

3rd, John Dewar, Winchester, \$20.
4th, Alexander Dow, Osgoode, \$10.
5th, James Butler, Osgoode, \$14.
6th, John Paul, Osgoode, \$12.
7th, Duncan McDougall, Russell, \$10.

8th, Thomas Young, Russell, \$8.
The prizes of this class were presented by Mr. Geo. W. Eaton, President of the County of Carleton Agricultural Society.

The Hon. James Sked, after Mr. Wilson had made a few remarks, expressed his pleasure at the satisfactory nature of the day's proceedings, complimented Mr. Ira Morgan upon being the instrument of introducing the ploughing match that had taken place under the direction of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario—it was evident the competition which they had witnessed that day would lead to good results. The measure which had been introduced, under which the match had taken place was one of the most judicious introduced since the establishment of the Association. The measure was his (the speaker's) suggestion, and was well adapted to the satisfaction of the day's proceedings, and was well adapted to the satisfaction of the day's proceedings, and was well adapted to the satisfaction of the day's proceedings.

Other gentlemen addressed the assembly, which dispersed about six o'clock. The following are the names of the gentlemen who officiated as Judges, and who managed the proceedings:—
Judges: David Hae, Co. of Dundas; David Picken, Brockville; Robt. Sangster, Co. of Glengary; Daniel Drummond, Montreal.
Committee: Andrew Wilson, President Agricultural Association; Archibald McNab, Representative No. 1 Division; Ira Morgan, Representative No. 2 Division. Including the Presidents of all Societies contributing \$25.00 each. City of Ottawa Agricultural Society, J. B. Lewis, President; County of Carleton, Geo. W. Eaton, President; County of Glengary, A. J. Grant, President; County of Dundas, D. Willard, President; County of South Lanark, Geo. W. Eaton, President; County of North Lanark, Dr. Mostyn, President; County of Russell, John Kennedy, President; County of South Grenville, L. H. Daniels, President.

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The Herald,

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TO ADVERTISERS.—The large circulation of the Carleton Place Herald, in the most prosperous, wealthy and intelligent section of the Province of Ontario, renders it the best medium for all who wish to make their business or wants known to the public in a way which will insure prompt and profitable results.

JOE PRINTING done in good style, and at the lowest terms.
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

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CARLETON PLACE, OCT. 29, 1873.

Several reports have been published respecting the grain crops of Europe and the probability of a large importation being necessary to furnish a sufficient supply of cereals. An official circular has recently been issued in Russia, by the minister of Agriculture, showing that the grain crops in that country have been very poor. The drought in the South has been much more extensive and severe than was at all imagined. In many districts there will not only be no surplus for exportation but the yield has been so poor that it is feared the inhabitants will suffer for food before the next harvest. The importance of this intelligence to Europe, can hardly be overestimated. Southern Russia—the fertile valleys of the Volga, Don, and Dnieper, and the extensive plains watered by their tributaries, has long been the great harvest field for all the European nations, and hence the fact that the grain supply from this region is not only cut off, but that its inhabitants must import much for their own needs, becomes a very serious one.

It is a fact that interests America as well as Europe. Plainly, if the margin between European supply and consumption is very close, extraordinary efforts will be necessary to bring forward the surplus from other grain-producing

countries to make good the deficiency for France and England. The fact is simply that Europe will require this year fully twice as much breadstuffs as usual, her most important source of supply quite failing her. For the very staff of life she must look abroad, and naturally her eye will turn to America.

A large portion of the Conservative press throughout the country are laboring hard to make it appear that the large sums of money given by Sir Hugh Allan to the Ministry in order to promote the election of themselves and their followers, was the ordinary subscription of an ordinary, though remarkably rich political friend. If this be true, any one man who is rich enough may buy up the government of the country, either for the gratification of ambition or of greed. If the country is to be governed on this principle; if we are to allow one individual to put three or four hundred thousand dollars into an election, and to do it through the Ministers of the Crown, we may as well find out the richest man in the country and sell out the whole machinery of the government to him for the term of each Parliament. We may cease boasting of our "responsible government." The Ministry does not live by the confidence of Parliament or of the country. The Ministry would, evidently, have gone to the wall at the last election, were it not for the bribes furnished by the money of Sir Hugh Allan and a few foreigners whom he duped to assist him. His keen practical eye saw at a glance that a larger percentage could be made by an investment in consciousness than in the slow augmentation of value of real estate, or the hazardous fluctuations of the stock market. It is because Sir Hugh Allan's contribution to the election of last year, was an investment, that its difference from an ordinary political subscription is rendered even more striking than by its amount. The attempts made to show that there was no connection between the Pacific Railway and this large bonus of money for election purposes, are flatly contradicted by the parties themselves.

We have the acknowledgement of Sir John A. Macdonald before the Commission, that he did not believe Sir Hugh would have given him all the money which he acknowledged having received, except upon the ground that he would have the railway contract if the Ministry were sustained. But the motives of Sir Hugh Allan are best explained by the acts of Sir Hugh himself; for these are rightly said to speak louder than words. We have then to set against his more recent recollections the irrefragable circumstance that he actually wrote to his American business partners to send him the money which it is now pretended that he gave out as super-heated political zeal, or, at all events, out of a desire to promote a great many other money making interests; but not at all from any desire to procure the railway charter and contract. It is clear that the advancement of this money was a simple matter of trade—an investment from which a profit was expected—and this is why he applied for the repayment of the whole of it to foreign partners who could have had no political object, except a reasonable one, but who had a very distinct lucrative one. On the 1st of July, 1872, Sir Hugh wrote to ask for a certificate of payment by Jay Cooke & Co. of the equivalent of \$1,000,000 in gold, to the credit of the Merchants Bank; and on the 16th September—seven months after the time, when Mr. Abbott swore that the Americans knew they were to have nothing to do with the matter—we find him writing again to these disinterested parties:—"I hope in ten days or so to have the 'contract signed, and would like immediately after to go to England to 'raise the money to build the line. I have disbursed \$343,000 in gold and I want to get repaid. I have still to 'pay \$15,000 more, which will close 'everything off.' Now all the swearing in the world, will not get rid of that piece of written evidence. It wholly disproves the statement that this money was an ordinary, voluntary, and personal contribution, made from political zeal. It shows that Sir Hugh did not mean to pay any of the money out of his own pocket, and that he did not mean to come from the pockets of persons whose only possible motive was a purely mercenary one—the motive of getting a contract which, valuable or not, they considered to be of immense value. Here we come at once upon the wide distinction between ordinary contributions for electoral purposes, even if they are to be used in bribery, and the immense sum exacted by Sir George Cartier for himself and colleagues when he said within a few minutes after having secured Sir Hugh of the charter and the contract, that the latter was 'expected' to give liberally. Subscriptions coming from political zeal or personal friendship, are necessarily limited in amount, for men will not ruin themselves to promote the election of their friends; and the practical limit is usually very narrow. But there are no bounds for the means of corruption which may be furnished by men who expect for every dollar they invest in an election, to receive tenfold or a hundred fold of profit. Ordinary election expenditures, even when they go so far as bribery, which is rarely done,

accept adequate returns are expected from a Ministry, is made up from the means and at the cost of sacrifices from those who provide for it. Money given in expectation of a contract is money stolen from the country itself, for the whole of it, and commonly much more than the whole of it, is afterwards extracted from the Treasury.

The Ashantee war has created a considerable amount of anxiety in England, and much dissatisfaction exists at the apparent apathy and carelessness of the government in fitting out the expedition. Not that there is any dread of defeat in the main object aimed at,—the confidence of the people of England in the courage and constancy of their soldiers is too strong to admit any doubt on that point—but so many indications of an imprudent and careless style of attending to important military details; have appeared, that grave apprehensions have to prevail that the authorities would not be aroused to the necessity of vigilance and caution until some great disaster had befallen British arms. The government at a time when its declining popularity should have prompted the most vigilance of administration, and while its members cannot personally be accused of fostering a fire-eating spirit, had drifted into a war, certainly very serious and hazardous, and yet one in which no glory, and little profit, can be won—a war, too, which the best friends of the Government find it hard to justify or defend. The first disaster which befell the last party on the Prairies, and the subsequent repulse of an English attack by a well contrived surprise on the part of the natives, had no doubt prepared the public mind for unfavourable criticism. There appears to be a strong party in England who earnestly desire that the war be kept within the narrowest possible limits. The London Times takes this view of it; and while admitting the necessity of using force to tame the Ashantes, advises the expediency of moderation. "We have drifted into a war," it says, "because we have acted without ordinary foresight and precaution. We have now to take care that we see clearly what we are about, and that we do not allow ourselves to drift any further. There should be some relation between the value of the means we employ, and at present it is not quite obvious what is to be set against the vast expenditure we are incurring. Our soldiers' lives are too valuable to be wasted. The useless sacrifice of gallant men, and the waste of hard-earned treasures, are alike crimes which no abundance of resources can justify. We have really to consider what we want on the Gold Coast, and to impress on all who are in command that they conduct matters accordingly." Impelled in opposite directions by the currents and counter currents of opinion, the position of the Government at the moment is obviously one of much embarrassment, and they are doubtless looking with anxiety for the opinion which Sir Garnet Wolseley, on his arrival in Africa, will form of the whole situation, and by which the policy of England in this unfortunate affair must chiefly be guided. In the meantime the preparations for forwarding supplies and munitions of war are actively going forward, and the anxiety which the Government are evincing for the thorough equipment of the expedition with all that can conduce to the health and comfort of the troops is eliciting admiration even from those who were very much disposed to find fault.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—In another column we publish the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, on the opening of Parliament on Thursday last, and the subsequent proceedings of the House, which, on motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, was adjourned until Monday. The most important feature of the proceedings was the production of correspondence between the Governor General and the Home Government. These lengthy despatches are simply a thorough-going defence of all that has been done in regard to the prerogative of the House, the appointment of the Royal Commission, &c., with remarks here and there which it is hard to believe His Excellency would have put his name to had he foreseen the evidence to be laid before the Commission. The prerogative of Parliament seems the weak point in His Excellency's defence. The reply of the British Home Secretary simply acknowledges receipt of these despatches, and in name of the Imperial Government says:—"It is not their duty to express any opinion upon the particular measures adopted on the advice of your responsible Ministers, but they fully approve your having acted on these matters in accord with constitutional usage."

This seems simply to amount to an approval of Lord Dufferin's course in acting on the advice tendered him by his Ministers while regulating both it and them to the judgment of the proper tribunal—Parliament.

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