

WAR NEWS.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD SPECIAL.—London, Nov. 10.—A special correspondent telegraph from Lille, Nov. 9th, 6 p.m.: The headquarters of Gen. Bourbaki are a little agitated at the intelligence of Prussian approach. There is continual excitement in the streets and cafes, and the people are all for resistance. Thousands from the country are entering the city in response to the Mayor's proclamation, with droves of cattle and poultry. The military movements are strictly concealed. The Prussians are reported fifty leagues from the city. Organization is proceeding rapidly. The troops are said to be some of the best now left in France, and number 30,000. Lille has been fortified like Strasbourg, and somewhat resembles that city. All the inhabitants have been ordered to provide themselves with provisions for three months or leave the city.

D'ARRESTES DE PALERME.—A despatch from Gen. D'Arrestes de Palerme, Commander of the Army of the Loire, dated yesterday, says we have taken possession of the city of Orleans after a fight of two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach 2,000, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than 1,000 prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the property captured are two cannon of Prussian model, 20 ammunition wagons, and a great number of vans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight was around Coulaire on Wednesday, the 9th. Notwithstanding the bad weather and other unavoidable circumstances, the *clm* displayed by the troops was remarkable.

Gen. De Palerme, on occupying the city, issued the following order to the army: The action of yesterday was a glorious one for our army, every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy is now retreating. I have informed the Government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you your thanks for your victory amid this disaster in which France is pined. Her eyes are upon you and she counts upon your courage! Let us make every effort in order that this hope may not be mistaken.

London, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Versailles of the 12th, says the first party of English from Paris have arrived here, the Secretary of the English Embassy accompanying them. They report that order prevails in Paris, but that food is steadily raising in price. The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Versailles, on the 13th telegraphically reports that the Paris supplies will not last more than three weeks, and that the Prussians are not likely to bombard the city.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, with Garibaldi, 9th inst., writes from Huten: Michel, with 5,000 men, is on the road. As we started I knew Garibaldi if the movement to Autun was a retreat. He replied: "Certainly not, the Prussians being at Dijon, it remains to be seen whether they mean to go from there to Lyons, or the centre of France. Gambetta wished to have us near him, moreover we are nearly as far north as Dole." He said further that he thought the Prussians would probably occupy the department of Jura.

Versailles, Nov. 14.—General Von Der Tann, in his official report to head quarters, announces that in the battle before Orleans, on the 9th, he lost 42 officers and 667 men in killed and wounded. The French admit their loss was 2,000.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS ABOUT THE BOMBARDMENT—STARVATION TO BE DEPENDED UPON.
Berlin, Nov. 12.—The Berlin *Cross* Gazette of to-day says that the authorities will show no false generosity in refraining from bombarding Paris. Fire will open soon.

Despatches received here to-day from the German headquarters at Versailles announce that Paris will not be bombarded. The German authorities are convinced that the city is so illy provisioned that a surrender may be expected within a month from that cause alone.

A World despatch from Versailles, dated the 14th says:—
"The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty towards the civil functionaries of the city. At a council held on Monday Count Bismarck strenuously advocated the shooting of all balloonists. A number of civilians at Versailles have been arrested by the Germans because of an alleged communication with Paris. They have been sent to Germany as prisoners of war."

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1870.

CONTRACTS.
As contracts, or agreements, comprehend a large proportion of the transactions of civilized life, discussions with illustrations, the various forms in which they are made, and the legal value of each is never unseasonable. Contracts are the evidence of obligations which it is the chief business of courts to enforce. The disposition to evade, for the sake of obtaining some apparent advantage, a solemn contract, is but too evident to such as acquaint themselves with the character of the business which is the staple of the civil procedure of the country. Contracts being founded on the obvious wants of society, must be regulated by the maxims of natural justice, therefore it is that the first necessity of a contract, to be binding, is that the parties thereto must be in a situation to testify their free assent. Lunatics and infants are for obvious reasons incapable of giving legal effect to a contract. In the same manner, fraud, intimidation, or other undue advantage taken by the party who has attempted to obtain for himself some undue advantage, by an agreement, will discharge the party who has yielded an apparent assent to it.

A contract or agreement may be made by a formal instrument in writing, sealed, and acknowledged by the party who has bound himself by it, and is technically called a deed or special contract. Less formal contracts than those made by deed are called common contracts, whether made in writing, in the shape of a promissory note, or by an ordinary promise to pay, on which credit is obtained. Lawyers call these latter parole agreements, which, if disputed, can only be enforced by showing that such a contract had been given for the amount demanded. A promise to make a voluntary gift is not of the nature of a contract and cannot be legally enforced.

A special contract has a preference over the claim of a common contract, but where the assets are equitable, the special creditor and the simple contract creditor stand on the same footing. We have heard of a transaction which may serve to illustrate the difference between the two forms of written contracts, indicated by a seal and the absence of a seal. A person for a nominal consideration, by writing, assigned his interest in land to a party, having in himself what is called the equity of redemption, or right by the payment of a certain sum of money to release the property from incumbrance. The instrument not being under seal, was pronounced to be defective by a person under whose eyes it was brought. The mode taken to remedy this defect, and under the advice of a lawyer too, was by misrepresentation, to obtain the apparent assent of the assignor to execute an instrument under seal in favor of another person, with intent to defraud another having a prior claim. This is a case where a professional man conspired with his client to violate the maxims of natural justice. As a general rule, the maxim would require a safe guide to conduct in the matter of contracts. No form of contract can legalize fraud. A bill of sale, though under seal, ought to be no protection to the man who has made it for the purpose of cheating his creditors. An assignment of interest in land, to a relative, or other person, for the purpose of evading a legal liability, should not be a defence to dishonesty. Owing to the annoyance and expense of a certain kind of executor, the Test Act occasionally succeeds, sometimes, however, a violated higher law vindicates itself. A man by misrepresentation obtained, on mortgage of his land, more money than it was worth. Not intending to repay it, he invested the proceeds in other property, in the name of his son, who eventually turned him, penniless, to the door.

Out of the practice of the course have arisen many legal anomalies, one of which was brought to our notice recently by a professional gentleman, thus:—
A sold an estate to B, the former conveyed by deed, and the latter gave his certain promissory notes in consideration thereof. A made his will, constituting B his executor, and the notes came into the hands of his executor. How did this affect the contract between A and B? Our legal referee says that it releases B from payment of the notes notwithstanding that A had creditors who must remain unpaid. But if A had taken a deed by way of mortgage, B would have a good opportunity of discerning the difference between law and equity, or between special and common trusts.

There is another class of contracts which hover so closely upon the boundary line that a promise to make a voluntary gift, that the law can scarcely seize upon it. We are enabled to illustrate the cases by a case which we are familiar. A young man resided for a number of years with a relative, and did a large proportion of the clearing of 50 acres of land. There was no agreement for wages. The young man married and went to reside on one half of the land under a promise that he would be given to him. Not doubting, we suppose, the integrity of the person who had made the promise, the young man procrastinated and the implied contract was never reduced to writing. The young man died suddenly and left a widow and some young children. The party promising, secure, as he conceives, in his legal immunity, refuses to carry out his promise, and the widow and children are probably to be deprived of shelter and support.

Our illustrations of the difference between special and common contracts, of the peculiar privilege which attaches to a common contract, in a certain case, and of the difficulty in dealing with an implied contract are all drawn from the rivulets of ordinary life. The principal actors are men credited with the possession of good common understandings, and all of them are men who claim to be "children of the Kingdom of Heaven." It is not our place, but we are permitted to express some feeling of regret that so much human ingenuity should find employment in the art and practice of decorating injustice with the garb of law.

Walters in New York restaurants make \$400 to \$500 a week in fees.

Preparing for the Session.

The approach of the closing session of the first legislature of Ontario is the signal to the opposition to marshal their forces. Mr. Blako is on the wing.—Chancery suits are going on in the meantime, and the flourishing concern, of which he is the head, finds it to his advantage to keep a bagman in the field. Observers have discerned that there is no place in the local legislatures for the old divisions which divided parties. Mr. Blako has sometimes precipitated a sham fight for the sole purpose of exhibiting his stock of rhetorical fireworks. His time is not yet come, but his reward is pretty certain. He is a man of ability. He has a perfectly tutored tongue, and can caricature the passions successfully.—The Blakes cannot complain of an ungrateful country, for if offices are not ready made to suit them, some adapting process is resorted to in order to secure their services. Owing to the difficulties in laying aside old prejudices, the distinction of Conservative and Reformer are nominally retained, but it is held to more loosely by the former than by the latter. The policy of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, a Reformer, is supported by Conservatives and by the moderate, or reasonable Radicals. The great fault, which the ultramontane portion of the tribe lay to his charge, is that he has accumulated a large surplus of funds. This is a new thing in its way. The public will be unwilling that it should fall into the hands of those who are waiting to disperse it. Our readers will remember a case in point, furnished by the township of Bentick. The Council, going out, paid all existing claims and left a respectable balance to the credit of the township. Their successors soon squandered it, and involved the township in debt, from which it has—though many years have elapsed since—scarcely recovered. Mr. Macdonald will no doubt submit, at the ensuing session, some suitable application of the surplus. Some men serve their country by the exercise of marked ability, and some by resorting to the crooked strategy of the serpent. Mr. Sandfield occupies a sort of middle place.—Though neither in language nor in thought does he ever rise above the level of common place, and though ungracious in his utterances and ungainly in his manner, there still exists a large amount of public confidence in Sandfield, which those who, like Blake and McKellar, are engaged in holding him up to ridicule, cannot transfer to themselves. The duties of the Government are of an administrative character, and have on the whole been well performed. A party opposition, founded on old political issues, cannot effect anything good, but may be productive of much mischief. Opinions may differ as to the character of the administrative policy of the government, indeed it would be no desirable condition to find in our public men a tendency to sleep. There may be a delusive and dangerous inactivity. The time has not yet come when no more reforming work is required. There are plenty of grievances which demand redress, but they are the incidents of human nature, and are, in our opinion, much more likely to be redressed by those who now rule than by those whose palms are itching for place and its advantages.

The War in France.
M. Gambetta has issued another of his grandiloquent proclamations, the recent success near Orleans affording him an unwonted theme for a little glorification of French prowess. Whether these successes were of sufficient importance to justify his high sounding phrases remains to be seen. There would be no doubt upon the point if we were to believe all that is told us in the despatches of the New York *World*, which paper must have a whole brigade of Hubertuses in its pay to judge from the reports it receives or professes to receive through the cable. According to these despatches the German losses in the battles of last week amount to ten thousand men, and the fighting has been renewed near Tours with a disastrous result to Von Der Tann's army, which is said to have been beaten in a general engagement with a loss of several thousand prisoners and twenty six guns, while what is left of it is rapidly being surrounded and cut off. The genius who gets up this story admits, however, that it is "confused," and so we think it rather likely to be. The truth, so far as we can glean it from the mass of evidently false despatches, is that Gen. Trochu is resting at Tours without being further molested by the French, and rapidly receiving reinforcements to enable him to cope on more equal terms with Gen. Palerme's army, the greater part of which is between him and the Loire. The French are probably preparing to follow up the advantages they gained at Orleans, and if so there will be a renewal of the conflict, for the Germans must resist their advance at all hazards before they can get within striking distance of the investing lines at Paris. The week can hardly elapse without bringing intelligence of an engagement between the two armies.

The state of affairs in and around Paris is becoming critical. The besieged army and people are at last beginning to suffer from the scarcity of provisions; and it is they are to be freed at all from the grasp of the Germans the time is near at hand for them to act.—Gen. Trochu must shortly make some move in conjunction with the operations of the army of the Loire with a view to raising the siege, and the indications point to a general sortie being imminent. If it fails and Palerme's army is kept in check, there will remain little hope for the beleaguered capital.

The bombardment of Thionville has commenced, and the partial destruction of the town by fire is reported. In the south east several towns have been captured by the Germans, who are slowly but surely drawing around Lyons similar girdle to that with which they have encircled Paris and Metz.—*Leader, 15th Nov.*

"Go from Home to hear Home News."
The following short communication appeared in the columns of the *O. S. Advertiser* last week. Of course the writer, "Vive Yale," was never seen around the "International Hotel," in Durham.

To the Editor of the Advertiser.
DEAR SIR,—I am informed by good authority that Thomas Dixon, Esq., barrister, Durham, is likely to oppose Mr. Lauder for a seat in the Ontario Parliament at the next election. We want such a man as Mr. Dixon, that will stick to his colors of Reform principles.

Another change wanted and likely to take place in the Guelph Council will be the opposition of Mr. Finlay McRae to Mr. J. A. Lamprey for the Deputy Receptivity of the Township. Mr. McRae is a young man very well known, and well liked and is sure of a large majority over Mr. Lamprey if he runs.

Yours truly,
VIVE YALE.
Cornwall, Nov. 8, 1870.

A Sad Calamity.
WALFORD ISLAND MISSIONARY AND FAMILY IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT BURNED OUT OF HOUSE AND HOME.

Mr. T. Gilbert writing to the Christian Guardian of a late date says: On Tuesday night last, about 11 o'clock, the house in which Mr. Cross lived, was observed to be on fire. The family, consisting of five children, (the youngest only five days old,) were removed as speedily as possible to the nearest neighbor's house, and an attempt made to save the building. By that time the fire had made such headway, that almost nothing could be saved. Furniture, clothing, library and provisions were destroyed. So that the morning found Bro. Cross and family without a home, and without food and raiment. This is a very heavy blow to Bro. Cross; and particularly so, as for six years he has been greatly afflicted with asthma, and spent hundreds of dollars in seeking relief from it. This is one of those cases of affliction which strongly appeals to the sympathy and benevolence of those who have it in their power to do good.

As no house can be rented, one will have to be built at once.
Bro. Cross' address is Wallaceburg. Rev. Mr. Cross was stationed in this village a few years ago, and any of our citizens feeling desirous of assisting him at the present time can do so through the Rev. N. Burwash or Mr. J. W. McDonnell.

A few days before the capitulation of Metz the prices of various articles of food had advanced to the following figures, and even then it was almost impossible to obtain the articles:—Sugar, per pound, 30 francs; salt, 15 francs; one ham, 300 francs; one potato, 45 centimes; one onion, 60 centimes. A little pig caught near Gravelotte was sold, it is said, at 748 francs.

D. Pierce, who murdered his wife under specially horrible circumstances at Paris, in June last, was found guilty at the Brantford Assizes on Friday, and sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of December next. At the Kingston assizes a wife poisoner named Deacon, and Mann, the penitentiary murderer sentenced to be hanged December 14th, the Judge remarking that there was no hope for mercy, though both maintained they were innocent.

It is said that Sir Francis Hincks will, at the next election, be a candidate for the representation of South Oxford in the House of Commons.

County Council.

The County Council met in special session on Tuesday, 8th inst., to receive a petition from Reeves of Municipalities interested in the construction of the Toronto and Grey & Bruce Railway, in favor of granting a bonus for the extension of that road to Owen Sound. The Warden in the chair, and all the members of Council present, except the Reeves and Deputy Reeve of Collingwood. Mr. James Waldie presented his certificate as having been duly elected Deputy Reeve of Ardenia, in the place of Mr. Peter Campbell, resigned. Messrs. George Laidlaw and Alderman Baxter, Directors, and W. H. Beatty, Solicitor, were present on behalf of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Company. A despatch from Hamilton, consisting of Hon. Isaac Buchanan, C. McGeever, Esq., M. P. O. Morrison, Esq., Mayor of Hamilton, A. T. Wood, Esq., Director, and John J. McKennie, Esq., Marchant, were also present on behalf of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway. On the Council being called to order, the following petition was presented:—

To the Warden and Council of the County of Grey:
The petition of the undersigned Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the following Townships, viz.: Henry Wakefield, Reeve of Egremont; James Hopkins, Reeve, and Samuel Dickson, Deputy Reeve of Bentick; Duncan McGregor, Reeve, and John Cameron, Deputy Reeve of Holland; J. A. Beattie, Reeve, and Joseph Dunnington, Deputy Reeve of Sullivan; Hugh Reid, Reeve, and James Graham, Deputy Reeve of Sydenham; Robt. Linn, Reeve of Derby; S. J. Lane, Reeve, and John Chisholm, Deputy Reeve of Owen Sound; R. J. Doyle, Reeve of Sarawak; Thomas Pettman, Reeve of Keppel; J. A. Lamprey, Dep. Reeve of Guelph, sheweth that the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company having agreed the following Townships, viz.: Egremont, Normandy, Gienel, Bentick, Holland, Sullivan, Derby, Sydenham, Owen Sound, Sarawak and Keppel, being a portion of the Municipality of the County of Grey, to grant them a bonus to aid in the construction of said Railway, of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, as set forth in the Constitution of said Railway, by Chap. 41, 33rd Vic., Ont., desire to aid to the extent aforesaid, in the construction of said Railway, and to be assessed therefor:

We therefore pray that your said Council shall pass a By-law, and submit the same to the ratepayers of that portion of the Municipality of the County of Grey, aforesaid, for raising the said sum in that portion of the County above set forth, by the issue of debentures of the said Municipality, payable in twenty years; and for the delivery of the same to the trustees as required by the statute in such case made and provided, for the amount of said bonus, as soon as the same shall be given to the satisfaction of the majority of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the above-named Townships, for the construction and completion of said Railway—from Toronto to Owen Sound, as expressed in the annexed paper marked "A."

SAMUEL J. LANE, Reeve Owen Sound.
James Hopkins, Reeve Bentick.
Hugh Reid, Reeve Sydenham.
R. J. Doyle, Reeve Sarawak.
Samuel Dickson, Dep. Reeve Bentick.
John Cameron, Dep. Reeve Holland.
Robert Linn, Reeve Derby.
James Beattie, Reeve Sullivan.
James Graham, Dep. Reeve Sydenham.
Henry Wakefield, Reeve Egremont.
D. McGregor, Reeve Holland.
John Chisholm, Dep. Reeve Owen Sound.
Joseph Dunnington, Dep. Reeve Sullivan.
Thomas Pettman, Reeve Keppel.
J. A. Lamprey, Dep. Reeve Gienel.
(A.)

The foregoing Petition is signed on the following conditions:—
1st.—That there shall be a freight and passenger station at or near either Holstein in the Township of Egremont, or Orchardville in the Townships of Egremont and Normandy, and two flag stations, one between Mount Forest and Holstein or Orchardville stations and the other between said last named station and Durham.
2nd.—One passenger and freight station at the Town of Durham, or at least within one mile thereof.
3rd.—One passenger and freight station at or near Griffin's Corner, and a flag station between Durham station and Griffin's Corner station.
4th.—One passenger and freight station at or near the crossing of the river in the vicinity of Williamsford.
5th.—One passenger or freight station at or within a mile of the Village of Chateaufort, and a flag station between Chateaufort and Owen Sound.
6th.—The Railway shall come to the waters of Owen Sound Bay, and that there be a passenger and freight station in the Town of Owen Sound, within 1/2 miles of the Town Hall and Market Building, in Owen Sound.
7th.—That the construction of the road be commenced at Mount Forest and Owen Sound and carried on simultaneously from Mount Forest and Owen Sound, and be completed within two years from the delivery of the debentures to the Trustees named in the act incorporating the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.
8th.—That before delivery of the debentures, the said Company shall give their Bond to the Corporation of the County of Grey in the penalty of \$400,000 for the performance of the first six clauses mentioned.
9th.—And that the said Company enter into an agreement with the said Corporation of Grey to complete the Railway, and have it running within two years from the delivery of the debentures to the said Trustees, and to pay by way of liquidated damages the sum of \$5,000 per month for each and every month after the said two years that the said Railway remains uncompleted and not actually running.

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Joseph Dunnington, Dep. Reeve Sullivan.
Thomas Pettman, Reeve Keppel.
J. A. Lamprey, Dep. Reeve Gienel.
The Warden and Messrs. Wakefield, McGregor, Reid and the County Solicitor were appointed to draft a By-law in accordance with the petition, and the Council adjourned till Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
The Council having met, the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of Collingwood entered and took their seats. The Reeve of Holland presented a draft of By-law No. 167, to grant a bonus of \$400,000 to the townships interested. The By-law was then read the first and second times, and the Council went into Committee of the whole on it, Mr. Edge in the chair.

The deputation from Hamilton asked leave to address the Council; but some objections were raised to their doing so at this stage, and they were told that when the Council had finished the business before them they would be heard. The Hamilton gentlemen, however, not relishing this treatment left in disgust.

Mr. Burnett asked whether the other municipalities of the County would not be held liable as guaranteeing the payment of the amount? The Warden replied that the names of the townships interested would be mentioned in the debentures, and though the whole County would undoubtedly guarantee the payment, they had ample security in these eleven municipalities.

The Committee then proceeded to fill up the blanks in By-law, after which the committee rose and the Council resumed.

A resolution was then passed, authorizing the publication of the By-law according to law, after which the Council adjourned.

LATEST RAILWAY NEWS.

Telegrams were received here yesterday, intimating the receipt, by our Hamilton friends, of a cable despatch from London, England, to the effect that the Great Western Board endorse the Durham Branch of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce.

Our readers will bear in mind that the bonus asked by the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Company is \$60,000 per mile, while the amount asked for the Narrow Gauge is over \$20,000 per mile. Grave doubts have always been entertained in reference to the adaptability of the Narrow Gauge to our climate, and as some of our leading men have recently been "below" and received an insight into its working capacity, we think it would be well if they would give the ratepayers here their opinions.

Death of Ex-Chancellor Blake.
We regret to have to announce the death of Ex-Chancellor Blake, which occurred on Tuesday.

Mr. J. P. Binell, formerly of this village, has been trying his hand lately as a detective at the village of Orangeville, but lost "his man" first time, and the local papers are having a very animated discussion over the matter.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last a farmer named Nathan Meeks, 3rd con, Egremont, had a thigh bone broken while engaged with others re-erecting an old log building. The unfortunate man is under the care of Dr. Porter, of this village.

TAILORING.—The Messrs. McKennie have engaged the services of Mr. Hy Cope, tailor, and fitted up a small shop at 404 Leffer Gates, colored red, and one door north of their store. Mr. Cope is well known to our citizens.

ROMANISM.—Rev. Geo. McNamara, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest, will deliver a lecture on the above subject in the W. M. Church, at the village of Esherton, on Wednesday, Dec. 7th.—Admission 25 cts.

PORK.—Pork is being freely brought into market, and is selling at from \$6 to \$7 per 100 lbs. This time last year it was scarce, and sold at from \$10 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs. Saucages ought to come down in proportion.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Rather an extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed last week by some of the farmers in Bramosa—a large swarm of flies passing southward, with the same regularity as a flock of wild geese. Who can explain it?

The diamond mines of South Africa promise to do as much for that region as the gold mines have done for California and Australia. Thousands of people—English, Americans, Irish and Germans—have flocked to the district where the precious gems are to be found, and are engaged from morning till night in digging, working and sifting the gravelly soil. Where, however, one miner is successful in his search, a dozen are unsuccessful.

Several well-developed revolutions are in progress in Mexico. Three or four thousand men are under arms in Tehuacan, and an equal number at several other places. These revolutions have no connection with any other. They are entirely independent, and are brought about for separate and various personal objects. The truth is that normal state of all the Republics in North and South America, which arose out of the old Spanish colonies, is purely revolutionary, and seems destined to continue so through all coming time.

General Burnside has just returned from Paris. He says the city is a mad house inhabited by monkeys.

Belleville had its first fall of snow this season on Monday, 14th inst.

The river at Montreal has risen upwards of three feet since the recent rains.

The snow-showing fever has seized Montreal.

Diphtheria is very fatal among the children of Windsor.

Married.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Canon, in the Canada Presbyterian Church, Griffin's Corner, David Taylor, to Elizabeth Campbell, both of Bentick.

Toronto Money Market.

Toronto, noon, Nov. 15, 1870.
Greenbacks buying at 89; selling at 90. Large silver buying at 64; selling at 7. Sterling Exchange, 119. Gold opened at 110; closed at 111.

Durham Markets.

Durham, Nov. 16, 1870.
Fall Wheat, \$9 90 to \$11 00
Spring Wheat, \$9 25 to \$10 25
Oats, \$3 30 to \$4 40
Peas, \$3 30 to \$4 40
Barley, \$3 30 to \$4 40
Flour, \$4 50 to \$5 00
Butter, \$15 00 to \$16 00
Lard, \$10 00 to \$11 00
Eggs, \$10 00 to \$11 00
Poultry, \$2 00 to \$3 00
Hens, \$2 00 to \$2 25
Webs, \$2 25 to \$2 50
Calfskins per lb., \$6 50 to \$10 00
Hides per cwt., \$5 50 to \$6 00

Owen Sound Markets.

Owen Sound, Nov. 14, 1870.
Fall Wheat, \$11 00 to \$12 00
Spring Wheat, \$9 50 to \$10 50
Oats, \$2 25 to \$3 25
Peas, \$3 00 to \$4 00
Barley, \$3 00 to \$4 00
Potatoes, \$2 50 to \$3 25

Guelph Markets.

Guelph, Nov. 14, 1870.
Fall Wheat, \$11 15 to \$12 25
Spring Wheat, \$10 10 to \$11 15
Barley, \$4 45 to \$5 50
Oats, \$2 25 to \$3 25
Peas, \$3 00 to \$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.
Wanted for School Section No. 8, Bentick, a Female Teacher, holding a second class certificate. Duties to commence about the 1st of January, 1871. Apply to any of the undersigned, stating salary.

S. B. WILSON, Trustees,
JAMES BRANDER, Crawford
PETER COYNE,
Bentick, Nov. 15th, 1870. 192-m.

WE THE TRUSTEES OF THE Wesleyan Church, Durham, hereby give notice that the property of the said Church, as mentioned in the Constitution, has been completed by Mr. J. W. McDougal to our entire satisfaction.

JOSHUA WOODLAND,
GEO. WOODLAND,
N. S. BULLWINKLE, Sup'l.
Durham, Nov. 10th, 1870. 193-3

Stray Heifer.
NAME to the premises of the subscriber, Lot 46, 2nd Con., Gienel, about 20th Oct. last, a red Heifer, with white spots on her head and face, about 2 years old. The owner can have the animal by proving property and recovering expenses.

DUNCAN MCDUGALL.
Nov. 16, 1870.

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Spring Wheat, \$9 50 to \$10 50
Oats, \$2 25 to \$3 25
Peas, \$3 00 to \$4 00
Barley, \$3 00 to \$4 00
Potatoes, \$2 50 to \$3 25

Guelph Markets.

Guelph, Nov. 14, 1870.
Fall Wheat, \$11 15 to \$12 25
Spring Wheat, \$10 10 to \$11 15
Barley, \$4 45 to \$5 50
Oats, \$2 25 to \$3 25
Peas, \$3 00 to \$4 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED.
Wanted for School Section No. 8, Bentick, a Female Teacher, holding a second class certificate. Duties to commence about the 1st of January, 1871. Apply to any of the undersigned, stating salary.

S. B. WILSON, Trustees,
JAMES BRANDER, Crawford
PETER COYNE,
Bentick, Nov. 15th, 1870. 192-m.

WE THE TRUSTEES OF THE Wesleyan Church, Durham, hereby give notice that the property of the said Church, as mentioned in the Constitution, has been completed by Mr. J. W. McDougal to our entire satisfaction.

JOSHUA WOODLAND,
GEO. WOODLAND,
N. S. BULLWINKLE, Sup'l.
Durham, Nov. 10th, 1870. 193-3

Stray Heifer.
NAME to the premises of the subscriber, Lot 46, 2nd Con., Gienel, about 20th Oct. last, a red Heifer, with white spots on her head and face, about 2 years old. The owner can have the animal by proving property and recovering expenses.

DUNCAN MCDUGALL.
Nov. 16, 1870.

Married.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. James Canon, in the Canada Presbyterian Church, Griffin's Corner, David Taylor, to Elizabeth Campbell, both of Bentick.

Toronto Money Market.

Toronto, noon, Nov. 15, 1870.
Greenbacks buying at 89; selling at 90. Large silver buying at 64; selling at 7. Sterling Exchange, 119. Gold opened at 110; closed at 111.