

A. B. OWENS, No 70 High St., Portsmouth, Va., will furnish subscribers to the Evening Star with their papers regularly every morning after its issue.

JEREMIAH KIDWELL, Esq., is appointed our agent for collecting subscriptions to the Daily Evening Star and Weekly Star, in the State of Virginia. We commend him to the kind attention of our friends.

W. M. MILLS, at Fredericksburg, Va., is prepared to furnish subscribers to the Star with their papers early every morning. Persons wanting the paper will be promptly attended to by leaving their names and addresses with him.

SPRIT OF THE MORNING PAGES The Union rejoices over the smashing thrashing the Fusionists have received in New York, and conceives the paucity of Bronson's vote to be indicative that the Hard masses are no longer to be deceived by their late leaders.

The Intelligencer indirectly indorses the act of the Hon. Francis Granger in calling a new convention of the Silver Grey Whigs of New York, to repudiate their Abolition affinities.

The Sentinel speculates over the New York election. Yes! winter's coming, and with it winter's pleasures, amusements, deprivations, sufferings, enjoyments, and duties. Lectures, concerts and exhibitions will offer the means of enjoyment to the rich. Cold winds, falling snow, and biting frosts will bring suffering to the poor.

According to Professor De Bow, the native and foreign born population of some large cities is as follows: Baltimore—native 130,491; foreign 35,492. Boston—native 88,948; foreign 40,677. Charleston—native 17,809; foreign 4,613. Chicago—native 13,663; foreign 15,652. Cincinnati—native 60,558; foreign 54,341. New Orleans—native 50,470; foreign 48,601. New York—native 277,755; foreign 235,753; of which 133,730 are Irish, 69,600 Germans, &c. Philadelphia—native 285,344; foreign 121,699. Richmond—native 15,341; foreign 2,102.

Discrepancies of a somewhat embarrassing nature appear to exist among the Millerites. Some of the Second Adventists at Worcester, Mass., decided that the final consummation of all earthly things would positively occur on the 15th of October, while others had fixed the period anterior to that. At Syracuse, however, the 19th of May, 1865, has been fixed upon.

The number of Jews in the two Canadas is 451; Quakers, 473; Second Adventists, 2,032; Mormons and Tunkers, 8,230; Universalists, 6,134; Unitarians, 1,183; Mormons, 259,—these are among the minor sects. The leading denominations in point of members, are the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Church of Scotland, Methodists and Baptists.

The Whigs of New York, in accounting for the defeat of Clarke, charge the Know Nothings with having stolen and destroyed the Whig tickets over the State. We must have a better reason than this.

THE CANADA TRAGEDY.—We learn from the Detroit Inquirer, that forty-two persons have died of those who were injured by the collision on the Great Western Railroad. The remainder are doing well.

A company of about fifty Mormons recently crossed the Missouri river eastwardly, in search of a new home, having left Salt Lake City on account of the oppression and immorality of their church.

The Methodist Protestant Annual Conference of Virginia, at its session at Norfolk, on Friday last, re-elected the Rev. John Whitfield President of the Conference for the ensuing year.

A clock for which \$500 was paid in New York has been placed in the cupola of the fine new court-house at Warrenton, Va.

Mr. Wm. Spencer, of Nicholas county, Va., with the aid of his two brothers, killed twenty-one deer during the month of September last.

BOY POLITICIANS.—A new Order, called Junior Sons of America (Juvenile Know Nothings) has been instituted in Boston.

Sherry cobblers are now called "liquified cordwainers." The age is certainly getting refined.

The population of Mexico is not quite 8,000,000.

Three inches of snow fell in Canada on Saturday morning.

SMOKING AT A FUNERAL.—Mr. W. A. Alcott writes from Rutland, Vt., to the editor of the Boston Journal: "But the worst thing which befel me in Rutland was on calling on the minister of one of the principal churches to make certain inquiries. I found him just seated in his carriage to go with a lady, to attend a funeral, with a pipe in his mouth."

The Common Council of Philadelphia has adopted a resolution authorizing proposals for steam fire-engines.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Rebuking the Administration.—Bronson was nominated and ran only "to rebuke the National Administration," it will be remembered. Dickinson (who was, within our own knowledge, secretly negotiating for the vote of Virginia for himself, in the Baltimore National Democratic Convention, while an avalanche of oaks were being showered upon him from the galleries, in compliment of his sacrifice in immolating himself for Cass), proclaimed that all who desired to "rebuke this damnable National Administration" should vote for Bronson. Schell, too, as well as Dillon, neither of whom ever drew an honest political breath, wrote resolutions and a letter boasting that the real Democracy of New York would adhere to Bronson, if but "to rebuke Franklin Pierce and his administration." Last, but not least, in this gang of political buccanniers, comes the New York Herald, the Bronson organ, par excellence. From the day of B.'s nomination until Tuesday afternoon last, that paper's chief argument has been that Bronson must be sustained, if but "to rebuke the Administration." The editor daily asked the world to prepare itself to be astounded by the coming unanimity of the New York Democracy against the National Administration, as to be demonstrated in the vote which Bronson was to have polled on Tuesday last. Well, the election is over, and Bronson and the Hard's were essentially stripped of the lion's skin in which, up to that day, they were clothed. The vote in Albany—3,620 for Seymour, the National Administration candidate, and 250 for Bronson, the Rebuker—tells the tale! Who's rebuked now?

Our personal friend, John Wheeler, has far more brains than Bronson. He essayed the "rebuking" game in the consideration of the Nebraska bill, and wisely concluded no longer to rely on the pretence of identification with the Democratic party, which, to say the least of it, was manly and honest on his part. He threw himself "bodaciously" into the open arms of the Free Soilers, Know Nothings, Maine Law party, and Whigs, defying those who had originally elected him to defeat him, if they could, standing square upon every platform erected by each one of the many opposition parties. His district was anti-Democratic by a large majority, and he was originally elected only through a split in the opposition ranks. In this election, he triumphs as an avowed opponent of every man and principle to whom and which both wings of the Democratic party of his district adhere. His election is, therefore, a rebuke to Bronson, Schell & Co., if to any one.

However, the result in the New York election proves two exceedingly gratifying facts: First, that the conservative Whigs of the State have, at length, become aroused to the patriotic duty of refusing to be merged in the Abolition party; and next, that the conservative Democrats of that great Commonwealth, or, at least, three-fourths of them, having come to realize that their nominal leaders have abandoned all pretence of principle in their effort to "rebuke," or, rather, to revenge themselves of the national Administration, have kicked them out of the way as so many dishonest scamps, and have again rallied to the support of the political principles by which it has always been their aim to stand. It has taken them a year and a half to discover fully and fairly that nine-tenths of the aspersions upon the Administration were mere squealings of disappointed office seekers. But having made the discovery, they promptly turn their backs on those who would prostitute them to so mean a purpose.

As for the Herald, that journal is in a bad way. From the 4th of March, 1853, it has thought of little else, save getting the National Administration "rebuked." It labored to that end when the Speaker's election came off. Again, in the consideration of the Nebraska bill in Congress. Still again, when Col. Forney was up for Clerk. Subsequently, when the House came to vote on the ten million bill. In juste, when personal pique and partisan injustice generated efforts to oust Col. J. W. Forney from the Clerkship of the House. And still again, we have the Herald begging the people in this New York election, for God's sake "to rebuke the Administration," by voting for Bronson! We repeat, the Herald's indeed, in a bad way. It has taken up no man or cause since March 4th, 1853, which has not been overwhelmingly repudiated by the good sense and honesty of the country. Who fails to see in this so greatly reduced vote for Bronson, the force and truth of our repeated declaration within the past year—that the New York Herald is utterly without the least particle of influence in the United States?

Pay to Discharged Soldiers.—It has been decided at the Treasury Department, that the regulations of the War Department require the commanding officer of the company to furnish a discharged soldier with a duplicate certificate of his enlistment, service, and the pay due him at the time of his discharge, and there will be retained by the Paymaster who pays the soldier, one to be forwarded with his accounts. If payment is claimed at the Treasury, the soldier must produce these certificates, with his discharge, and the accounting officers, in order to make sure that he has not already been paid by a paymaster; or the claim will be rejected.

Another Indian Fight on the Texas Frontier.—We have received the following interesting letter from a subscriber at Fort Inge, Texas: FORT INGE, TEXAS, Oct. 20 To the Editors of the Star: To-day, an express arrived here from Gen. Persifer Smith, bringing news that his party had had an encounter with Indians, killing ten of them. Lieut. Carr, from this post, was very badly wounded in the abdomen, and a soldier was killed. Lieut. Carr is second lieutenant of Capt. Walker's company, which was detailed to escort Gen. Smith, from this post. The fight took place at Howard's Springs, which lies in the direction of El Paso.

Gen. Persifer Smith is expected to reach Los Mochas on the 9th of November. Major Simington has gone to San Antonio to attend a court martial. Lieut. Magruder passed through this place recently, on route for the city of Washington.

The Question of Echeat.—The General Land Office decides that it is not competent for any Executive officer to take up summarily and dispose of questions of echeat, that not being in the sphere of its duties, or of those of any of its subordinates. It holds that it would be a dangerous and extraordinary principle if a land officer could, without law, proceed in his own way, on hearsay or other evidence, perhaps ex parte, to pass upon individual rights which have been recognized by Congress, and thus to re-annex (lands originally disposed of by Congress) to the public domain, upon the supposition of default of heirs.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.—Just before going to press we received a private dispatch from a friend, in whose judgment the senior editor of the Star places, usually, great confidence, who, under date of 12 o'clock, m., to-day, telegraphs him that there is no doubt of Wood's election to be Mayor of the city; but that Seymour's election is yet a question of doubt among his leading friends in the city.

Land Sales at Vincennes, Ind.—We learn from information received at the Interior Department, that within the last month more than a thousand entries were made by the Vincennes, Ind., Land Office. This is the result of the enactment of the Land Graduation bill, most of the entries to which we refer having been made under it. The business at that office had become very considerable, indeed. It has been open for a long time, being now one of the oldest land districts in the West, wherein the Government keeps a land office open.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On yesterday, the 8th of Nov., there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department— For the redemption of stock..... \$14,178 26 For the payment of Treasury debts 13,750 00 For the Customs..... 3,730 78 Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources..... 66 62 For the War Department..... 128,418 15 For the Navy Department..... 12,191 53 For the Interior Department..... 8,441 19 For the Interior Department..... 1,826 02

PERSONAL. The Union Democrat (German) has placed the name of Hon. James Pollock at the head of its columns, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856. The Union County Star (English) also runs up the Pollock flag. Who is James Pollock? Jas. J. Strange, the High Priest of the Mormons at Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, denies most stoutly in a letter to the Buffalo Republican, the truth of the story that the school-teacher Robert Willis was plundered and murdered by the Mormon natives of Beaver Island. Strange says in his letter that Beaver Island furnishes to steamers 20,000 cords of wood yearly, and that the annual sales of fish amount to \$175,008.

In Montville, Me., Felix O'Doughy was found dead with an empty rum jug beside him. Felix was a man of great muscular power, but rum was stronger than he. The report that Messrs. Campbell & Moody, of New York, had failed is contradicted by that firm. Hon. Jos. Lane, of Oregon, is in this city, at the United States Hotel. Hon. Rich'd Brodhead, of Pa., has arrived in this city. The Richmond Enquirer says: "It has been ascertained that Miss Ellen O. Hay, a highly accomplished lady, the mistress of five different languages, a native of Waterford, Ireland, a relative of Mr. Pe'er McKinney's family, residing at Port Whitehall, was among the number of victims of the ill-fated Arctic."

We regret sincerely to hear of Dr. H. Brooks Powell, of Alexandria, Va., who departed this life on Tuesday last, in the 26th year of his age, at the residence of his father-in-law, John H. Brent, Esq., in the city of Washington. Dr. Powell leaves a widow and a large circle of mourning relatives and friends to whom his untimely death is an overwhelming affliction. He was one of the most promising physicians in the country, and though so young enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens to a degree which gave him a very large and highly respectable practice.

It is rumored that Hackett has disposed of his contract with Gris and Mario to a Paris manager, who wants them to supply Cruevelli's place. Forrest, the tragedian, received an impromptu serenade on Monday evening, after the performance at the Boston Theatre, at his rooms at the Winthrop House. Several hundred persons were present. Chas. Stearns, the advocate of civil superintendence of United States works, is a candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Mass.) district. He will poll a large vote. George W. Morrison has been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the second district of New Hampshire. The Convention was held at Manchester on Tuesday.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, on account of the fierce battle now waging between the Whigs, Abolitionists, and Know Nothings of that State, calculate on electing Mr. Bishop Governor. The Journal of Commerce learns that John F. Raymond, the Whig member of Assembly from Richmond county, is pledged to oppose the re-election of Seward for United States Senator.

Rev. Sherman Hall, for twenty-three years past a missionary of the American Board among the Ojibwas, has entered the military field in Minnesota, having located himself at Sauk Rapids. The Methodists and the Baptists have respectively established denominational institutions of learning in that territory, under encouraging auspices of success. An American rifleman, named Doss, who had done great service to Chamorro, President of Central America, by his skill as a marksman, was early in August mortally wounded, and afterwards died, a Protestant. At his death he was refused burial in the Catholic cemetery, but Chamorro had him buried with great military honors, and forced the Priests, under penalty of death, to say twenty-five masses for his soul.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE

Getting Ready for a Victory.—The Contest for the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The \$1,500,000—The Money Market, &c.

The partial, though doubtful returns, received here to-day from New York, intimating a probability that the Know Nothings had triumphed in the State, gave the mysterious brethren of Baltimore quite cheerful countenances. Preparations are already said to be making by them to fire a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the victory. This, however, may be premature. Thus far, the vote (Governatorial) of the Empire State, seems to hang in doubt. It would be advisable to economize and not purchase powder until there is some show of game. The stockholders, directors, and others interested directly in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, seem to have gotten into a complete—may say, complicated snare. It is now the absorbing topic of conversation. The Exchange or Reform party is arrayed against the Administration dynasty, and they are fighting pell-mell. At the stockholders' meeting, there was a general war. Angry words were rather ungenerously applied, speeches made full of gall and wormwood, spiced with salt, pepper, and sea-sawed with mustard. Salutes of wit, and flings sarcastic went forth, sparkling and blistering. Personalities were applied, and there were apprehensions of pistols and coffee for two the whole thing, brought to a point and adjourned upon occasion, might well be resolved in this does it come at last. There is a tremendous moneyed power, wielded by a certain party of individual stockholders who are battling against the State and city's interest. This quarrel in reality hangs upon the presidency. The meeting yesterday almost broke up in a row. The "reformers" finding themselves unable to out-genera the regulars or administrationists, waxed wrathful and seceded or withdrew. They consequently seceded or withdrew from the meeting, and the propositions placed before them, and resolved to hold a meeting at the Exchange this afternoon, the result of which I have not learned, except that a protest was read, and Mr. J. A. Carter made a speech.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors took place this afternoon, and they proceeded to the election of president. The first ballot stood—Harrison 15, Swann 14, and Dove 1. The second and all subsequent ballots were a tie being 15 to 15. The election was finally postponed until the next monthly meeting, on the 10th of December. One amongst the chief objections to Mr. Harrison, is his having appointed John S. Gittings to the office of Finance Commissioner. Mr. G. being a heavy stock operator, it is alleged he should not hold a position giving him so much power over the stock. One thing is certain, Mr. Gittings has shown himself an able financier, and as honest, as it is fair to presume he does and will, and no fault finding on this score. In almost every position of trust and profit, a man may do wrong if he will, but it is unfair to suspect an individual merely because he can act improperly if he will. Let those least guilty throw the first stone. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Swann are both gentlemen. They are each supported by powerful, and it is just to presume, honorable interests. Either, if elected, would be a good and able director. One exhibited sagacity by selling his stock when it was at the highest point, and resigning to get rid of much trouble. The other, if he held any stock, did own it when at par, if he failed to sell, he was less shrewd, and has certainly buried himself with a vexatious, perhaps, thankless office.

The Whiffer Hose company of Philadelphia is still in this city, and being entertained by the various fire companies. Some of them, I believe, intend visiting Washington before they return. The money market in our city is still stringent, but a trifle easier than it was last week. Most of the heavy payments have been made, and only a few failures, some of whom it is said will resume again.

Accounts from various parts of the country represent the streams as very low. If a hard winter should set in with them in this condition, it must prove disadvantageous to trade and business. Our theatres and places of public amusement are all doing a fair business. Mayor Hinks has taken the oath of office, and will be inaugurated Mayor on Monday next. He seems to keep his appointments very close.

Mr. Le Compte, Judge of Nebraska, will leave Baltimore on Monday next, en route for his new location, to assume the duties of his office. Dan Boltz. The Williamsburg Riot. The New York Journal of Commerce of last evening, has a full and accurate account of a 2 o'clock, a fearful riot occurred between the Special Deputy Sheriffs and the Irish at the polls of the first District, Fourteenth Ward, corner of Second and North Sixth streets, in which pistol shots were exchanged, and clubs, stones, and other missiles, were freely used. The Deputies were badly beaten, and three men are, it is feared, injured beyond recovery. Several fractures occurred during the forenoon between these parties, without serious result.

The riot commenced as near as could be ascertained, in the following manner: An Irishman was challenged by Deputy Sheriff Silkworth, a fight ensued, when some eight or ten Deputies who were on the opposite side of the street, rushed into the room and commenced using their clubs freely. The Irishmen, numbering about a hundred, tore down fences, and secured clubs, stones, &c., and a general fight ensued, which lasted over half an hour. The news of a riot spread like wild fire. The fire alarm bells were rung, and hundreds of citizens gathered in the streets, but few were inclined to go to the scene, where, it was reported, that many persons were lying dead in the streets, and bullets were flying in every direction. The excitement was still further increased by seeing persons, who had been injured, carried along by their friends, some apparently dead.

Several shots were exchanged, but no one was injured. A number of Irishmen were seen furnishing leaden guns to their friends. We have not learned of any Irishmen being seriously injured. Great excitement prevailed among the Americans, and persons were arriving from Brooklyn and New York—many thoroughly armed. Respectable American citizens were not allowed to vote at this poll, and instances occurred where they had their coats torn from their backs in attempting to exercise their right of suffrage.

A SQUATTER FIGHT IN KANSAS.—The Western Reporter of the 19th October says: "On the 19th instant was terminated the most unfortunate affair which has stained the virgin soil of Kansas. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. 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The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title on the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son and two Davidsons from Stranger Creek. A difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and William A. Borden with regard to a