

Shame to the populations who fly at the approach of the spoiler, and abandon everything. When they return to their houses, may their wives spit in their faces, and shrink from all contact with such cowards.

Italians! When you fight you are conquerors, and when it is known that you are resolved to fight the foreign powers which devour you under one pretext or another will not wait for your onslaught.

To arms! Verily men of the peninsula, to arms! You have four months before you for warlike exercises. The fifth month, in March, 1861, will re-echo throughout the entire Italian territory, the hymn of liberty and Italian regeneration.

THE KINGSTON MEETING.

We publish in another place, a report of the speeches and proceedings at the 'great meeting of Protestants' held at Kingston on the 1st inst. This report is from the 'News,' a paper friendly to Mr. J. A. Macdonald and the Ministry, and we may therefore infer that it is not exaggerated in its statements. What humiliating and what a wretched spectacle did John A. and his friends present at the meeting? Take the 'News' report, which is doubtless as favourable as it could be made for the unhappy Attorney General, and how low must he have fallen in the city of Kingston, when his own recent supporters 'hissed and booed' at the very mention of his name?

When Dr. Yates ventured to hint that John A. was not to blame for recent events, he was met with shouts of disapprobation, and was obliged to give up that part of his argument in order to be heard at all! When the Hon. Mr. Campbell came forward to explain what John A. had done at Brockville, and stated that he had actually had the courage to 'face' the Duke of Newcastle; that he even went so far as to sacrifice himself to 'speak' to him, in language too that 'astonished' the weak nerves of Mr. Campbell, the audience could not restrain their indignation, and drowned the apologist in a loud storm of dissent and negation. Mr. Campbell begged for a hearing in behalf of his friend, disavowing at the same time any wish to defend the Ministry, but it would not do, the people understood his drift; they had heard his story before and discarded it as 'humbug.' A very significant incident occurred at this stage of the proceedings, which showed at once the depth of feeling, and the determination of the audience. Mr. Campbell undertook to turn off the force of his allusion to the Ministry by assuming that the condemnatory resolution was the emanation of a single individual, its mover. This is a very common trick. The orators endeavour to evade the force of the hostile resolution passed by the Grand Lodge at Hamilton, by hearing abuse upon its mover, Mr. Boulton, though it was passed by a vote of more than two to one, 'he was a very prompt answer to Mr. Campbell's attempt to play the same game at Kingston. He spoke of the mover of the resolution as a 'young man' whom he didn't know, and who probably had never before made a 'political speech,' &c., and warned the audience not to be led by this 'young man.' Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, the young man in question, was called to the platform in answer to these remarks and, coming forward on the platform, a leading Orangeman proposed 'three cheers' for the mover of the resolutions. They were given with great energy, and the proposer then remarked: 'You will know Mr. Jeffrey now! This was a settler for Mr. Campbell. It revealed to him, rather emphatically, not only who the young man was, but the sentiment of the meeting. The explanations of Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Mayor—who were also 'astonished' at Mr. Macdonald's courage in the presence of the awful Duke—fared no better than those of Mr. Campbell. These Kingston birds were not to be caught by craft, especially when they found that this craft had been offered to them and rejected once already. The promise that Mr. Macdonald would come himself and explain, was met by the very sensible remark that he ought to be here to-night, and also by the equally pertinent suggestion that he would require to be 'sober.'

Upon the whole we think our readers will agree with us, after reading the report, that this meeting is one of the most damaging blows that has ever yet been levelled at the head of the Attorney General West. He is condemned, unhesitatingly and emphatically, not by a meeting of political opponents but by his own party, at a public meeting, held in the most public place, and with the highest local functionary in the chair! So strong is the feeling against him, so evident to all are his trickery, and subversion; so outraged are his constituents at his want of pluck as a man, and his abdication of his functions as a Canadian Minister, that they will not even listen patiently to those who offer apologies for him! The 'News' is very much cast down at the result of this meeting. He admits that it cannot be denied for want of respectability or numbers. He says:

'The meeting of Protestants on Thursday night was very numerously attended—a more respectable assembly was never convened in Kingston. The best of order was observed in the earlier part of the proceedings, and for the prolix, and, to many of the audience, common place remarks about Popery, would have gone off satisfactorily.'

The resolution against the Ministry is attributed to 'mischievous, or wilful design.' A very safe alternative. But no alternative was required, for his own report negates the 'mischievous' and establishes beyond doubt the wilful design! But hear the orator's lamentations:

'By some mischance or wilful design, a political resolution was introduced, condoning the Government, with respect to the non-reception of the Prince of Wales in this city. The Hon. Mr. Campbell explained to the meeting, amid a storm of hisses and groans, the commendable conduct of Mr. John A. Macdonald, at Brockville, in endeavouring to land the Duke of Newcastle to land in Kingston. This journal has heretofore said in urging the demands of Kingston, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kirkpatrick fully confirmed every word that was said in that behalf. And yet, although these gentlemen occupy high position in the country they were not to be trusted with that consideration which was due to them by common courtesy. Indeed, we might say they were discourteously treated. Mr. Campbell, as everybody knows, is shrewdly seeking any political position by supporting or opposing the present Ministry; but he was not to be trusted with that attention by his fellow citizens to which he was entitled. Eager as we all are in supporting and advocating the principle of Freedom, some people who consider themselves the apostles and sustainers of that cause are sometimes too prone to forget what is due to themselves, and in claiming what is due to themselves, and at the meeting on Thursday night a spirit of equal justice or common civility when Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kirkpatrick addressed the meeting. There is no disguising the fact that many people assembled there expressly to promote some object adverse to the present Ministry, and carried out their intention by passing the last resolution, which is most unjustly and unbecomingly directed against the Ministry.'

'Many people assembled expressly' to condemn the Ministry, and why not? If they believed the Ministry had given improper advice to the Crown, or no advice, or sacrificed the constitutional rights of the people by allowing the Duke of Newcastle to land in Kingston, they were surely justified in assembling, and expressing their opinions when they did assemble. The News thinks the condemnation of the Ministry was 'unjust and unmerited'; the people of Kingston appear to think differently, and we presume they have as much right to express the one opinion as the other.

There stands the fact of condemnation at all events, which Mr. Macdonald will find it rather more difficult to 'face,' than that Gorgon's head of small colonial politicians, the Duke of Newcastle. The spirit and energy displayed at this meeting, promise well for the next election. The News thinks there is no political significance in the meeting, by which we understand him to imply that the Kingstonians will still submit to be 'humbugged' by the man whom they have just condemned! That would indeed be a fizzle. The slanders of the Times, and the odium of the unfortunate *entre temps* with the Prince, would by such pusillanimity be fastened upon Kingston forever. To bluster and threaten, and then fall down and worship, would provoke universal contempt; to growl and bark as they have done, and then meekly to lick the hand of their master, would consign them to the kennel of political puppyism for all coming time. We have a better opinion of the people of Kingston than to believe that they will degrade themselves by any such meanness as the News hints at.—Globe.

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, Nov. 7, 1860.
The Council met in the Town Hall, pursuant to notice from the Reeve. Council all present.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved, and signed by the Reeve. The Clerk reported that he had no business.

Mr. Coulter moved, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider and report upon whatever may come before it.—Carried.

The Council in Committee, Mr. Coulter in the chair.

The petition of John Patterson and others, presented last meeting of Council, in favor of an indigent old man, was taken up and considered.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of thirteen dollars be allowed, and that Mr. Anderson see the same expended.

John Phillips, of Wolf Grove, made application to be detached from School section No. 5, and to be attached to section No. 9.

The Committee recommend that the clerk be instructed to notify the Trustees of both sections to hold meetings, and report to this Council at its next sitting, in compliance with the 4th clause of the 18th section of the Common School Act.

The Pathmaster of the centre division of the 5th line reported, that the Bridge at the tank was in a dangerous state for travellers.

The committee recommend that Mr. Toshach procure a sufficient quantity of plank to cover the centre of the bridge, and that the Pathmaster cause the same to be drawn and laid.

Your committee had under consideration the account of Mr. Cromwell, of five dollars, for survey of the new road between lots 15 and 16, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and recommend that the same be paid.

The Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Coulter,

That the Report of the Committee as minutes, be adopted.—Carried. Messrs. Houston and Toshach dissenting from that part of the report, as respects the payment of Mr. Cromwell's account for the new survey.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Anderson,

That a commissioner, consisting of the Reeve and Mr. Anderson be, and is hereby appointed, to expend the sum already appropriated for the new road between lots 15 and 16, in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, in erecting a bridge over the creek in the 7th concession, and otherwise improving the road.—Carried. Messrs. Houston and Toshach voting in the negative.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Toshach,

That this Council be a commission of the whole to examine and take the necessary steps for erecting a new bridge at the village of Almonte, known as the 'Bay Bridge'.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Anderson,

That the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized, to take the necessary steps for the establishing of a new road between lots 15 and 16, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th concessions of the Township, and for the sale of the original allowance of road between said lots, to the parties through whose land the road runs.—Carried. Messrs. Houston and Toshach dissenting.

Council adjourned till Friday, Dec. 14th, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for passing the above By-laws.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

HEALTH OF COWS.

Good health in domestic animals is always a matter of primary importance. As ill health in parents transmits a tendency to disease in the offspring, it is important that every kind of animal we desire to continue on our farms should be kept vigorous and healthy.

As domestic animals a rare source of human food, it is a matter of great importance to preserve them in a healthy condition. Disease meat carries its qualities into the stomach of its consumer. It is a serious objection which vegetarians urge against the use of animal food, that the artificial circumstances in which animals live, and bad treatment they receive, renders them unhealthy.

An unhealthy animal can not consume food to as good advantage as a well one, it is again economical to avoid disease.

As comparative misery and discomfort accompany disease, it is humane as well as economical to see to it that the animals under our care enjoy, as far as possible, the greatest amount of comfort.

Each of these circumstances is a sufficient reason for guarding with scrupulous care the health of the animals we feed; but when we derive milk from animals it is doubly important that they are kept from every objectionable taint. A sickly cow not only yields a diminished profit, but she yields sickly milk, and sickly in a higher degree than the healthy.

If a cow eats anything that has a strong or disagreeable odor it appears in her milk. If she eats anything medicinal it comes out of her milk.

If she is feverish her milk shows it. If she has sores about her, pus may be found in her milk.

If she is fed on decayed or diseased food, her milk, since it is derived from her food, will be imperfect. It is as impossible to make good milk from rotten food, as to make a good building from rotten timber.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Quebec, Nov. 12.

The North American arrived here last night. She left Liverpool at noon on the 1st inst.; Londonderry on the 2nd, and passed Father Point at 1.30 a.m. on Sunday.

The Cunard Company announce their re-commencement of their fortnightly Screw Line to New York, on Tuesday, 27th Nov.

The Etna has been sold.

Formidable naval and military preparations are going on. Some writers construe the recent council of war at St. Cloud into a palpable indication of the eventual campaign.

The Emperor on the 31st reviewed 20,000 men near Paris, bivouacking, and all the proceedings of a regular campaign were rehearsed.

The Bourne on the 31st ult. was firm. Rentes advanced one quarter, closing at 69½.

Naples, 27th Oct.

A Sardinian flotilla, cannonaded the royalists near Gaeta. The French Admiral despatched a frigate to stop the firing. Admiral Persano retired and returned to Naples, expressing his regret at the conduct of the French, but said nothing as to Victor Emmanuel's visit to Naples. He denied that Austria intended to send her ultimatum to Turin; on the contrary, he had reiterated her assurances of a purely defensive policy.

Austria put the three following questions to Italy:

Will your Government recognize facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter to be supported by another Great Power what would be their attitude?

In the event of another war and its being transferred to German territory what would Prussia do?

Answers are not given, but Reichberg stated that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives abroad giving the results.

The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

The Berlin National Gazette says not the slightest counter demonstration was made at Warsaw to the French programme.

Marshall O'Donnell, in the Cortez, on the 29th, reiterated that Spain had resolved to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy. He also protests against the doubts expressed of the loyalty of Napoleon towards the Spanish Government.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier has been seized with a sudden and severe illness.

Parliament was prorogued from the 6th November nominally to Jan. 3d.

Five hundred of the Papal brigade passed through France en route for Ireland.

Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, whose opinions were combined, were preparing for battle.

An engagement took place on the 26th of Oct., half-way between Teano and Zessa, between the Piedmontese and the Neapolitans. After a combat of two hours the latter fled, leaving a great many prisoners.

Gen. Lamoriciere had been created a Roman noble, and a medal struck in his honor.

The London Morning Advertiser asserts on authority of an official despatch that Victor Emmanuel was immediately to bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by Garibaldi's troops.

CHINA.—The Northern forts were captured after three hours fighting. Others surrendered. The allies lost four hundred killed and wounded. They occupied Tientsin. An escort of rebels were withdrawn from Shanghai, the amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank was £50,000.

Knowledge is proud that it has learned so much; wisdom is humble that it knows so little.

History is a mighty, thundering declaration of the futility of the sentiment that God is not a God that will let men suffer. The history of the world is all suffering.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, November 14, 1860.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

On the night of Friday last, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald was entertained at a dinner given by a number of his friends in the Kerby House, Brantford. Mr. Macdonald made use of the occasion to make a speech, and attempt some explanation of his conduct in relation to the Kingston and Belleville troubles, and made a miserably lame affair of it. His only method of getting out of the difficulty seems to be, by attaching the blame to the Duke of Newcastle, as the responsible Minister of the Crown in England, apparently forgetting that he is himself in the same position in Canada, being a 'sworn adviser of the Crown,' and that he had as much right to advise the Crown in Canada, as the Duke of Newcastle has in England.

It is a very convenient method of escaping censure, to attach the blame to the Duke of Newcastle, but it will not clear the Canadian Ministry of the responsibility which rests on their shoulders. The Duke has his faults, and who has not? He is an old Puseyite, and we despise Puseyism; but we cannot help but admire his judgment and firmness in the matter of the Kingston difficulty.

When we bear in mind that he recognized the right of the Canadian Government to advise on this matter, by addressing his first letter to the Governor General, who could blame him for the course he pursued, not being advised to the contrary? When he proposed his course to the Canadian Ministry through the Governor General, then was the time for the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and his Protestant colleagues, if he had any such, to object. They did not object! On the contrary, there is every reason to believe they approved of that policy. They dare not go against Cartier and his co-religionists in the government, and that is the simple reason why the Prince and the Duke were not advised to pursue a different policy towards the Orangemen. If the Duke was not open to advice why should he consult the Governor General and his Ministry at all, but the fact that he did so is now established beyond a doubt, and proves conclusively that with all his faults, the Duke of Newcastle

was not the only one to blame for the unfortunate occurrences at Kingston. Having made known his policy to the Canadian Government, and that policy having been approved of either by actual assent or by a silence which gives consent, we say, we admire the firmness of the Duke in carrying out the plans, which then were not only his policy, but also the policy of our own Government.

The miserable attempt of John A. Macdonald, after keeping silence so long, to blame the Duke of Newcastle, now that he has left the country, shows a weakness and pusillanimity unworthy of a Minister of the Crown; and it falls back with redoubled force on his own head and on the devoted heads of his colleagues, when the country cannot but remember that this very question of Orange repression was made the subject of discussion between the Provincial Government and the Prince, even before he landed at Quebec. This fact has been fully established by the letter of the Governor General addressed to Mr. Cameron, and dated the 13th of August, five days before the Prince landed. To say, then, that the Ministry did not know the Prince's views long before he arrived at Kingston harbor, or that they had no power to advise, when they were actually consulted, and their advice asked, is in fact attempting to deceive the public.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The great event of the week just passed is the triumph of the Republican party, in the United States, in the election of Lincoln as the next President of the Union. And now that the election is over, it is hoped that the excitement will die away, and the threats of a secession from the Union be abandoned and forgotten. The result of the election will, undoubtedly, grate hard upon the feelings of Southern politicians who, it must be admitted, played a high game and lost. It is claimed, that Lincoln's return will be a heavy blow to the 'peculiar institution' of slavery. That its extension into territories where it does not now exist will be impossible. That bounds have been placed over which it cannot pass.

It also appears that the South fully understood the force of the defeat they were about to sustain, and tried to influence the election by threats of withdrawal from, and consequently dissolution of the Union.

Their threats, however seem to have been understood—their very violence prevented them from being alarming. After expending so much wrath before the election it is but reasonable to suppose that the effervescing power must have been considerably weakened if not half spent. The vaporing about secession, however still continues, although in some places it shows a tendency to decline, and southern correspondents have already attempted to re-assure the Brokers of Wall Street. Some of them assert that secession is postponed for the present, and is not to take place at all unless Lincoln be guilty of some overt act of injustice, or what the South understands as injustice. But here is a manifest difficulty. The South speaks a language of its own; and its ideas of justice and injustice are so inextricably confused that it is in danger of mistaking the one for the other. Joint resolutions had about a week before been passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, calling a convention for the re-organization of the militia and making preparations for the 'defence' of the State. This was before the elections; so that the symptoms have decidedly improved since. There are still secessionists in South Carolina; and among them are members of the Legislature and other 'prominent citizens.' From Savannah there is a direct account that looks more belligerent. The old Colonial flag had been taken out of its hiding place, the dust of eighty years shaken from it; it was unfurled to the breeze and planted on GREEN'S MONUMENT.

A public meeting, the largest ever known, had declared that the election of LINCOLN ought not to be, and would not be, submitted to; a declaration which strikes at the root of constitutional and democratic government. The Legislature was asked to organize and arm the forces of the State, or rather the opinion of a public meeting that it ought to do so was expressed. 'North Carolina,' they are told by telegraph, 'is ready to secede.' The Governor and Council were deliberating on the crisis; and the Legislature was expected to be called immediately.

It has always been the boast of the Americans that they could submit to the constitutional decision of the majority, and that, however great the contention might be previous to the election, the result should be universally accepted when it was over. However, a few more days will decide the matter and show whether or not the beaten party can accept its defeat as a constitutional necessity and a patriotic duty, and whether the politicians of the South have moderation and wisdom equal to the emergency.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of three lengthy communications, purporting to treat on the 'Buckeye' and other reaping and mowing machines. We should be most happy to afford free space in our columns for any discussion of interest to our readers, generally; and if our correspondents will divert their communications of personalities, and confine themselves, exclusively, to the merits or demerits of the respective machines, we shall most cheerfully give them an insertion in the Herald, free of charge. But we do not think that any useful end would be gained by keeping up a dispute which has already degenerated into angry discussion and recrimination.

Mr. Jeffrey has been returned for Newcastle Division, by a majority of Eighty-five, over Mr. John Shuter Smith.

PROTESTANT MEETING IN KINGSTON.

At a general meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Kingston, on Thursday 27th ult., the following resolution was passed:—

'That the course pursued by his Excellency the Governor General and his Ministry since the landing of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been such as to render them unworthy of the respect and support of the Protestants of this Province.'

Correspondents will greatly oblige us by handing in their favors as early as possible, so that we may have ample time to have them prepared for the press. On Monday and Tuesday our hands are full of other matters—preparing editorial, late news, &c., &c., so that communications coming in on those days, sometimes find our space occupied, and have to lie over for a week. At the same time items of important news will be received up to the time of going to press.

Subscribers desirous of changing their addresses will much oblige by letting us know the name of the post office at which they have been receiving the paper. Without this information, we cannot change the address, without being liable to make mistakes, as there are frequently on our books, several different persons of the same name.

The Carleton Place Fair, held here on Tuesday week, was a great day. There were several buyers from a distance, and an immense number of cattle on the ground. We have been told about three hundred head of cattle were sold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANSTON, Nov. 12, 1860.

MR. EDITOR.—A high interest and importance is attached in a recent number of the Toronto Standard, 'Impressions of Ottawa,' and which is sent to me for full length in the Herald, has induced me once more to call public attention, and especially the attention of capitalists and manufacturers, to the great inducements and facilities held out by Anston for manufacturing business.

It is to me, and I believe to all other persons acquainted with this locality, a source of great surprise, that persons of such valuable and convenient mill sites and extensive water power, together with excellent position with regard to transit, both by rail and by water, and advantages so little appreciated by the class most interested, should be so completely overlooked.

Every word in the Globe's article with reference to the manufacturing facilities of Ottawa, apply with almost equal force to Anston, with the additional advantage on our side of cheaper mill sites, and I should suppose cheaper labor.

In speaking of the 'New Edinburgh Cloth Factory,' the Globe says, 'Far from complaining of the dullness of trade, they, the proprietors, have too much to do, in fact, they would perhaps like a little competition.' Anston is open for those who like to enter it. The raw material for cloth can be purchased far cheaper than in the United States, and as much of the finished article as can be manufactured can be sold. And, now, sir, I believe this statement to be correct, every word; and if that Ottawa is also a source of great interest, the distance between the two places is not so great as to make a business of this nature that would be highly profitable in the one, unprofitable in the other. In the contrary, I believe that on the opening of Anston to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, the advantage would be on our side.

I have been very much interested in the difficulties 'arising with regard to the purchase of the mill sites or water privilege; that they are freely in the market, and will be disposed of by persons possessing the requisite means and capabilities for carrying on extensive business.

I write from perfectly disinterested motives, and with the sole object of calling attention to the opportunities, which I am convinced are unappreciated, because unknown, for developing the mighty resources of the Ottawa Valley.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

MR. WOODS, of the Times, in his letter of the 23rd Sept., makes the following announcement:—

'Where the lumberers fell timber in the Upper Ottawa, they scatter handfuls of Indian Corn among the ragged stumps, and in a few six weeks' time a harvest for a few in number, though enough in quantity to keep an English Parish.'

Who cramed Mr. Woods? There is a serious responsibility somewhere. Indian Corn at the end of six weeks among the ragged stumps, green though it might be, could not equal in greenness the Cockney scribe. He has no taste for fact—fiction is his weakness.—Union.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The propeller Chicago, which arrived from Buffalo this morning, exploded her boiler at her dock, at 10 o'clock this forenoon while getting up steam, for the purpose of hoisting out freight. Several persons killed and a number injured.

The killed are Mary Ann Golden, Patrick Donohoe, Jas. Hobbie, all of Chicago; Benjamin Wilson, first engineer; and Forty-two, second engineer, and four names unknown. The injured are, the Clerk slightly, N. Ludington, and Michael Cusick, of Chicago; Peter Barnot, of Erie; John Hayden of Rochester; Julian Hatch and David Dunn of Chicago, and the mate all badly. The boat is a complete wreck. She is owned by W. O'Brien, of Buffalo—valued at \$15,000, and insured for \$10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

Peter's Detector cautions the public to refuse to sign on the Western Bank of Philadelphia. Over \$5,000 in spurious bills have been recovered. The notes are well engraved, and good imitations of the genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

WE are happy to understand that it is the intention of the Government to appoint a day of National Thanksgiving for the abundant harvest, and the returning prosperity of the country. We feel assured that all classes will receive this announcement with satisfaction. A proclamation will appear shortly fixing the day which will be at an early date.—Leader.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR HENRY SMITH.

The Asia brings intelligence of the death of General Sir Henry G. Wakely Smith, bart, at Devonport England. The gallant warrior was born in 1788, at Whitless, Cambridgeshire. He entered the army in 1805 as second Lieut. of the Rifle Brigade and served with great distinction in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, after that memorable victory, he was made a C.B. He commanded the first division of infantry in the army of the Sutlej, India. In January 1836, he commanded at the battle of Sabroon. In 1847 he became Colonel of the 47th Regiment. In the same year he was appointed Cape of Good Hope. He was unhappily dealt with by the British Government, and after serving four years was superseded, and compelled to return home. The conduct of the Government in this matter was severely censured at the time. Returning to England he was made General of the Western Division.

DEATH OF EX-SHERIFF MERRICK.

The Quebec Chronicle announces the death of Lawrence W. Merrick, Esq., which took place in that city on Sunday last. The disease of which he died was small pox—one of the most violent cases known to the medical gentlemen who attended him. He was born on the 22nd January 1822, and would, consequently, be 39 years of age in January next. He had been married, and was 26 years in Canada, during which time he made a large number of friends, and where ever he was known he was generally respected.

DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.

A dwarf got drunk in a saloon at Columbus, O., and was compelled to return home. The poor fellow's head being heavier than his body, he tumbled off, fractured his skull and died in a few hours.

The rumor is again revived that Sir Edmund Head will not return to these Provinces. It is understood that his return was insisted upon by the Colonial Department, but Sir Edmund absolutely declined a longer term of office. The Marquis of Chandos is named as the new Governor General.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

London, Oct. 27.

FRANCE.

The Herald says that a kind of revolutionary leave held by Prince Napoleon on Thursday, and which was announced at the time by the press, and which, it is said, the Imperial Highness is reported to have said, that he was empowered to affirm that if Austria should attack Italy, France would immediately declare war against her.

ITALY.

Turin, Oct. 26.

The following is the result of the voting upon the question of annexation at Palermo: Total number of votes registered, 36,267. Ayes, 36,232; noes, 20. Annulled, fifteen.

The correspondent of the Daily News attached to Garibaldi's headquarters, says, the British Legion was attacked by a Neapolitan brigade on the 19th inst, the fire lasted five hours, with an interruption of two. The first and third company charged the Neapolitans more than once, and beat them. Col Peard lost six men, and had about 20 wounded. Capt Tucker, an artist in Naples was killed.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazette states that the Austrian army in Italy can easily be increased to 230,000 men, and that the new General-in-Chief and the generals under his orders are to take possession of their commands without delay. At Trieste, according to a despatch in the Ost Deutsche Post, the Italian party consider the grant of a new constitution as a symptom of war.

The warlike preparations of Austria on the line of the Po, says La Presse, are becoming more and more menacing. The most recent intelligence announces that a corps of 40,000 and 50,000 is concentrated between Ostiglia and Rovero.

PAPAL STATES.

The Perugia Gazette states that emigration from Viterbo continues on so large a scale that even the clergy are being frightened at the magnitude of the demonstration. The emigrants have signed an address to the Emperor of the French, in which they state they have left their native town in order not to have the grief of witnessing the restoration of priestly misgovernment by the flag of Solferino.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 26.

In yesterday's sitting of the Cortes the Opposition announced their intention of making interpellations on the subject of the foreign relations of Spain. The Government having declared itself ready to reply to any question, the interpellations were adjourned. Spain having protested against the entry of Sardinians into Roman territory, the Sardinian Minister has received orders to quit Turin. A Charge d'Affaires remains to conduct the business of the legation.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour.—Difficult sale; we hear of large quantities of No. 1 Superfine offering at \$5.35 and for buyers.

Wheat lower; U.C. Spring \$1.22 afloat. An offer of \$1.20 for a parcel ex cars, deliverable alongside, was subsequently withdrawn.

Ashes—Dull.

Peas—Pots, \$5.50; Peas, \$5.65.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per G. T. Railway, Nov. 6.—Ashes, 42 bbls.; Flour, 2,388 bbls.; Wheat, 2,052 bush; Pork, 2 bbls.; Peas, 394 bush; Butter, 16 kegs; Oats, 134 bush; Rye, 170 bush; Nov. 7.—Ashes, 18 bbls.; Flour, 2,445 bbls.; Wheat, 3,348 bush; Butter, 80 kegs; Cheese 10 bbls.

Per steamer Bowmanville.—Flour, 3,021 bbls.; Apples, 157 bbls.

Per steamer St. Helen.—Flour, 506 bbls. and 321 sacks; Ashes, 8 barrels; Peas, 75 sacks; Wheat, 45 sacks; Butter, 11 kegs.

Per steamer Colborne.—Flour, 1,409 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bush; Ashes, 71 bbls.; Butter, 34 kegs; Apples, 129 bbls.; Pork 30 bbls.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

Ottawa Market Prices.

Nov. 10, 1860.

Wheat—Fall, white, \$1.05 @ 1.10
" red " 1.00 @ 1.05
Spring, No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.05
Spring, No. 2, 0.85 @ 0.95
Flour—Fall Wheat X, 3.75 @ 6.00