

financial morality the sum of which, in "we have by our supplies added the County, as you may find and fame as you please." In this, copying exactly the morality of the horse dealer, who, having sold a blind horse, told the purchaser when he discovered his mistake, and returned to have the bargain annulled, that he, the purchaser, had good enough eyes to see the horse was not, and he ought to have used them. The County Buildings affair, however, far, indeed, been a blind bargain for the County of Renfrew, but it says little for the probity of the actors. They may succeed in establishing Pembroke as the County Town, but if they do the County Buildings may justly be looked upon as a structure erected at the expense of the County to commemorate the successful trickery of a Coterie. But let them not be too confident of their success, it is still possible that they may be defeated, and even though the buildings were completed, they may be left to have the cells divided among themselves; and find out, most deserving occupants without travelling far from them.

So much for the "Observer." I must now pay a little attention to his correspondent "Dash," who, I suspect is often in the Observer office than in Westmeath but it matters little to me where the creature has his kennel, for, if not the Observer in disguise, the animal has been trained to bark remarkably like his master, but I have ere this known spaniels of the same name, who were very obedient, poor creature he has made a long howl and to the very little purpose, for, what he says about the sanitary situation of Pembroke could with equal propriety be applied to any of the more central places, besides it would have told better had it been in advertisements for the sale of village lots, but as it is, he might as well have told us the color of his hair, or the length of his tail, or what kind of dish his master puts his bran and water into.

In his reference to Perth, Ottawa and Aylmer, as the chief towns of their respective counties and selected as such, without regard to their geographical situation, the creature is either ignorant of the reasons which decided their adoption, or, if he knows them, he misrepresents them.

Perth was originally a military depot, and the farthest inland settlement back from Brockville at the time, until the Glasgow Society settlers came, it was with little exception, surrounded by an unbroken wilderness of wood, and as such, the place was charged Soldiers and Settlers came all by the St. Lawrence, the nearer the limits of their own district, the better for them, Perth being from the first the magazine from which for many years, their supplies were procured, and as such, the place was the County of Lanark, soon attracted the attention of Commercial men, and aided by the impetus it had at first received, it was established and continued to be the district Town of the Bathurst District, including Ottawa itself (then Bytown), so that the geographical situation of the place, and not from the nature of the case, and then state of the country, so far as the other portions of the County was concerned he even dreamed of in selecting the site for a County Town.

It is very different now, however, with the County of Renfrew by that it was with the County of Lanark at the time Perth was established its chief town, and it is an arbitrary and unjustifiable wrong if the convenience of the people of the County of Renfrew be totally disregarded, in the selection of the chief town of the County.

Next comes Ottawa, and here again poor "Dash" is barking up the wrong tree. Ottawa certainly is not central for the County of Carleton, but will either "Taffy" or his cur "Dash" presume to claim for Pembroke, over the other towns and villages in the County of Renfrew, the immensely superior claims which Ottawa had when as Bytown, it was constituted the chief town for the County of Carleton, and which superiority it still has, over all the other towns and villages in the same County put together, it is difficult to assign limits to their presumption but surely they will hesitate there.

The Rideau Canal, it may be said, gave birth to Ottawa as Bytown, and the lumber trade nursed it into vigorous strength and size, it was from the first, and still continues to be, not alone the commercial emporium of the county in which it is; but of the Ottawa River trade upward, and all the agents on its banks, but it became a County Town, it became a place among hamlets, in which more business was transacted in an hour than in all the other places in the County in a year. Pembroke compared to Ottawa, well does "Taffy."

As for Aylmer the third example of Justification adduced by "Dash," that we are pleased to find that this creature, who I know nothing of its history, but I doubt not it required little, it might prove of as little service in the case, and as inapplicable as I hope, have shown Perth and Ottawa to be. With them it is a mere begging of the question, and I grant it to them freely and fully, and wish them much joy of it, for it is but fitting such characters should fly to lower Canada for a precedent to support them in their disregard of Justice to the people of this County; Lower Canada has long imposed upon Upper Canada, and now Pembroke, unblushingly seeks to copy her in her dealings with the County of Renfrew. None will deny the appropriateness of this precedent, again we wish you joy of it Mr. Observer.

Mr. Lynn, some time ago, gave such reasons for altering his opinion on the County Town affair as ought, I think, to have any unprejudiced mind, but how the "Observer" managed to print the word "Chameleon" I cannot understand. If "Dash" thinks I have neglected my reproach of the "Observer" about names, he has himself to thank for using the one he did, the inference was open.

Sept. 27th 1862.

ANTIWEALTH.

Meeting in Bromley.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Ratepayers of the township of Bromley, in the County of Renfrew, held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1862, called by the Reeve and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Renfrew, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the petitions of the Freeholders and Ratepayers of the County of Renfrew, in relation to the County Buildings, now under construction, and certain suits pending, and for the purpose of giving the ratepayers of the township an opportunity of adopting such measures as they might consider requisite for the protection of their interests.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEwen, That the Freeholders, Esq., do take the Chair, and that Mr. John Hollinger do act as Secretary. Carried.

Mr. R. B. Smith then addressed the meeting at great length, giving unqualified statements concerning the present and future position of the County, in the event of Pembroke remaining the County Town, and the awful consequences that will attend and continue, for years to come, upon the letting of that extravagant contract by the honest Pembroke gentlemen.

Mr. Andrew Bell moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the Freeholders, Esq., do

That this meeting is happy to find that the extravagant contract for letting the County Buildings at such a tremendous price, is about to be annulled and the public interest protected by the action of the ratepayers in Chancery, and by that of the Provisional Council at its last meeting. Carried.

Mr. McEwen moved, seconded by Mr. Donald R. Hall, That the Freeholders, Esq., do take the Chair, and that Mr. John Hollinger do act as Secretary. Carried.

That this meeting is of opinion that the village of Pembroke is entirely out of the way for giving satisfaction to the majority of the ratepayers of this County, for this reason: that two-thirds of them reside at too great a distance from it, which will make it inconvenient for them to attend there to transact their public business, which will consequently be the cause of their becoming detached from this County, leaving an unsupportable burden to be borne by the unfortunate few and their posterity who may be obliged to remain. Carried.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That a committee of five persons be appointed for the purpose of raising funds by public contribution, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of defending the ratepayers of the County against the irregular and unlawful proceedings of the Provisional Council and their so-called contractors, Messrs. Gordon and Dickson, and to pay their suit against the corporation, and that said committee be composed of Messrs. John Hollinger, Donald R. McDonald, Edward Reynolds, Thomas O'Shaughnessy, and the mover. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gourley, seconded by Mr. Bell, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to Mr. R. B. Smith, for the active part he has taken in saving the County from ruin. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gourley, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, That the "Carleton Place Herald" be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the "British Standard," "Albion Express," "Ottawa Tribune," and "Pembroke Observer," be respectfully requested to copy the same, free of charge. Carried.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. McEwen, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to Mr. R. B. Smith, for his impartial conduct in the Chair. [Signed] MICHAEL MULLIGAN, Chairman.

Public Meeting at Eganville. Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Municipality of Eganville and Algonquin, was held in the Village of Eganville on Wednesday, the first day of October, 1862.

Moved by S. G. Lynn, seconded by Jas. Bonfield, That Mr. James McKiernan do act as Chairman. Carried.

Moved by Mr. David Walsh, seconded by Mr. T. H. O'Connor, That Y. Coulter act as Secretary. Carried.

Moved by S. G. Lynn, seconded by Jas. Bonfield, That we rejoice to find that the contract for the erection of the County Buildings in Pembroke, is about being annulled, and approve of the action taken by parties for the furtherance of the same, for we consider the plans far too costly for the requirements of this County, and feel assured, in the event of the site of the County Town being changed to a central place, that buildings quite sufficient for every purpose can be erected for half the sum now contracted for.

Moved by Duane McDonald, seconded by David Walsh, That we strongly recommend the members of the Provisional Council to urge upon the Legislative Assembly the necessity of removing the County Town from Pembroke to a central place, thereby conferring an act of justice to the majority of the inhabitants of the county. Carried.

Moved by Mr. James Bonfield, seconded by Mr. Timothy O'Connor, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. McKiernan, for the able and impartial manner in which he has conducted the business of this meeting. Carried.

[Signed] YOUNG COUTER, SECRETARY.

Meeting in Brudenell. October 2, 1862. Moved by Mr. James Colton, and seconded by Mr. William Devine, that John Reynolds Esq., do act as Chairman to preside over the meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. James Colton, and seconded by Mr. William Devine, that Mr. James Reynolds do act as Secretary on behalf of this meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. James Phelan, and seconded by Mr. Michael Kitz, that we are pleased to find that certain ratepayers of this County have commenced an action to prevent any further outlay being expended on the County Buildings at Pembroke, and trust that the members of the Provisional Council will use their best exertions in urging the Legislative Assembly of Canada to remove the County Town from Pembroke and place it in a central position of the County—carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. James Dooner, and seconded by Mr. Francis Carthy, that it is the wish of this meeting, that our Reeve, John Reynolds Esq., be instructed to use all his influence in getting the County Town changed to a central place, as we consider that Pembroke is not at all adapted to give satisfaction to the majority of the ratepayers of this County—carried.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Chairman.

James Reynolds, Secretary.

Rowdyism. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir, The tranquility of our usually quiet little village was again disturbed by a most brutal fight between Sullivan and Brown. The scene of conflict was in front of Mr. Teskey's new factory, where Brown was engaged in making a froom. The conqueror—Brown, fortunately escaped without any of the accompaniments which generally distinguish the fighting victor, but not without inflicting on his opponent, in the short space of two minutes, a punishment, the severity of which might be judged from the mutilated appearance of his face. The timely intervention of some of the bystanders ended the brutal assault, by dragging Brown away and restoring his bleeding victim to his feet in the consciousness of mortified defeat. The vanquished hero, reeling from the effects of bad whiskey and black as an Ethiopian with the various coatings of coal, which seemed to defy the cleansing powers of water and soap, together with the recent accumulation of mud, clay and blood, stood in a most deplorable condition, and was being led by the conqueror, who maintained his superiority, although he required the assistance of some one to keep him upright. A courier was dispatched to the other side of the river with the humiliating news of Sullivan's defeat and soon a crowd repaired to the place, exhibiting all the signs of another engagement. By this time Brown was away down in the lower part of the froom, and soon the entrance was closely besieged with this rowdy war, demanding satisfaction for the injuries inflicted on their kinsman. Brown stood pale with fear, over-

watching the movements of the overwhelming force ready to burst in upon him. At this moment, several of those engaged at the Factory stepped in between Brown and destruction, and dared them to touch him. Then began a series of threats, accompanied with oaths which they would not do to poor Brown, while he remained quite passive below. One very rough, rowdy looking fellow said to be the man who "butchered Sinden's dog," challenged Brown to come up and he would fight, or let him down. But down he could not get, while the other made no effort to get up. The accusation he constantly reiterated was, that he did not want a "thief made of his wagon." This ridiculous accusation drew forth a smile of derision from the bystanders, which so enraged this noisy accuser that at last he roared at the full pitch of his voice to Brown to come up and he would "massano" him. But the appearance of Mr. Teskey with an additional force soon cleared away every vestige of these rowdies, and again restored order, where a few minutes previous confusion reigned.

Yours, &c. A. Appleton, October 6th, 1862.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Louisville, Sept. 29.—There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis.

About a week ago, Nelson placed Davis in command of the Guard forces of the city. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on the entrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more.

Davis replied that he was a general officer and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Gen. Nelson, in an order, directed Davis to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost Marshal to eject him from the city.

This morning, Gov. Morton of Indiana, and Gen. Nelson were standing near the desk in the Galt House, when Gen. Davis approached and requested Gov. Morton to witness a conversation between himself and Nelson.

He demanded of Gen. Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology.

Nelson denounced him and slapped him on the face. Davis stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him on the face, and again denounced him as a coward.

Davis turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately threw firing. The ball penetrated his left breast, and Gen. Nelson died in about twenty minutes.

Gen. Nelson requested to see his old friend Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House.

Mr. Talbot administered the Sacrament according to the forms of his church. The General repeated the service after the minister, and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

The New York Times has been compelled by the force of facts to make the following significant admission:—

"We have long since discovered that the old formula which states the military power of the Confederacy to be twenty millions is an enormous exaggeration. The available fighting populations of the two sections are just about equal. Every body knows that the whole fighting population of a country cannot enter the army—

that while a certain portion go off to fight another portion must stay at home to carry on the machinery of industry and produce life. Now, while the South can sustain their armies by 4,000,000 laborers, it requires something like 12,000,000 to do as much for us with the less productive soil and more complicated industry of the North.

Take from the population of the disloyal States four millions to sustain their industry, and substitute their armies, and you will leave them about seven millions of military population from which to draw and recruit their troops. Now, after deducting twelve millions for our industrial wants, we have left a military population of only six or seven millions—the number remaining to the disloyal States after deducting four millions demanded for their industry. It is from this fact that the rebels have come to put in the field an army as large, perhaps as our own, in a distance which has surprised people so much.

The Prowess of the Rebel Armies—How and When England may Recognize Jeff. Davis. (From the London Times, Sept. 16.)

The people of the Confederate States have made themselves famous, in the eyes of patriots, for their devotion to cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel, can compensate them for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countrymen of Lee and Jackson may be consoled amid their sufferings. From all parts of Europe, from their enemies as well as their friends, troops were being sent to the aid of the Confederate States, and their acts as well as those who sympathize with them come the tribute of admiration.

When the history of this war is written, the admiration will doubtless become deeper and stronger for the veil which has covered the South will be drawn away, and disclose a picture of patriotism, heroism, self-sacrifice, of wise and firm administration, which we can now only see indistinctly. The details of that extraordinary national effort which has led to the repulse and almost to the destruction of an invading force of more than half a million men, will then become known to the world, and the fate of the Confederacy will be seen in the light of the most illustrious of the world's history.

It will assuredly begin its career with a reputation of genius and valor which the most famous nations may envy. Within a period of eighteen months a scattered population, hitherto living exclusively by agriculture, and accustomed to trading for every product of art and manufacture to the North, has been turned into a self-sufficing State, able to raise an immense army, and conduct what is now an offensive war.

When the South has expelled the enemy from its soil, it may be entitled to ask for recognition; but its frontiers must be both won and kept by its own exertions. (From the London Herald, Derby organ, Sept. 16.)

There is a degree of inhumanity in the attitude on this question assumed by the European Powers which seems for us to call for the sternest protest. We are standing with folded arms, and placing our hands on our hips, while America is being made a desert, and Americans, most valiantly, are hacking one another to pieces. Will it advantage us at all that the spirit of the country should be broken, a whole generation of young men slain or maimed in the cruellest of unjust wars, and the benefits of the Federal Government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband require permits to enter the ports of the Union, be held by France to be wholly inadvisable.

The French have energetically protested against the capture of the ship La Manche near New Orleans.

ly interference, or forcible pressure of some sort—whatever form or shape our action may assume, let us do this with a stop to this carnage. For each year of this war at least 200,000 men are slain in battle. Millions may be said to be wounded or stricken with disease, and for every one wounded or sick, a family is in mourning. A territory larger than Europe is given up to horrors that might have figured in Dante's "Inferno." Over five Virginia plantations and home-lands in old Kentucky, by the rivers of Tennessee, on the prairies of Missouri and Louisiana, and Georgia, red-handed war strides triumphant. What have all these people done that they should so directly violate? The cause of this war is a chimera, a fatal infatuation. Let us not be content with muttering this to ourselves, let us tell the Americans what we think of it, and cry—hold while something yet remains for Americans to fight about! Our Government will not do this. We must hold this place of civil war—this standing outrage and aggression against God and man.

Head-Quarters Army of the Potomac, October 2.—President Lincoln arrived at Harper's Ferry, on a special train, from Washington, yesterday afternoon. He was met by Major Kip and Capt. Spanner, and escorted to Gen. Sumner's head-quarters.

The President was accompanied by Major-General McClellan of the army of the West, and members of his staff, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and several other gentlemen, at Gen. Sumner's head-quarters.

He was met by Gen. McClellan. After a cordial interview, the President, accompanied by General McClellan, General Sumner, and a brilliant cavalcade, comprised of Division and Brigade Generals, proceeded to review Gen. Sumner's splendid corps on Bolivar Heights. The troops presented a fine appearance, and greeted the President and Gen. McClellan with great enthusiasm.

The President also visited the ruins of the Railroad bridge and Government buildings at Harper's Ferry, when he returned to Bolivar, and passed the night with Gen. Sumner.

This morning, the President, accompanied by Gen. Sumner and other Generals, visited the troops on London and Maryland Heights, and rode over the ground where our troops surrendered. At noon he left Harper's Ferry and rode over to Gen. McClellan's head-quarters.

During the afternoon, Gen. McClellan conducted the President over the Antietam battlefield, accompanied by a brilliant staff of officers, including Gen. McClellan's staff. The President manifested the greatest interest in everything connected with our recent victory.

To-morrow he will review the other troops of the Army of the Potomac. On Saturday he will return to Washington on a special train, and will be met by the President.

Boston, October 3.—The Journal is informed of a sharp skirmish last night, between Gen. Hill's advance and 2,000 of the rebel advance at Floyd's Fort, the enemy being posted on the surrounding hills. We repulsed them but they returned, and then brought out an artillery regiment, and then they again fled. We captured in an old house in the vicinity 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

Gen. G. W. Morgan, with his whole force from Cumberland Gap, has reached the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth.

The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, and are retreating in a westerly direction. The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, and are retreating in a westerly direction. The rebels evacuated Shelbyville last night, and are retreating in a westerly direction.

Washington, Oct. 3. The Richmond Whig of Sept. 30th, contains the following:—

In the Confederate Senate on the 29th Sept., Mr. Simmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:—

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the City of Washington in the year 1862, wherein he declares on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of the State, who shall be hereafter and forever free, is hereby declared null and void, and the Congress of the Confederate States, as such a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage against the rights of property, and an invitation to an atrocious and bloody warfare, should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of the President, may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught upon our soil in arms against the Confederate States.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Advices received from the headquarters of Gen. Schofield state, that an engagement had taken place at Noeblo, between the Kansas troops under Col. Solomon and a superior force of the Confederates. The loss on both sides was heavy, and the Confederates were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the Confederates, who greatly outnumbered them.

Philadelphia, October 1. Peterson's Datebook sends the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit on the City Bank of Montreal, Canada, of the denomination of Four. The vignette is a full-length Valentin with an arrow, and a train of cars, in the distance; the coat of arms of Canada and an Indian woman on the right end, and Cupid bestriding a lion, and "4" on the left. As Canada money is at a premium, they may be largely "shaved."

Arrival of the City of Washington. Cape Race, Oct. 3. The steamship "City of Washington," from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 27th, was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, and the following summary of her news obtained.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the United States Consul at Vienna, promises to fight for the North on regaining his liberty and health. The Daily News reports to the proposed exodus of negroes as a wild scheme. It says the southern Confederates have been talking about what is called the "Valentin" with an arrow, and a train of cars, in the distance; the coat of arms of Canada and an Indian woman on the right end, and Cupid bestriding a lion, and "4" on the left. As Canada money is at a premium, they may be largely "shaved."

The Times thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the Government at Washington.

The Post takes a strange and unbecomingly "cousin" view of the war. It says a map of ordinary armaments may establish out of the ruins of the Union a new republic, and thinks that even if Jeff. Davis assumes the Presidency of the Union the North will accept him in order to preserve unity. It was stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government that foreign trading vessels not carrying contraband require permits to enter the ports of the Union, be held by France to be wholly inadvisable.

The French have energetically protested against the capture of the ship La Manche near New Orleans.

Mr. Boreford Hope on American.

Many persons have often expressed surprise that a Northern paper, and more especially a Canadian Newspaper can possibly extend any sympathy towards the Southern States in their struggle for Empire or independence, and those individually, in nine cases out of ten, have confined their investigation on the subject of dispute between the North and South, to the fanciful and unwarranted and fervid faith in the narrative of "Uncle Tom's Cabin". The following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Boreford Hope, during a canvassing tour in Staffordshire Eng., on the subject of the American revolution, comes home to the mark, in a very clear manner:—

"He (Mr. Hope) had spoken in favour of the Southern Confederacy, and would do so again. (Applause.) He was not blind to that slavery which existed in the Confederate States. He had, privately, to the Southern States, the strongest terms that horrible system; but he maintained that for that system England in the first place, and in the second place the Northern States—New York above all—New York that wrought the South—New York that sent its slaves to Cuba—

He had said that the necessity of the constitution which gave votes according to numbers—five slaves counting for three white men to the House of Representatives, the treacherous action of New York was begun, and the South felt back upon itself interest. Then passed a law prohibiting every black man from crossing the frontier. He sympathized with second-rate men placed in positions of responsibility, and we would treat the letter written by Mr. Lincoln with all due Christian charity (laughter); but when he had spread over it all the Christian charity of which he was master, he said that when he saw the cynical way in which Mr. Lincoln proposed to preserve slavery, the greatest curse of the human race, or emancipate the slaves, which meant massacring the whites—when he saw a third-rate lawyer from the background of Illinois hoisted up to the chief magistracy of a powerful nation, making such a proclamation, he must say, in the name of everything that was good and free, and in the name of Heaven and the Christian faith itself, was it right, was it to be desired that such a nation and such a man should prosper?" (Loud cheers.)

The news from the seat of war amounts almost to nothing. The gladiators are taking a rest previous to a renewal of the struggle. The Confederate army are supposed to be in safe quarters in Virginia, and the Federals are strengthening the heights around Harper's Ferry. It is supposed that the policy of the Federal commander will be aggressive, and another attempt of "on to Richmond," will culminate as of yore.

We observe that the Toronto Globe has been enlarged to 40 columns, a truly mammoth sheet for a daily, in a city like Toronto, to a place, comparatively speaking, of yesterday. Mr. Brown possesses a great deal of enterprise, and as a news-sheet the Globe will compare with any paper on the Continent.

The Governor General is expected to return from his shooting excursion to Illinois about the end of the present week. Next week, on his way eastward, His Excellency will touch at Whitby, Port Hope, Peterborough, Belleville, Picton and Kingston. His visit to Ottawa will be via Brockville and Arnprior; and he will remain at Montreal to be present at a military review.

We copy the above from the Kingston News at which place, they are making preparations for the reception of the Governor General. It would appear from the paragraph above quoted, that His Excellency will pass this village on his route to Ottawa, probably taking the same route that the Prince of Wales took during his visit to this Province. If the above is true, we may expect him passing about Wednesday next.

In New South Wales considerable agitation is going on throughout the country on the question of State aid to religion. A bill for continuing Ministers' stipends was only carried by a majority of one.

It is stated by persons recently from Minnesota, that from 600 to 800 men women and children, have been massacred by the Sioux in Minnesota, and at least one-third the area of the state has been deserted by its terror-stricken population.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has directed his clergy to recommend, from the pulpit the raising of a subscription for the relief of the Lancashire operatives.

Markets. Corrected Regularly. OTTAWA, Oct. 1, 1862.

Wheat—Spring. 6 bush. \$1 00 1/2
Fall. 1 05 1/2
Flour—Extra No. 1. 2 25 5/10
Superfine No. 1. 2 00 25
No. 2. 1 50 45/10
Farmers. 3 00 45/10
Oatmeal. 6 bush. 50 5/10
Rye. 6 bush. 50 5/10
Barley. 6 bush. 48 1/10
Corn. 6 bush. 30 3/10
Peas. 6 bush. 60 1/10
Beans. 6 bush. 60 1/10
Clover. 6 bush. 60 1/10
Potatoes. 6 bush. 20 3/10
Hay. 6 ton. 18 00 20/10
Straw. 6 ton. 5 00 6/10
Pork. 6 ton. 5 00 6/10
Beef. 6 ton. 4 00 6/10
Mutton. 6 ton. 4 00 6/10
Ham. 6 ton. 0 00 1/10
Tallow. 6 ton. 0 00 1/10
Lard. 6 ton. 0 00 1/10
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb. 5 00 6/10
Fowls. 6 00 6/10
Chickens. 6 00 6/10
West. fleece wool. 25 00 3/10
Wool. 25 00 3/10
Apples per bush. 5 00 6/10
Grapes. 4 00 6/10
Butter—Fresh per lb. 12 1/2 1/10
Eggs per dozen. 12 00 1/10
Onions. 6 bush. 0 00 6/10

EASTERN DIVISION.—In this division the contest was between Dr. Macdonald, brother of the Premier, and Mr. Bennett. The contest was a somewhat extraordinary one. Mr. Bennett is a Reformer; but the contest turned almost exclusively on religious grounds—Protestants against Roman Catholics, and the result was the return of Mr. Bennett by a majority of 600.

The Expositor is in error, Dr. Macdonald is not a brother of the Premier, the Hon. John S. Macdonald.

The British Relief Fund of Montreal now amounts to \$23,950.

Married. At Carleton Place, on the 6th Oct., by the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Mr. Frederick Price to Miss Jane McMunn, all of Ramsay. By the same, on the 1st of October, Mr. Samuel Cavenagh of Drummond, to Miss Mary Fanning, of Beekwith.

Died. At Clarendon Centre, on the 25th ultimo, deeply lamented, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Geo. Hodgins, aged 23 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peace Proclaimed. WOOL, PELTS & HIDES WANTED! The Highest Cash Price Paid.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public and his customers in general, that he has at a great expense repaired the well known Walworth Mills, put them in efficient working order, and now opens a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

Also that he wants 200,000 lbs. of good clean wool and 30,000 sheep pelts, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid or a superior article in Cloth given in exchange. A large variety of Cloth of various descriptions constantly kept on hand to suit the wants of Customers.

WILLIAM PAISLEY, Carleton Place, Oct. 6, 1862.

Strayed. FROM the Subscriber, on the 24th day of September, a MARE of fine size, dark brown color, and thin in condition.

Any information about her will be thankfully received. JAMES MILL, Balmer's Island, N.Y., Oct. 4th, 1862.

Notice. THE Municipal Council of the Township of Carleton Place, do hereby give notice that the 21st day of October, at the Town Hall on the 21st of Oct., at eleven o'clock A.M. Parishioners are requested to read their Statute Law relative to said meeting.

By order of the Council, JOHN HOLLINGER, Town Clerk.

Stray Horses. THE undersigned hereby informs the public that he has a number of fine horses, of various breeds, for sale, at a low price, and will be pleased to receive orders for the same.

JOHN WARREN, Carleton Place, P.O., October 2nd, 1862.

Notice. The Municipal Council of the Township of Carleton Place, do hereby give notice that the 21st day of October, at the Town Hall on the 21st of Oct., at eleven o'clock A.M. Parishioners are requested to read their Statute Law relative to said meeting.

By order of the Council, JOHN HOLLINGER, Town Clerk.

Tackbury's New Copper-Plate Map of Canada West.

HE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to the subscribers and the public generally, the completion of the above-named map, and that it is now ready for sale, at a low price, and will be pleased to receive orders for the same.

The size of the Map is 54 by 64 feet, is beautifully colored, and contains 850 square miles, and is a most valuable and accurate map of the Province of Ontario, and the adjacent parts of the United States.

The price of the Map is \$1 00 per copy, and will be sent by mail, on receipt of the price, and will be sent by mail, on receipt of the price, and will be sent by mail, on receipt of the price.

By order, JOHN HOLLINGER, Town Clerk.

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