floors. The second story is for containing hay, straw, grannery, implements, &c. The roots can be put into the cellars from either the second or third story, as may suit best; the hay is pitched from the wagon on the third story, also the straw when threshed, and the grain when cleaned is let through a spout into any bin in the grannery. The third story is like any other barn of the same dimensions, except having a double threshing floor, 24 feet wide, with two doors 12 feet each, hung upon iron rails, with rollers in place of hinges, by which they can be opened more or less, according to pleasure, and no danger of them flapping about with the wind.

There is a convenience in having the floor of a large barn of the above dimensions, as the mows are not so deep, and if occasion requires, one of the barn floors can be used for storing grain, hence there is no loss of room.

There will be a stair from the first flat to the second and third stories; also passages for straw, roots, &c.

The adjoining grounds are on a level with the entrances to the first, second, and third stories, and advantage has been taken of what dame Nature provided, ere man was.

The design and execution of framing and the whole work reflects great credit upon the contractor, Mr. Robert Sarson: he has neither spared time nor labor in making a first class job, and the whole went together and was raised without a mistake; like the war on the other side of the lines, "nobody was hurt." To give an idea of the immense strength of the building, it contains 391 braces, which are fitted like cabinet work.—It is creditable to all concerned.

AN ADMIRER OF IMPROVEMENTS.
July 15, 1861.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

UPPER CANADA.

Ottawa—Mr. Scott.
London—Mr. Carling
Glengarry—Mr. D. A. Macdonald
Lincoln—Mr. Rykert
West Northumberland—Mr. Corkburn
West Durham—Mr. Munro.
South Ontario—Mr. Mowat.
Cornwall—Mr. J. S. Macdonald.
Brockville—Mr. Sherwood.
Kingston—Mr. J. A. Macdonald.
Hamilton—Mr. Buchanan.
Carleton—W. F. Powell.
South Simcoe—Mr. Ferguson.
Lennox and Adington—Mr. Hooper.
Lambton—Mr. Mackenzie.
South Grenville...Mr. Patrick.
East Brant—Dr. Bown.
Dundas—Mr. Ross.
Prescott—Mr. McCann.
Stormont—Mr. Ault.
Welland—Mr. Street.
Toronto East—Mr. Crawford.
Toronto West—Mr. Robinson.
Niagara—Mr. Simpson.
East Durham—Mr. J. S. Smith.
West Brant—Mr. Ryerson.
Peel—J. D. Cameron.
East Elgin—Mr. Burwell,
West York—Mr. Howland,
South Lanark—Mr. Morris,
North Lanark—Mr. Bell,

LOWER CANADA.

Montmorenci—Mr. Cauchon
Dorchester—Mr. Langevin
Jacques Cartier—Dr. Tasse
Montreal West—Mr. McGee
Argenteuil—Mr. Abbott
Compton—Mr. Pope
Three Rivers—Mr. Turcotte
Quebec West—Mr. Alleyn,
Chateauguay—Mr. Starnes.
Huntingdon—Mr. Somerville.
Terrebonne—Mr. Labreche Viger.
St. Maurice—Dr. Desaulniers,
Centre Montreal—Mr. Rose.
Bellechasse—Mr. Remillard.
Montreal East—Mr. Cartier.
St. John's—Mr. Bourassa.
L'Assomption—Mr. A. Archambault.
Chambly—Mr. DeBoucherville,
Beauce—Mr. Taschereau.
Napierville—Mr. Bureau.
Beauharnois—Mr. Bureau.
Quebec County—Mr. Evanturel.
Quebec East—Mr. Huot.
Quebec Centre—Mr. Simard.
L'Islet—Mr. Fournier.
Richmond and Wolfe—Mr. Ducaze.
Bagot—Laframboise.
Berthier—Dostaler.
Brome—Sweet.
Elgin West—G. Macbeth.
Essex—Rankin.
Frontenac—Morton.
Grey—Jackson.
Haldimand—Harcourt.
Halton—J. White.
Hastings North—G. Benjamin.
Hastings South—L. Wallbridge.
Huron and Bruce—Dickson.
Hochelaga—Faulkener.
Iberville—Dufresne.
Kent—A. McKellar.
Laprairie—Loranger.
Laval—Labelle.
Drummond & Arthabaska—M. J. B. E. Dorion.
Leeds and Grenville N.—F. Jones.
Leeds South—Tett.
Maskinonge—Caron.
Middlesex E.—Portman.
Middlesex W.—Scatcherd.
Missisquoi—O. Halloran.
Montmagny—Beaubien.
Nicolet—Gaudet.
Northumberland E.—Biggar.
Norfolk—Walsh.
Ontario North—Cameron.
Ottawa (county)—Dawson.
Oxford N.—McDougall.
Oxford S.—Dr. Connor.
Pontiac—Poupare.
Peterborough—Col. Haultain.
Perth—Foley.
Prince Edward—Anderson.
Richelieu—Bandreau.
Rouville—Drummond.
Russell—Bell.
Renfrew—McLaughlin.
St. Hyacinthe—L. V. Sicotte.
Shefford—Huntingdon.
Sherbrooke—A. T. Galt.
Stanstead—Knight.
Simcoe North—Mr. Morrison.
Temiscouata—Baby.
Two Mountains—Daoust.
Victoria—Durnsford.
Vercheres—Kierskowski.
Vandreuil—Mongenais.
Waterloo N.—Foley.
Waterloo S.—Cowan.
Wellington South—Mr. Stirton.
Wentworth North—Mr. Notman.
Wentworth South—Mr. Rymal.
Wellington North—Clark.
York North—Mr. Wilson.
York East—Mr. Wright.
Yamaska—Fortier.

We are requested to state that the Revd, Mr. Baker, will celebrate *Divine Service* in Almonte on Sunday morning next, (July 21st) at half-past 10 o'clock.

MR. BROWN'S ADDRESS.

The following is an extract from Mr. Brown's speech delivered at the declaration, in Toronto East:—With regard to the result of the contest, it would be wrong in me were I to say that I did not regret the issue, because for two reasons I do sincerely regret it, for the sake of those kind and generous friends, for many years who have so heartily and constantly given me their support—and who on this occasion have exerted themselves with a zeal and an energy that could not be surpassed. I deeply grieve on their account that I am defeated on this occasion. In the second place, gentlemen, I would not be true to my own position, did I not frankly say that for the sake of the cause I have long represented—the cause of Upper Canada—[cheers]—I do regret the result of this election. It has given the enemies of economical government and of justice to Upper Canada ground for loud rejoicing; and if I am not much misled there are many of those who voted against me, who already doubt whether any gain has been obtained by my defeat. [Cheers.] If we accept implicity the assurance given us by Mr. Crawford that he will carry out faithfully all the obligations of his written address to the electors—still the question arises, did not I zealously advocate all the principles and measures contained in his programme, and was I not in a far better position than he to give them effect? It is a sad mistake to fancy that the struggle for good government is ended with a party contest at the polls. It is then but beginning. It requires stout hearts and clear judgments fearlessly to advocate the cause of Upper Canada in the Canadian Parliament; and believe me, if victory is to be accomplished, every possible aid must be mustered to the service.—[Cheers.] Permit me, then, to express a doubt whether you have acted wisely with a view to the advancement of the cause which we all profess to sustain, by forgetting the faithful service I have rendered you for the gratification of a momentary party triumph. I have been for years marked out as the object of attack by the opponents of the great measures of reform demanded by the electors of Toronto of all shades of politics—every jobber and corruptionist throughout the land has hurled his petty denunciations at my head;—and for what reason? For what but the fidelity with which I have stuck to the principles every Upper Canada candidate professes at the hustings, but which so many forget on the floor of the Assembly. [Loud cheers.] It is not by such incidents as this election for East Toronto, that Upper Canada has been so often betrayed by her Representatives and the verdict of her electors treated with disrespect? For these two reasons, then,—for the sake of my friends and for the sake the cause with which I have been identified—I cannot but regret my defeat; but so far as I am personally concerned, I say most sincerely that no one has such genuine cause of rejoicing at the result as I have. For some time past, my health and my personal interests have rendered me desirous of retiring, at least for a term, from Parliamentary life; and it was my desire not to have been a candidate at the present general election. But when the Writs were issued, it was strongly pressed upon me to come forward for the city, and I was assured that my public retirement at the commencement of the contest would injuriously affect the success of my party throughout the country. On this consideration I consented to become a candidate, but I confess without that earnest desire to be returned that I have felt on former occasions. I have now faithfully discharged my duty to my party—my defeat has opened up the way for my retirement without dishonour—and I mean to take advantage of it. Of course no one can tell what changes may occur in the future, and what new obligations may hereafter arise—but it is my present resolution not to seek re-election by any constituency for some time to come. And let me say, that in forming this resolution, I have not lost sight of certain public advantages that may result from it. It has been by certain recreant politicians of Upper Canada a constant excuse offered in palliation of their misdeeds—"Oh, we know this or that act was wrong, but if we had done otherwise, the Government would have been overthrown, and George Brown would have come in!"—Well, gentlemen, George Brown will no longer be the scape-goat of these gentlemen—their miserable palliative will be no longer available, and we will have an opportunity of testing their sincerity in the past by their conduct in the future. [Cheers.] Another consideration has also been before me.—When I went into Parliament, in 1851, it was with the fixed and avowed determination of carrying Representation by Population; but I found in the Assembly very few indeed with courage enough to commit themselves to a ten year's contest for it. But I felt then, as I feel now, that that question formed the foundation of our political structure, and I have ever since strained every nerve for its accomplishment. In waging war on behalf of this great reform, I have been charged with dealing severely with the opponents of the measure. [Hear, hear.] Now, I readily admit, that in endeavouring to free Upper Canada from the injury and disgrace of French domination, I have used strong language against those representatives of Upper Canada who were traitors to their trusts, and that I have systematically held up all such men to public indignation; but I plead in justification that it was the only remedy for the evil. [Loud cheers.] It is not by honied words that you put to shame a band of conspirators against the rights and honour of their country. I plead in justification, that however the contest of ten years has been waged, it has been brought to the very point of success. (Continued cheers.) I plead, as the complete and triumphant vindication of my policy, that whereas in 1852 it was well nigh impossible to find a seconder for a motion in favour of Representation by Population, there are now, in 1861, 53 members elect from Upper Canada unreservedly committed to stand or fall by that vital measure. [Loud cheering.]—Well, I am not blind to the fact that some of these 53 gentlemen feel sore under the discipline by which they have been forced to commit themselves to a measure so distasteful to Monsieur Cartier. I am not blind to the fact that it will need every vote that can possibly be obtained to secure the success of a reformed Representation Bill in the present Parliament; and I cannot close my eyes to the possibility that a cordial union of *all* the Upper Canada members pledged to that measure, for the carrying of that measure, may be more easily accomplished if I am absent from the House and deprived of all credit from its final triumph. Had I been a member of the present Parliament, my first object would have been to bring about such a union, and no personal sacrifice on my part would have been wanting to accomplish it. What care I for the honour of the final victory? [Cheers.] Sufficient honour is it for me that I laid the foundation of success—that I fought a ten years battle without faltering; and brief as was the existence of the Brown-Dorion Government, I will always remember with proud satisfaction that I was the leader of the first Administration formed to settle the constitutional difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada and do justice to Upper Canada.—[Loud cheers.] Believe me, that no one will more heartily rejoice than I will if my absence from Parliament tend to remove personal jealousies and resentments and to secure cordial action on the part of Upper Canada members on behalf of representative reform. They shall be welcome to all the honours—and none will be more ready than myself to award them—who secure for the people of Upper Canada their just share in the government of the country. But I give Mr. Crawford and those other new men who have aspired to and obtained the places of well-tried Representatives of Upper Canada—that as they have taken out of our hands the final accomplishment of our great purpose in the very hour of victory, so much the greater will be their responsibility if they falter in the straight course—so much the heavier will be the penalty if by their hands the labour of ten years is lost to Upper Canada. I am sure I can answer for every member of Upper Canada Opposition but one, that there is hardly any party sacrifice that they will not be prepared to make for the achievement of a just measure of Representative reform. [Hear, hear.] And if such a measure is not achieved, the blame will lie at the doors of those new members with Ministerial proclivities, but who stand fully pledged to Representation by Population. When the present Administration is overthrown—as overthrown it will be the moment the new Parliament assembles—let us hope that all will set their faces against the construction of any new ministry, come from what side it may, that will not meet this question honestly and firmly. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, in leaving Parliamentary life, after ten years of arduous and stormy conflict, I feel it no slight gratification that I can look back on my whole career with satisfaction and defy my opponents to point to one vote I ever gave, one motion I ever made, one word I ever uttered that was unworthy of a faithful representative of the people. [Loud cheers.] I can look my countrymen in the face with the consciousness that I have honestly discharged my duty—and it is cause of unspeakable joy for me to call to mind that of the thousands of generous friends throughout the Province who have given me their confidence and support in my ten years of Parliamentary life, few and far between have been those who have withdrawn that confidence. I have also this satisfaction, that though defeated in Toronto, I am defeated in a constituency which never was ranked on the Reform side. I carried it from the enemy, for the first time, in 1857, by a small majority, and great was deemed the victory! That I have not carried it again is not much of a defeat. I have good cause to feel proud of the support I received. A large portion of the worthy and wealthy of the city recorded their votes in my favour—and we all know well how I was defeated. I wish not to open up any unpleasant subject now, and therefore I shall not at present make more direct allusions to those peculiar influences which were brought to bear for my defeat. [Laughter.] I would much rather have it understood that I was the victim of the charms of the ladies—[Cheers and laughter]—that a phalanx of the fair sex was brought into the arena against me, and forced me to surrender. (Continued laughter.) I have also this satisfactory reflection that though defeated myself in Toronto, my party has been completely successful throughout Upper Canada. (Cheers.) We have carried forty constituencies out of the 65; we have defeated the Ministry in Upper Canada by a majority of 15; the success of the Lower Canada Opposition has been equally marked, and the downfall of the Administration may be confidently predicted. Mr. Brown went on at some length further, and concluded by thanking the electors for their support, and assuring them that though not in Parliament he should still continue to take an active personal interest in the political affairs of the Province.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Father Point, July 9.

The North Briton arrived about 4 p. m., bringing 35 cabin and 151 steerage passengers, and £50,000 sterling in specie. She came by the Straits and met a great deal of ice.

FRANCE.—Paris, Thursday.—It is stated that the new Sultan will make a daring attempt to rouse the long dormant energies of the Mussulman population by working on their fanaticism, and that Christians will be the first to feel the effect of the change.

Rumors are afloat that the Pope's health is in a worse condition than was generally supposed.

AUSTRIA.—It is doubtful whether the Emperor of Austria will receive the Hungarian Deputation. It is quite clear that the requisition contained in the address will not be granted.

ENGLAND.—All the morning papers have leaders on Mr. Cobden's speech. The *Times* says he has modified his views considerably on national defences, and controverts in friendly terms some opinions on which the *Times* still differs from him.

The *Herald* speaks of Mr. Cobden as the agent of the Emperor of the French, and says he has probably no sort of evidence in support of his assertions. The French navy is now largely on the increase, nor is this the only point of issue. Before many years have passed Spain and Italy may have navies, and a Spanish navy used commonly to be but a French maratime auxiliary.

The *Daily News* has two leaders on Mr. Cobden and his speeches.

The *Post* says it is rumored that either Mr. Justice Wrightman or Mr. Justice Hill will retire to make way for the present Solicitor General, and if that arrangement should be carried out, Mr. Roundall Palmer in all probability will become Attorney General, or Mr. Collier, Mr. Melon or Mr. G. Denman Solicitor General.

Liverpool Corn Market.—Average attendance fair; inquiry for wheat at Tuesday's rates; flour slow of sale without change in advices; oats and oatmeal quiet and a turn lower; Indian corn steady, mixed held for 28s. 6d. ex quay; yellow 29s.; white 31s. 6d. *a* 33s.

London—Osborne's Corn Exchanges—Weather fine: supplies fair, Wheat—Pretty good tone at full prices, Maize favors sellers. Flour and all other articles as on Monday last.

London Funds, 1 p.m.—Consols, money $89\frac{1}{4}$ *a* $89\frac{3}{8}$; account $89\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $\frac{5}{8}$; new threes $88\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $\frac{5}{8}$.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Sales of the week 79,950 bales including 16,900 on speculation; 13,340 for export; stock 1,123,200 bales; imports 15,631; of the week 81,622 bales; market very firm; sales to-day about 10,000 bales.

The history of the scientific expedition of the Austrian frigate *Novara* around the world is in progress. The first volumn has appeared, 1,500 copies in English and 5,000 in German. This homage of the English language is a curious literary fact.

It has been decided in the Republican Senatorial caucus, to push business forward with all possible rapidity, and then adjourn. A large number of bills have already been prepared. The war appropriations are likely to be made at once.

A LIBERAL PRESENT.—Elias Howe, Jr., the sewing machine inventor, has presented each of the field officers of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment with a fine horse.

The colored man, Poston, who stabbed David Farrell with a razor, at London, has been captured. The wounded man is in a precarious state.

THE CROPS IN CANADA WEST.

(*To the Editor of the Daily Witness.*)

SIR,—As I very recently made a tour through the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, I will attempt to acquaint your readers with the prospects of the crops, together with a few remarks relating to our own County, and Haldimand.

From here to within 8 or 9 miles of St. Catharines, the crops are usually backward,—very few fields of Fall Wheat can be seen. Hay very light, especially on old meadows. Spring grain must fall far short of the average yield. Vegetables seemed with difficulty to rear their scarcely visible heads above the dry, lumpy and hardened clay. Fruit, too, is a partial, if not an almost total failure.—Pastures were fast becoming scorched by the hot sun, in the total absence of rain for so long a time, while the ground commonly appeared as though it could suck up a little deluge in a short time. From this halting place to Niagara, via St. Catharines, the entire crops present a very hopeful appearance. Large fields of Mediterranean wheat literally filling the fields were by no means unfrequent; while the Rye overlooked the fences, which here are neither low nor unsubstantial. Spring cereals are unusually promising, the color being very dark and healthy-looking. Corn and Potatoes were well drilled, apparently growing very fast, and looking fresh and vigorous; while Apples and Cherries hung very thickly on the trees. From Niagara to Queenstown the garb of the country was something similar to that which clothed the fields I have just described, with this differance, however, that much more ground is occupied with fruit trees; but of course to bring about such a result, much more attention has been, and is being given to fruit growing. I noticed an orchard, I judged about three acres, all planted with dwarf pears, which looked very vigorous and healthy. They were mulched with tan bark.

In Stamford Township a large proportion of the ground is devoted to the culture of vegetables and roots of all kinds. These were, without exceptions, as far as I could ascertain, growing thriftily, and not much later than they usually are at this date (June 27th). An intelligent resident thought that the crops through this neighborhood would be a full average. There is a goodly supply of Apples and Cherries.—Peaches are a complete failure, the very leaves being crisped with the cold of early spring.

From Chippawa to Port Robinson, thence to Fonthill, hay was growing luxuriantly; Spring grain appeared sickly, and sadly in want of a nurse in the shape of copious and invigorating showers; they would require to be frequent too. Beyond Fonthill, [Pelham County Welland] for some five or six miles crops again were fresh and flourishing; while from thence to Smithville, via Wellandport, the earth appeared so desolate and unshaded by its occupants, that if rain come not soon the crops will not be worth harvesting.—Scarcely a corn blade or potatoe leaf were visible [soil clay]. I noticed throughout the entire journey that crops looked much better on the sand than on the clay. Why this is, I cannot say, as it is not the case every season. I suppose the porous land was sown earlier than the then water-soaked clay could be.

Yesterday I was made acquainted with the state of the crops in Haldimand by two intelligent gentlemen from that place.—These remarks apply chiefly to the south side, but will represent a great portion of the County. From their candid and truthful statement I cull the following, that the entire crop must fall far short of the average, caused by sweeping rains in spring, followed by an alarming drougth.

The fears I spoke of in my last in regard to this County, are but partially abated.—North Wentworth is expected to yield an average crop.

Woodbourne, July 2d 1861. T. S.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL WITNESS office,
Friday, Noon, July 12, 1861.

The weather yesterday afternoon was damp and chilly; shortly after 9 p. m., a smart shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a hollow rumbling sound, was felt here, lasting three or four seconds. This morning continued bleak, with the theremometer at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock at 59° above zero; at noon, 62°, raining.

The Crops.—A gentleman from the Wheat region between Hamilton and London, states that Spring Wheat will not probably be over two-thirds of a crop. He went into several fields along the road, and found the Wheat heading out, though not over a foot high. All other spring crops had suffered in like manner from the drought. Peas were looking best, but they were short. The complaints of farmers were also very general of the ravages of the midge in Fall Wheat. The same state of things holds good along the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto to Galt, and perhaps farther West. Letters from the vicinity of Detroit make the same complaints. The late rains will do good, but they came too late fully to repair the damage.

Crop Prospects in Europe.—The *Mark Lane Express* of the 24th ult., says:—"The last week being summer like, and closing with thunder showers all vegetation has continued to make rapid progress; and though the rain has hindered haymaking, it will be highly beneficial to the grass-lands, which hitherto have given little promise. There is now every prospect of a favorable period for the general blooming of wheat, which is of more importance as less than usual was sown, and many pieces remain thin, especially on the old clays. So general is this the case, that the most sanguine expectations can scarcely reach to an average yield.—The beans, too, in some places show so much black fly, and vacancy in the rows, as to be irrecoverable; but spring corn has generally kept pace with the wheat. The markets have therefore continued declining, though poorly supplied with native produce, foreign arrivals being liberal. A further reduction therefore, of 1s. per quarter on the average for wheat has occurred, but some reserve has been put by holders upon fine old foreign from its increasing scarcity, old Rostock bringing 72s. per quarter in London, while there have been forced sales of new Dantzic at 58s. per quarter, and low qualitics have been quite unsaleable. The weather throughout Europe has been mostly fine and forcing, except in Southern Russia, where it has been variable, and locusts are said to have again appeared both there and the Danubian Principalities. But these were not in sufficient number yet to influence prices, which have receded since western advices noted a decline. Rates in the Baltic, too, are being accommodated more to the English markets, and it is to this circumstance we must partly attribute the readiness of some holders to quit at losing prices. France and the near countries have better sustained markets than might have been expected from the improvement in the weather. The rains in Algeria have ceased, the colony is in full harvest work."

Flour has been in active demand, and considerable sales were made yesterday, both for present and future delivery. On the spot old Flour brought $4.12 to $4.20, according to condition, and fresh $4.35 to $4.40. For August delivery $4.60 was obtained. The lower grades continue in demand,—Pollards and Middlings $2 to $2.75 Fine, $3.25 to &3.50; No 2, $3.85 to $4. The higher grades are dull and mostly nominal,—Fancy, $4.60 to $4.70; Extra, $5.75 to $6; Double Extra, $6.50 to $7.

Rye Flour.—Sales at $2.50

Oatmeal—nominal at $3.50 to $3.75

Wheat.—The decline in freight has helped wheat, but the season of the year is against it, and there is a wide range on account of attending circumstances. U. C. Spring is in demand for good parcels by cars at 90 to 92c., and afloat at about 93 to 96 cents.—Inferior and heated parcels sell from 79 to 85 according to quality and condition.—Mixed fall wheat has been sold at 1.22, and White Wheat has at $1.30.

Barley is nominal and may be quoted at 40 to 45c per 50 lbs, but some holders will not sell under one cent per pound.

Oats are very low, say 27 to 30 per 40lbs

Peas are in better demand, and bring about 66c per 66 lbs afloat, or 62c in single car loads.

Ashes.—The demand has been improving for some days, owing to the fall in freight and better state of the Exchange market.—The quotations to-day are—Pots $5.72 to $5.80, Pearls $5.90, with a brisk demand.

Butter without animation, there being no export demand; prices continue nominal at about 11 to 12c for good to fine.

Pork—no transactions or change in price.

Lard—considerable sales at 9 cents.

Fish are unsaleable, except in retail.

Salt has advanced to 60 to 65c per bag for coarse Liverpool.

Sugars has advanced about half-a-cent a pound during the week.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

The following will give an idea of the material of which the Federal army is composed. A correspondent of the New York World, commenting on the conduct of Patterson's column after passing the Potomac, says:—

"It is painful to be called upon to report that the vile fellows, who have enlisted under the three months' call, were heartless enough to drop off from the ranks during the march, enter the houses of the farmers in the vicinity, and ransack them from top to bottom.—I visited eight or ten which had been hastily vacated by their occupants, and found in them gangs of half drunken men, belonging to various regiments, overhauling drawers, trunks and closets, destroying valuable clothing, bedding, furniture and crockery, and taking off whatever they coveted, from deeds and money down to daguerreotypes and mantel ornaments. The rack and ruin which these armed desperadoes caused was wholesale and most wanton. Many houses thus gutted belong to well-known Unionists; yet, because found unprotected, their doors were forced open, and the depredations begun."

A melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday night at Ingersoll. A Miss McKay, of Nissouri, had occasion to go to the store, when, by some accident, her dress caught fire. In her fright the unhappy young lady ran into the yard, when the draught caused the flames to encircle her with fearful rapidity. Some persons who came to her assistance endeavored to extinguish the fire by pouring water on her. The flames were eventually put cut, but not before she was fearfully burned, so much so that she expired in twelve hours.

An article of produce not embraced in the tariff of duties was entered at the Custom House Kingston, on Saturday without an invoice. A young infant was deposited in the vestibule of the building by a little girl who immediately ran away. Observant eyes, however, saw the mother, Ellen Chambers, not far distant, and she was taken into custody. She refused to take the child back without receiving something for its support, and claims that a son of a Customs employee is the father.

St. Louis, July 12.

About 400 men belonging to Col. McNeil's regiment, a reserve corps, visited the State Journal office early this morning, removing the type, paper, &c. They then read an order from General Lyon, prohibiting the further publication of that sheet.—The proprietors of the Journal will respect the order, and lay the whole matter before Gen. Fremont on his arrival.

Mr. Ross, the veteran shot, and father of the youthful champion who carried off the honors of rifle shooting in the great English contest last year, is in active training for the approaching meeting at Wimbledon. At a range of one thousand yards, he recently hit the target fifteen times in succession, and the bull's-eye five times, counting twenty points.

KILLING NO MURDER.—A man, named Farrell, was tried at Quebec this week for the murder of one Maher; it was proved that he had chopped him up with an axe, giving him five blows, one of which almost cut him in two. The defence was that the killing was in self-defence; but it was not maintained by any evidence. Judge Meredith, before whom the case was tried, told the jury "there was nothing to justify the taking of the man's life." The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty"; not guilty of murder, not guilty manslaughter, not guilty of even common assault.

Wrinkled silk may be rendered nearly as beautiful as when new by sponging it on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, then ironing it on the wrong side.

A number of Russian officers have arrived in Washington. They offer their services on behalf of the Federal cause.

The St. Catharine's Journal is informed that a drunken man, living near Ten Mile Creek, Grantham, a few days ago beat his wife so unmercifully that her life is despaired of. He was placed under arrest.

The N. Y. *Times* says that during the last 60 days the civil war has cost the Government $50,000,000 or nearly $1,000,000 per day,

The directors of the New York central Railroad have decided to begin work on the projecting tunnel under the Erie Canal, at Rochester. It is intended to be ready for use by next spring.

We are happy to find that Charles Lever, the immortal author of "Charles O'Mally," and ever so many other favorite works of fiction, whose obituary notice was lately perpetrated by the press is alive and well.

The Canada Bank Note Reporter for July says: "We advise all to be careful and not to invest in Southern or Western money.—It is quoted at New York from 50 to 75 per cent discount, and even these prices are not reliable."

At Hull, on Sunday week, Mr. John Medd, a Primitive Methodist local preacher, was addressing a camp meeting with vehemence, when he suddenly fell down and expired.

It is said that Mr. Dorion will not offer himself for election by any other constituency during this Parliament.

At the Railway station in Philadelphia the patriotic ladies provide refreshments for all volunteers, and thousands, wearied by the long journey across New Jersey, are freely fed by the thoughtful ministrations of the ladies of the Quaker city.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The "North Briton's" mails are received this morning. Liverpool advices report breadstuffs still dull and sales are difficult to make except at a sacrifice. Canadian No 1 Superfine is quoted at 25s 6d to 26s, A large fire has destroyed a great quantity of cottons, oils, tallow, and East India produce which has affected the market. as referred to under the head of "Groceries." Sterling exchange is 1 per cent dearer to-day than last week; the Banks are buying freely at advance rates; though bills against produce are only bought under the most secure conditions.

Flour.—The market is pretty well cleared of old stock, while there is very little new coming in. No. 1 Superfine has been enquired for a good deal since we last wrote, and to-day $4,50 can be had for good; we hear of sales at even higher prices. Fancy is selling in small lots at $5. Low grades are in good demand. Any of our milling friends would do well to send their coarse stuffs down at once.

Wheat—A cargo of good U. C. Spring sold for 95c. yesterday. White Wheat is offered at $1,20 to $1,22½, but is now very easy to sell: Prices are likely to rule low until harvesting, when a more *decided* aspect will be assumed.

Pease—Are coming in pretty fairly, and are sold at from 65c. to 66c. "afloat."

Oatmeal—Is low; buyers obtaining what they require at $3,50 to $3,60.

Butter—Is very dull. Sales are hard to make, and when made, the price does not give satisfaction. Medium and fair lots bring 11½c. Some sales have been made at 10c. The prospects are not good for sellers, at present and we advise our friends to buy cautiously, else they will loose money by these operations.

Pork—Mess, $17. Prime Mess, 14,75. Prime $14.

Ashes—Pots are firmer, and the price gradually advancing: our sales this morning are at $5,77½. for Pots, Pearls are not advancing in proportion, nor are they as much sought for; the ruling price is $5,90.

Groceries.—The business of the week has been unimportant, except in Sugars, which have been bought freely at advanced rates. The news of the great fire in Tooley Street, London, where immense quantities of East India products were stored, has caused an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent. in several articles, such as Sago, Gums and Dye Stuffs.

The stock of Teas is gradually getting lower, while prices remain quite firm, as the stocks cannot be replaced for the same money.

Teas—Twankeys are offered at 48c. to 56c..; Gunpowders, 50c. to 57c.; Young Hysons, 52c. to 56c. for medium; choice samples, 60c. to 70c.

Sugars—The day after our last issue, Redpath's Refined Sugars advanced considerably, and to-day they are ½c. to 1½c. dearer. Telegraphic advices have been received, instructing the withdrawal of Cubas at less than $6. A good sample of bright Cuba cannot be had for less than $6 to $6,-10 to-day.

Dried Fruits—Raisins, M.R., $2,10 to $2,25; Layers, $2,50; Valantias, 7c. to 8c. Currents, Old 4c. to 5½c; New 7c. to 9c.

Molassess & Syrups.—Good Muscovado in Puns. 22½ to 24c. Honey Syrup 36 to 40c. Standard 35 to 37½c.

Tobaccos are light in stock and higher in price by 1c. to 1½c.

Rice—Arracan $3 40 to $3,60.

Vinegar—Best Malt 38c. to 40c. Bordeaux 40c to 45c.

Dye Stuff.—Best Madras Indigo 85c. to 90c., in cases; Madder 17c. Logwood 2c. Redwood, 3c.

Paints.—James' best Dry White Lead 8½c. to 9½c. Mixed $2,40.

Oil—Boiled Linseed 75c. Raw 70c.

Carb Soda $4. to $4,10.

Salt is being enquired for now. There is none afloat, except one lot for which 60 cents is asked; we are deferring our purchases for at least three weeks or a month when we expect more in the market.

W. & T. LEEMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
28 *St. Nicholas Street.*

Montreal, July 11th, 1861.

THE WAR IN SAN DOMINGO.—By the way of Jamaica we have intelligence that the people of San Domingo are raising *en masse* against the Spaniards, to whom they had been transferred by the treachery of Santana. Already a reign of terror is said to exist in some of the provinces, so violent is the opposition, while the new police are dragging forth suspected persons, without ceremony, to be tried by the Spanish authorities. The report of an insurrection in the province of Cibao is confirmed; and in addition we learn that the people of Moca, another province, have risen in arms against their foreign oppressors. A bloody engagement is said to have been fought, but the result is not mentioned. The Spaniards find their situation very perplexing, as their present force (ten thousand) is too small to effect the subjugation of the island; while disease is breaking out among their troops. The President of Hayti and the people of that republic are making active preparations to carry on the war. A memorial to Queen Victoria, adopted by a public meeting at Kingston, Jamaica, expressing opposition to the annexation of San Domingo to Spain, received three thousand five hundred signa-

The brig Triton arrived at New York on Tuesday, a prize to the ship Constellation. She was captured in the Congo, on the 20th of May and was preparing to take on board a cargo of negroes.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the third gives the particulars of a fight between a party of Chipawa and Sioux Indians. It appears that the Sioux arrived at St. Joseph on the Pembina river that day for the purpose of returning some stolen horses. They were fired upon by a party of Chippawas encamped in the vicinity, which was immediately returned by the Sioux. Six Chippawas, three Sioux, and two Assinibonies were killed. The Sioux finally escaped, leaving behind forty horses.

Mr. Bantley, the celebrated London publisher, has failed for $133,000.

The Paris *Debats*—imitating the London *Times* sent out a special correspondent to keep an eye on the American war.

Four men died of *coup de soleil* in New York on Monday.

DEATH OF MRS. LONGFELLOW.—We regret to see that the wife of the American poet, Professor Longfellow has died from the sad accident which has happened her, as already reported by Telegraph. She was distinguished by her rare personal beauty, her graceful manners, and the sweetness of her devotion to her family. She leaves behind her, to mourn an irreparable loss, five children, three of them daughters and two sons.

We believe that the earthquake which was also felt in Toronto. The vibration seemed to come from the East to the West. The time was about nine o'clock. In one instance the room in which a person was sitting was felt to rock slightly to an fro, while small articles on a bureau weer shaken and rattled audibly.

At Chambly we learn that it lasted for 11 seconds.

COUNTY OF RENFREW ELECTION.

We understand that Daniel McLachlin, Esq., of Arnprior, has been returned for the County of Renfrew, by a majority of 210. His opponent was R. R. Smith, Esq., of Douglas, who at the previous election contested the constituency with Mr. Cayley.

We are glad to hail Mr. McLachlin as an addition to the ranks of Parliamentary Liberals. His large interests in the Lumber Trade, and on the Ottawa generally, will render him influential with whatever ministry happens to be in power. He was formerly a supporter of the Hincks administration. On the present occasion he has been elected on local grounds, independent of any political considerations, as the different parties were mixed up for both candidates.

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, Carleton Place, on Thursday, June 28th, by the Revd. E. H. M. Baker, Rector, Mr. George Code, Jr. to Miss Rachel Code, both of Beckwith.

DIED.

In Beckwith, on the 6th inst., Daniel McLachlin, son of Mr. Robert McLachlin, aged 22 years.

Ottawa Market Prices.

July 11, 1861.

Wheat—Fall, white	$1 00	@	0 95
" red	1 00	@	1 05
Spring, No. 1	0 90	@	0 95
" No. 2	0 85	@	0 00
Flour—Fall Wheat X	4 75	@	5 00
Spring, No. 1	4 50	@	4 75
" No. 2	3 50	@	3 75
Farmers'	3 75	@	0 00
Oatmeal ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	4 75	@	5 00
Rye ℔ bush. 56 lbs	0 50	@	0 50
Barley ℔ bush, 48lbs	0 50	@	0 65
Oats ℔ bushel, 34lbs	0 25	@	0 30
Peas ℔ bushel, 60lbs	0 45	@	0 50
Beans ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Corn ℔ bushel	0 40	@	0 45
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 25	@	0 30
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	@	12 00
Straw ℔ ton	5 00	@	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	7 00	@	8 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	6 50	@	7 50
" " lb	0 06	@	0 10
Mutton ℔ lb by the quarter.	0 05	@	0 06
Ham	0 00	@	0 10

Brockville Market Prices.

July 12, 1861

Fall Flour, ℔ 100 lbs	$2 00	@	2 25
Spring Flour	2 25	@	2 50
Fall Wheat	1 00	@	1 10
Spring Wheat	0 95	@	1 00
Buckwheat	0 25	@	0 30
Indian Corn ℔ 56 lbs	0 45	@	0 50
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal ℔ 100 lbs	2 50	@	0 00
Rye	0 00	@	0 50
Peas	0 50	@	0 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 05
Butter	0 12	@	0 10

STOP AND READ!

To the Inhabitants of Almonte and Surrounding Country.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, almost opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with Neatness and Despatch. He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his Profession in some of the most Fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He