it is said that the fire came in at the rate of eight miles an hour, and people from the surrounding villages were in all directions. They found one last.

the right of Government to select such portions as may be needed for their own use.

The surveying parties are now at work in the neighborhood of Stone Fort—one laying out townships without subdividing into lots, the other running the lines between the various lots in the old survey, so that patents may be issued to those who have paid for their lands, and a proper registry of such lots be made. Some of the Registrars for the counties have been appointed, and the books for the offices are looked for shortly from Canada.

Mr. James Ross, a native of this Province, and well-known to many in Canada, died here on the 20th instant. He was educated in Toronto University, and occupied for some time quite a prominent position in his native country.

YIELD OF THE CROPS. A live report is being going on between the two papers here as to the yield of wheat, &c., this year. The question is now set at rest by the statement of a reliable farmer, who has just thrashed out his crops. From 14 bushels of wheat sown 213 were obtained, from 6 of barley 223, and from 17 of oats from 4 stn. The crop, although the straw was short, was all ripe; plump and sound.

PROGRESS. New towns are projected near Stone Fort and at Portage la Prairie. At the latter place two new steam saw mills are just completed, and a saw mill is going up; several stores and taverns are also in operation, and the place bids fair to become of some importance, and Winnipeg will no longer be the only town in the country.

Silver Heights, the residence of the Lieut. Governor, is the only building which they had hastily thrown on after getting out of bed was impossible. Their only salvation was to run for their lives. The flames were all about them on every side, and impelled by the fury of the tornado, roared like mad demons, licking up everything in their path, and in their course. Mr. Schilling says in their course, Mr. Schilling says in their course, Mr. Schilling says in their course.

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR RED RIVER. Can troops sent from here, by the Fort William route, reach Fort Garry before the watery way over which they will have to travel, be frozen in? We are in the middle of October, and it would take a month to make the journey. Can we rely upon a month of open weather at this time of the year? It is probable that the waters interspersed along the whole distance from Lake Superior to Fort Garry will remain open till the end of November? No one who has had any attention to the weather in that country, will answer this question in the affirmative. Ten to one the men will be frozen in before they reach their destination, and unless some provision be made for continuing their journey after the frost has set in they will be in a very serious position. There will be all likelihood of their perishing on the setting in of the frost or the falling of snow to the time when the ice will be strong enough to bear a travelling party with sledges, tents and provisions and this might cause a delay of a day or two, and prolong so much the time of completing the journey.

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