

shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, and, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and, from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 55th Article of War.

"By order,"

"L. THOMAS,"

"Adjutant-General."

Gen. McClellan is rapidly becoming master of the situation. In Washington the silence in the streets at night is profound. The soldiers are kept in camp and have plenty of work to do.

One hears very little of the President, but in reality he is very active, and naturally takes a deep interest in the work of all the departments. He moves about dressed in a plain gray shooting jacket and suit, without any attendant, from one Minister to another, now visiting Capt. Dahlgren at the Navy yard, then dropping in on Gen. Scott, or Gen. Meade, or the President, taking a constant but not obtrusive share in all the various business on hand from day to day. Mr. Seward is away for the time, and his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, is acting in his place.

The new passport issued to enable British subjects to travel in or leave the United States have the following memorandum written by Mr. Seward across the back: "It is expected that the bearer will not enter any of the insurrectionary States." It would be as well, indeed, just now for British subjects to abstain from travelling between the North and the South, for they are the objects of suspicion and liable to annoyance, and if, as is likely, they carry letters given them, it may be, by friends or acquaintances, they may be unwittingly violating the law by conveying information to either enemy. There are literally thousands of British subjects seeking assistance in the United States, and the inhabitants of St. Louis in any way connected with the old country, seem animated by an intense longing to re-emigrate. Many cases of hardship and great distress occur there to show the severe pressure of the times upon the people. There are some statements calculated to mislead in respect to Lord Lyons' interference in procuring the discharge of British subjects from the United States army. His lordship has only applied for and procured discharges in the case of a few young men under age, whose parents or guardians desired their release from military service. The numerous demands made by British subjects in England to be freed from obligations they had contracted of their own free will, have not been attended to when they were men of mature age—nor, indeed, could they well be successful.

There will be very rigid discipline enforced among the men of the new army, and, indeed, it is required. The strange affair in the Kanawha valley, at Summersville. A whole regiment failed to cook breakfast in what may be called an enemy's country. No pickets are thrown out, no sentinels posted, not the slightest precaution taken to prevent what happened, and what was likely, or at least possible, to happen by the enemy, in which the regiment suffered most severely at the hands of a superior force. If proper dispositions had been made such an operation could not have been effected, and it appears that the road to Gauley bridge must have been open, so that a judicious retreat could have saved the regiment. Just as its baggage was rescued. The Kanawha valley is the source of much fighting and marching; it is, in fact, the heart of Western Virginia, and its importance is so great that the Union men, as you are aware, proposed to call the State they were going to carve out between the Ohio and the Blue Ridge by the name of the river Kanawha, just the opinion of Mr. Bates, the Attorney General, induced them to forego the project. The discipline which will be enforced must prove distasteful to many of the volunteers, but in the end they will experience the advantage of it. Although the regiments are generally composed of the best men that any army in the world can show, there are scattered through the ranks a proportion of men who are unfit for military service, who were enlisted and passed muster in the early stages of organizing the army. These men will all be dismissed, and medical examination has been directed to take place of all soldiers in the service.

One of the most unfortunate symptoms for the United States Government, in its endeavors to augment the regular army, is the extreme unwillingness of the population to enlist. There is no lack of volunteers, but the nucleus of the military organization does not increase in proportion. It is natural enough that when the fighting population are eagerly canvassed by the recruiters for the volunteer regiments they should not be willing to enter into the regular army, where the discipline is supposed to be strict, and the duties more arduous. Recruiting in New York produced only eighteen men last week; the 12th regiment has not succeeded in obtaining more than a proportion of two good companies; the 14th regiment, also new, was more successful; and the new cavalry regiment mustered about 400 men, 200 short of its full complement. In the navy there is much greater ease in obtaining the services of a good description of seamen than there is in the army of procuring the proper material for soldiers. The instance of this rapidly with which the United States can obtain a navy is furnished by the *Tuscarora*, which was launched in five weeks from the day her keel was laid down in Philadelphia. She is a steam gunboat 210 feet long, 900 tons burthen, carrying four 32 pounders and two 11-inch guns.

The officers of the regular army do not depend as much as they might on the volunteers; they remember Mexico, where they would go away before the war was concluded at critical periods, causing by their departure debility in the operations and an increase of expenditure and loss of life to the country.

It will be some time before the discontented spirits are rooted out; but they are already beginning to feel Gen. McClellan's hand, as an untrained horse recognizes the force of his rider. The dissatisfaction connected with the payment of the men in some regiments was caused by the officers, who did not furnish the paymasters with the proper lists; and if delay was occasioned by want of money in some instances, the patriotic feeling of the men should have induced them to have borne the privation with a little more patience.

In the quality of their clothing, however, there has been just ground of discontent; the contractors have been at their usual work. Gen. Butler pointed out to me a Porters Monroe soldier who was clad in a pair of gray stuff which looked like the worn-out linings of infantry tunics—affix yet threadbare, hard yet ragged, looking as if wool had been glued on to rotten calico; it seems probable that contractors henceforth will be compelled to make less money and better clothes. In some cases regiments are prevented leaving for the front by the cause the inhabitants of their districts will not pledge themselves to keep the families of the volunteers from want when they are away. Every man, too, wants to have the best description of rifle musket—an obvious impossibility at present. Although the wedding of officers has been carried on to a considerable extent, there are still many whom it is desirable to get rid of. The colonel of a regiment aspiring to be the President's life guards has been charged by his own officers with obtaining money under false pretences; the sale of appointments,

above all, with having been a convict in a penitentiary; and with matters of less consequence in a moral point of view.

Mr. Sickles, concerning whose grade and position there has been a great deal of trouble, is now removed above all controversy by the assumption of the President to the rank of brigadier. The regiment he has raised will not be called after his name, but will be named the "Excelsior Brigade," and will probably present an effective force of 4,000 men. Brigadier Sickles worked hard for his rank, but it is reported that he has made out a heavy bill against the Government for the reimbursement of his expenses.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISASTER.

From the Liverpool Post, Sept. 19.

We have been favored by a passenger who returned to Liverpool yesterday morning from Cork, with particulars which enable us, to some extent, to describe the incidents of the disaster which befell the *Great Eastern* in her attempted voyage from Liverpool to America. She left her moorings in the Mersey 25 minutes past one on Tuesday, and parted finally with the pilot at 4 o'clock on that day, immediately setting on full steam. All went well till Thursday at 4 o'clock, when a strong breeze prevailed, and when the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship whilst the boats were being hoisted, but found to his surprise that she would not answer the helm; the fact was (although it was not then known) the rudder pin was broken, and the wheel had no command over the rudder. The fore staysail was run up, but the wind immediately split it to ribbons; the fore staysail was also run up, and that was blown away. The passengers were then ordered to the boats, and the boat ordered to be cut away. The *Great Eastern* once more started on her course, the passengers went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission three days. Everything breakable was broken—furniture, fittings, services, glasses, piano, were all involved in one common wreck. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About 6 o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some 7 cwt each, which were in the engine-room rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. The lead had been secured, another start was made, when tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes. Paddles had become twisted and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship; paddles were stopped, and thenceforward a scene is described as awful that is scarcely to be believed. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides dangers arising from collision and crashes constantly going on, had shipped probably through port holes a great deal of water, and stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the charterers' cargo was lost, and a large number were smashed into a thousand fragments—rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken; and some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on the sides of the ship, and a grave of the cable dock and knocked a hole through the ship's side. 2 o'clock tanks, also on the cable dock, were so much damaged by another concussion that the 200 gallons fish oil they contained ran into the hold and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odour. Passengers' luggage in the lower cargo space was lying two feet in the water, and before the ship's deliverance was effected, was literally reduced to rags. 25 fractures occurred from concussion caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. A cook was cast violently by one of these lurches against the paddle-box, sustaining fatal injuries. Another lurch drove him against one of the stanchions, breaking one of his legs in 3 places. A baker received injuries of a very terrible character in a vital part, and one of the most striking incidents of the affair was this poor man's crawling in his agony to extinguish some portion of the baking gear which had caught fire. Thursday night, gale was from southwest, but Friday morning it had veered to northwest, and the ship was drifting as unmanageable as a log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder, the pin upon which it turned had broken, and the rudder was the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron 10 inches diameter; the iron appeared thoroughly good. It was now found necessary to rig up some description of steering gear:—first a spar was thrown over with the anchor fluke attached which, dragging in the water behind the ship, might bring her head to the wind; but the swinging of the rudder made it useless. A plan was then suggested to the captain by a passenger, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was to pass two or three turns of chain cable round the rudder pin immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and to secure it with wedges and small chains. By pulling either end of this chain cable a circular motion of the pin was produced and connection being effected with the usual chains attached to the rudder and a temporary wheel rigged up below deck a shift was made once more to proceed, but screw of vessel upon which locomotion now depended, hardly a vestige of paddle remained, soon stopped being fouled by rudder. Another plan was adopted by captain by which rudder prevented from veering more than necessary to steer ship. All Friday occupied these arrangements ship had drifted up west coast Ireland out of ordinary track. Saturday night Brig Major of Halifax bore insight, came alongside and lay to for purpose of rendering assistance. On Sunday at 2 o'clock got under way, rudder found to act. The vessel proceeded 9 knots an hour with screw alone. The mot "Persia" next morning—signalled her to come under lee which she did, but proving the "Great Eastern" did not slacken speed it is supposed she concluded her intentions unfair and put on full speed and was soon beyond recall. Attempt made at explanation but "Persia" too far off. The "Great Eastern" continued her course. Tuesday morning reached the head of Kin-sal stopped 5 hours to arrange tackle, signalled about noon to be taken; at 4 o'clock arrived off Cork, a small steamer came off to assist her. Harbor soon reached. Informant states it is almost impossible to exaggerate anxious state, which prevailed while fate of ship doubtful. Several clergymen on board. Religious services frequently held. The demeanor of passengers sufficient apart from signs of disaster around them to signify distress and nature of crisis. Meeting held in saloon on Tuesday resolutions of a pious and congratulatory character passed. Passengers expressed gratitude to commander of "Brig Major," and complimented Captain Walker, officers and crew for indefatigable exertions.

Some of proceedings, however, of less pleasing character. Severe comments made on condition of ship, strength of paddles, and was belittled.

The St. Catharines Journal states that the Hon. W. E. Merritt had a slight attack of paralysis on Monday evening, but it is generally supposed that no fatal consequences will ensue.

AN OUTRAGE ON CANADA.—The peaceful farmers on the neighborhood of Gosfield were disturbed on Sunday last by the arrival of several soldiers in the United States service, armed with bows knives, daggers and revolvers, searching for deserters. We understand that four were taken, and such being contrary to law the people turned out on mass, and a rescue was effected the Yankees exhibiting their weapons but without intimidation. We would advise people throughout the country generally, of the fact, that persons by law are not allowed to carry such weapons, as above mentioned, and we regret that the offenders in this case were not immediately arrested and lodged in our county goal. There is likely to be more trouble of this kind, and justness of the peace should be on their guard prepared for such emergencies. A few of these gentry were arrested, and made to suffer the penalties of the law, we think it would teach our neighbors a wholesome lesson, and possibly prevent a repetition of such disturbances as we have recorded.—*Exeter Journal.*

The New Brunswick Reporter of the 20th inst. states that it is reported that a delegation from the Eastern Provinces is immediately to be held in, and in connection with Canada on the subject on an Inter-colonial Railroad; not only with the view of submitting the plan which may be adopted to the respective Colonial Legislatures, but with the further one of negotiating the matter with the Imperial Government. These projected deliberations will involve, in the first place, the amount of local encouragement to be guaranteed by the Provinces; and in the next the amount of subsidy to be granted by the Home Government in return for the service of conveyance. Her Majesty's Government, through the British Treasury, has not yet decided upon the project. The Reporter does not doubt that a far more extensive view than that of mail conveyance will be entertained on this subject in Great Britain; that the project—not less useful than magnificent—of connecting by railroad the whole continent of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has often engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers; and it is certain that the present position of affairs in India, in Europe and in America, must necessarily urge this consideration with more weight than ever.

The last advices from Europe confirm the reported deficiency of the French harvest; it is even asserted that the French will require an importation of from eight to ten millions of quarters of wheat to supply the wants of her population. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is certainly a large quantity, and the capabilities of the country will be tried to the utmost to make it good for abroad. Besides the large purchase made in the United States, sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain; and all the markets of the world have been effected by the sudden demand.

One evening last week a young man living near Orillia taking his gun with him went out to watch for a bear that he believed had been visiting his wheat field. Noticing something moving among the wheat near the fence, he fired five times, when not liking to venture too close to the animal alone, he returned to the house. Next morning, in company with other young men he started for the supposed dead bear. On reaching the place, however, instead of a bear they found a fine steer lying dead, valued at \$30, which amount the young man had to make up to the owner.

Private letters from New York declare the feeling in commercial circles to be very gloomy. It is believed that politicians and contractors are hurrying the country to ruin, and that a decisive defeat of Federal arms would be a blessing to the country, by inducing some compromise which, if it did not restore the Union at once, would at least put a stop to the anarchy and tyranny which now reign supreme, and stop a war which is not only ruining and demoralizing the country, but which, the longer it endures, renders peace between the belligerents less possible.

A fatal error was made in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday week. Mr. Allen gathered what he thought to be mushrooms, and with his family, ate them for breakfast. They ate too much, and before night two of his children were dead. On Wednesday morning the third died. Mr. Allen recovered. This is believed to be one of the many terrible results of carelessness or ignorance in selecting this vegetable.

ARREST OF COL. RANKIN, M. P. P. A good deal of excitement was created in town yesterday (Sunday), by the arrest of Arthur Rankin, Esq., M. P. P., at the Ross House, on a warrant issued against him based upon the following information:—

"The information and complaint of John Wilson, of said City, gentleman, taken on oath before me, George Burnett, Esq., Police Magistrate of said city, this 6th Oct. 1861. 'Complaint upon his oath aforesaid, that he has been informed and verily believes that one Arthur Rankin, lately residing in the county of Essex, in the Province of Ontario, and being at present in the said city of Toronto, Esq., said Arthur Rankin, being a natural born subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has taken or accepted, or agreed to take or accept, a military commission and to enter into the service of a foreign state, to wit, the United States of America, without the leave or license of Her Majesty for that purpose had and obtained.'"

"And further that said Arthur Rankin, within the Province of Canada aforesaid, has within the period of three months last past hired, retained, engaged, procured, or attempted or endeavored to hire, retain, engage or procure several persons, being natural born subjects of Her Majesty, to enlist, or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed, as officers or soldiers in the service of the foreign state aforesaid."

"The acts of the said Arthur Rankin, being in violation of the laws of the Province, especially of the provisions of the Imperial statute passed in the 50th year of His Majesty King George the Third, chap. 59, known as 'The Foreign Enlistment Act.'"

"Wherefore complainant prays that a warrant may issue against said Arthur Rankin, in order to wit, he may be called on to answer the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law."

(Signed), GEO. BURNETT, P.M.

"Sworn before me, Jno. Gurnett, P.M." The arrest was made by Sergeant-major McDowell, of the Toronto police force, who accompanied the prisoner to procure bail, which was finally obtained and secured by the Police Magistrate. The case will come up for examination at the Police Court tomorrow (Tuesday). It will doubtless create a wide-spread interest, indications of which presented themselves yesterday in the crowds who collected at the Ross House. The opinion was almost unanimous that a right step had been taken.

The Evening Post says that During the month of September, over 350 squads and regiments were transported by rail to the seat of war.

A Quebec newspaper states that the reason assigned for the suspension of operations on the Parliament buildings at Ottawa is that the \$900,000 appropriated for the work was expended, and that an additional sum of \$400,000 will be required to complete the edifice, an outlay which cannot of course be attempted without the sanction of Parliament. The Quebecers flatter themselves that owing to this delay they will be sure to enjoy two more seasons of the presence of the Legislature, whereas previously they could not count with certainty upon more than one.

We again find it necessary to caution our readers against paying their subscriptions to any one pretending to be our Agent. We have no Agents for the Herald, and the only safe way of paying for the paper is to send the money by Mail, in a Registered letter, post paid.

The Herald.

CARLTON PLACE,
Wednesday, October 9, 1861.

EMANCIPATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Federal newspapers of the Northern States, and some of the Canadian organs, in discussing the present aspect of the struggle in the United States, are advocating and urging on the attention of the Federal Government the terrible alternative of holding out the boon of freedom to the slaves of the South in order to get them to raise their hands against the white population, and thus through the horrible ordeal of domestic incendiarianism, and rapine, unchecked and reckless with brutal lust, put an end to the so-called rebellion of the South—a term which has not yet been recognized by Europe.—The humanity and wisdom of this argument is so striking and conclusive, that we dare say the majority of our readers will hold their breath for a while, at the atrocity of the suggestion. Among us, in the extreme settled northern portion of the continent, where the severity of the climate is the insurmountable barrier which deters the black population from seeking a home here, and mingling with us in our every-day domestic life, enthusiastic bathos and sentiment on the popular theme of emancipation, without checks, in the style of Mrs. Stowe, is very apt to take the place of reason, and the further we are removed from contact with the African race, the more boisterous many Canadians are in their denunciations of the South, and admiration for abolition, immediate and unrestricted. Undeterred by the fear of having a liberated slave population to provide for, or exterminate, those enthusiastic and unreasoning abolitionists would, at the present period of deadly peril to the very existence of the cotton-growing States, "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war;" they would, at one fell swoop, precipitate a war of extermination between the white and black races of the South, which eventually would culminate in the whites of the North being forced to place, with a tenfold harshness, the iron heel of the despot upon the neck of the African for self-preservation.

The Toronto Globe, for some weeks past, has been launching its thunders against the South, and assuming in its columns as rabid a partisanship in the conflict which is raging in the neighboring republic, as could possibly be exhibited in any recognized organ of the Federal government. It says that—unless four millions of slaves are prompted to take part against their masters, the rebellion never will be suppressed. This is the old system of curing one disease by inducing another into the system. This suggestion, although advocated with ability by the *New York Tribune*, has in it, when looked at calmly, and after due consideration, more calculated atrocity, than even the hiring of the Indian tribes against our countrymen in the war of Independence, against which the eloquence of a dying Chatham was raised in language never to be forgotten. To inaugurate emancipation at the present time, is the worst possible way to end the Southern disorders. If our northern politicians and human regenerators, are so enthusiastic in their frantic suggestions and advocacy for the freedom of the slave population, have they not the example of England before them to copy. The first spark of insurrection among the black population in the West Indies, was crushed in the most decisive manner, and their emancipation was a long period of probationary servitude and gradual loosening of the bonds, to enable them to comprehend that they were entering an era in life in which they would have to contend for a living in competition with each other.—Throwing the incendiary brand of emancipation among four millions of uncultivated humanity, at the present time, would be adding a terrible element of destruction to life, and property to Heate's cauldron which is already boiling over among our neighbors. Suppose for an instant that the emancipation policy would be adopted by the Federal government, and that through the wholesale destruction of life and property by the embittered, unreasoning, undisciplined negro population, the revolted Southern States of the Republic would be crushed, what system could be adopted to govern four millions of blacks flushed with triumph against those whom they were led to believe were their oppressors: naturally the negro views the white man as his enemy, and his jealousy and hatred would be directed against the northern conquerors, and their extermination from the soil would be a necessity in order to rule the South as an integral portion of the republic. A northern physician prescribing physic for Southern diseases is not to be depended on for effecting a cure. In the meantime the Lincoln policy is opposed to interfering with slavery, but there is no foretelling what the pressure from without may do, or how the next battle may change that policy.

That subject—the Georgian Bay Canal, the prosecution of which will be so destructive to Ottawa interests, has been agitated before a special meeting of the Board of Trade in the City of Toronto. The President, Mr. Howland, M. P. P., after introducing the subject, stated that in the event of the Georgian Bay Canal scheme arriving at fruition, the leased distance that vessels would have to travel between Chicago and Oswego would be 340 miles, at a less cost than between Chicago and Buffalo, by which a profit of 5½ cents per bushel on every bushel of grain that would pass over the route. Mr. Kivas Tully, engineer, stated that the scheme was practicable and would prove remunerative, and said that he would risk his reputation as an engineer on the practicability of the work; he estimated the cost at \$20,000,000.

In the course of the discussion on the subject, a Mr. Rossin said that if the Government of Canada appropriated a quantity of the wild lands at their disposal, the capitalists of England would come forward and subscribe, taking as security this land, which would be benefited by the canal. Mr. Capreol said that if the land were procured there would be little difficulty in obtaining contractors willing to proceed with the work. He thought that no time was to be lost in bringing this matter forward, for if delayed Ottawa and other rivals of Toronto would carry off the prize.

In order to counteract this movement of the Western Canadians, those members of the Legislature whose interests are centered in central Canada, should watch the movements of the Toronto Board of Trade and the Government in this matter, otherwise the cherished Ottawa scheme as a great inland route between the ocean and the great West will be utterly lost, the opening up of the Ottawa country retarded, and the gold-mines held out to the people by the Vankoughnets, Powells, &c., turn out to be a delusion and a snare. It is of vital importance to those whose interests are in the valley of the Ottawa to keep the Georgian Bay Canal from being initiated, for if once commenced, we may bid farewell to any prospect of making the Ottawa the highway of commerce from the western states to Europe.

SHITHS FALLS FAIR.

This Fair took place on Friday last, and a considerable improvement was exhibited in the Stock brought for sale. Beef cattle appeared to be the principal thing sought for by buyers, a quantity of which changed hands during the day, however the demand was not very brisk. Working Cattle were scarce, and the display of horses was comparatively meagre.

In the new Town Hall, which is a very handsome building and an ornament to the village—a Ladies Fancy Bazaar was held, in aid of the funds of the Episcopal Church, where on tables ranged the whole length and breadth of the building, were exhibited the artistic work of the presiding Hebes and Junos whose tact as vendors, no doubt, found a ready sale for their handiwork.

We understand that the amounts drawn by the Ladies of the Bazaar, on the different days were as follows: It opened on Thursday and cash was drawn to the amount of \$200; on Friday, \$200; and on Saturday \$35; when it closed at 9 o'clock in the evening, with everything disposed of.

The Bazaar was liberally patronized by ladies and gentlemen from Perth and the surrounding country, and differences of creed appeared to make no distinction among the visitors in purchasing. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Principal of the Grammar School in Smiths Falls, was called on by Dr. Burritt to introduce the assembly, when he returned thanks on behalf of the ladies, to the strangers and others for the patronage which they had so kindly and liberally bestowed. He also wished to state, what he supposed was already known to most present, that the funds raised was for the completion of the St. John's Church, in the village.—The Merrickville Brass Band was present, and enlivened the evening with music, without charge.

In connection with this subject, may be mentioned the progress which Smith's Falls is making; it is evidently keeping pace with the times, as various improvements are apparent, among which there is a Roman Catholic church nearly erected, and the bustle of the place generally, denotes that some enterprising business men have made their head quarters.

County of Renfrew Agricultural Society Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the County of Renfrew Agricultural Society was held at the Village of Renfrew, on the 2nd inst.—The day turned out fine, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather for some days previous, and the number of spectators were, as usual, large and respectable. The number of entries for this Exhibition was about 450, of which Horses, Cattle and Grain formed a prominent part, in which classes it excelled over that of former years. There was no Dinner held this year, in consequence of the funeral that day of the daughter of the Ex-President, Jno. McNab, Esq. Previous to reading the Prizes, Alex. Stewart, Esq., President, and George Ross, Esq., Secy., addressed the people, from whose remarks we learn that the society continues to flourish. The Town Hall was beautifully decorated with a large number of flags, and the day past off very harmoniously.

The following paragraph is from the London Times of the 13th ult.:—The first transport *Conway*, yesterday went alongside Woolwich pier in preparation to ship guns and Tower stores, and will receive 700 tons of gunpowder for Quebec. She is expected to sail from Woolwich on Wednesday next. The *Arctica* has also arrived at Woolwich pier to ship war stores for Halifax.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION. From appearances, Canada will not be represented at the approaching Exhibition in England—or if represented, it will be in a manner not commensurate with the present importance of the Province. From an economical point of view, in the present financial tightness, the Canadian Legislature, during last Session, refused to vote any money for the purpose of promoting Canadian interests at the World's Exhibition, although the importance of the subject was brought before them by various influential bodies throughout the Province. However, the Governor has appointed Commissioners through whom Canadians can procure exhibition of such articles as they may desire to transmit to Britain for the Exhibition. With no funds at the disposal of the Commissioners to further the object in view, there is little hope that Canada will be properly represented.

RECRUITING IN THE U. S.—Raising an army in the Northern states, appears to be tough work; the western papers are cutting away at the New Yorkers and down Eaters for their loud talking, and boasting, and fighting propensities, and insist that drafting for troops be immediately commenced. It appears that the north and north-west have been the most prolific in furnishing troops, and those have been principally Germans and Irish; he real native's enthusiasm culminating in stump oratory, and a profuse display of the "star spangled banner." Different modes of raising troops are adopted by our republican cousins, one of which is the system of extensively circulating posting bills throughout Western Canada, of which the following is a copy:

500 MEN WANTED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN. Steady employment will be given to active young men of good habits and character, accustomed to farm labor and the care of horses. I will pay good wages, thirteen dollars a month and upwards, with good board and clothing, and will allow to all employed travelling expenses to this place, upon the certificate the Railroad Ticket Agent at the Station at which Fares are paid will give, which all will be sure to get. Apply at my store, No. 144 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

J. W. TILMAN. It is not only in the West this system is pursued, as there is a handbill laying before us, Wanting 79 men for a Cavalry company at Ogdenburgh, with a request to hang the bill up in our office.

PAKENHAM SHOW FAIR.

The Annual Exhibition of the Pakenham Branch Agricultural Society was held as usual on the first Wednesday of October. The day being fine, the attendance of Exhibitors and Visitors was more numerous than on any former occasion, and the character of the Exhibition as compared with former years showed a very marked improvement. The Stock entered for competition, generally speaking, exemplified what a little care and judgment in breeding will accomplish. Farming implements and articles of local manufacture were few in number; this is to be regretted, as few places in Canada, possessing the same advantages, has more skillful mechanics than Pakenham. The Produce of the Garden, the Farm, and the Loom, were well represented, and highly commendable, and the display of fancy and useful articles—the handiwork of the Ladies—were much admired. The Town Hall, where the indoor Exhibition was held, was however, over-crowded, and the accommodation quite insufficient; a more suitable place ought to be provided, as many articles were either crowded out of sight or did not appear to advantage.

After the Premiums were awarded, the Judges sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Mayne, Baker. The whole proceedings gave entire satisfaction, reflecting credit to the Judges and Office-bearers of the Society, from which the Upper Pakenham correspondent of the *Almonte Express*, with all his arrogance and truthless insinuations, cannot detract.—Com. Pakenham, 5th Oct. 1861.

The storm of wind and rain, which was felt so severely here on the 27th and 28th ult., has done considerable damage on Lake Ontario, the mail steamer *Banshee* being disabled for the remainder of the season, and the steamer *Oshawa* having been driven ashore with a load of flour, and rendered perfectly useless. There are several other vessels wrecked.

It is stated that the Mexican Government have given liberty to the Federal government to march troops through their territory in order to attack the Texan Secessionists on their southern frontier.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

South Elmsley, Sept. 26 1861. DEAR SIR.—Yesterday was the scene of great pleasure and amusement in this neighborhood, in consequence of a Soiree given by the Good Templars of No. 395. The evening being calm and bearing the appearance of a pleasant day, the Good Templars and friends of Temperance sallied out in goodly numbers, to enjoy themselves as friends of Temperance can only do. The Town Hall was the first place of assemblage from whence they marched, headed by the Band (being quick step) to a beautiful grove kindly given for the occasion by Eliza Landon, Esq. of this place, and where all the bounties of the season could be had by those who wanted to refresh themselves, (and really there was an abundance of bounties to be had.) After partaking of the good things set before them in the place provided for that purpose they returned to the place of speaking, where a stand had been erected for the speakers, beautified by a very nice arch of evergreens; after which several speakers addressed the audience. Mr. Henry Arnold of South Elmsley being called to the chair, made known the nature of the meeting, &c., and gave a very appropriate though short address, followed by a beautiful hymn sung by the choir, which had been procured for the occasion, together with other appropriate music. Mr. Brown of Smith's Falls was then called upon to speak, and made a few very interesting remarks, both pleasant and agreeable, followed by an anecdote of the chairman, and the Band.—Mr. McDougall of Smith's Falls then came forward and made a few remarks of a very interesting and agreeable nature, followed by the choir singing another beautiful hymn. Mr. Henry Landon of Smith's Falls was then called upon by the chairman and he too acquitted himself very creditably; the band then played a beautiful piece of music, and the chairman then introduced Mr. Mackay to the audience.—Mr. Mackay then gave the final lecture, which was of an instructive, useful, important and admonitory nature and concluded by exhorting the young and aged to follow in the paths of morality and rectitude. The Band then played "God save the Queen" and the meeting dispersed by voting thanks to the chairman, the speakers and the Good Templars of South Elmsley and indeed they all deserved thanks. Great praise is due to Saunders Frayn, Esq. and Wm. Keane, Esq., officers of the Good Templars Lodge in this place, who shewed by their activity and energy, that they were zealously working for the good cause of Temperance. Let us hope that their working is not in vain, that their harvest will be a rich one and may we say Amen to their prosperity.

I remain Mr. Editor, yours truly,
A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the *Carlton Place Herald*. Douglas, Sept. 30th 1861. Sir.—You will oblige by publishing in your next issue, the following remarks upon the Pembroke Observer's account of the meeting held in the Village of Renfrew on the 17th inst. in so far as that account has reference to me. That I stated at the meeting that I had never pledged myself, in my capacity as Reeve, for locating the County Town of Renfrew in the Village of Renfrew or at Pembroke is true, and at that meeting I challenged and I still challenge the Observer clique, to produce proof to the contrary. That clique has found, by long experience, that I am not to be either bought or bullied into their service,—and hence their venom. In order to show how grossly my acts in this County Town matter have been misrepresented, I permit me to explain. In the year 1857 the County of Renfrew was divided into two parts, one of which I was Reeve, advised me, that in case Douglas could not command a majority of the votes of the Reeves, to give my support next to Renfrew. Again in 1859 the Council of Bromley, of which I was then the Reeve, advised that I should support Pembroke in the event of Douglas not obtaining a majority of votes. Now the reasons why I was thus advised were—Douglas being the most central place for the County Town we believed that the true interests of the whole County would be served by placing it there. Again it was mooted that a division of the county was not impracticable, and that case I always held that Pembroke would be the choice of the northern portion. I also, more than once, advised the Reeves to decide by their vote whether it was more desirable to divide the county into two counties or leave it a whole; and I still contend that this was the proper course, as that question once decided, the rest would be easy. The policy pursued at that time by some of the Reeves was most contemptible. Ampror first showed a disposition to unite with Pembroke, in order to effect a division of the county. In 1859 and 1860 the Reeves of Renfrew in committee declared that Renfrew also would fall in with this course, assured that by this means they would be enabled to obtain the County Town at the Junction. To the contrary, I pressed myself again and again both to them of Renfrew and Pembroke, and these are the sentiments now so distorted by the "Observer," and I again defy him, with his fifty witnesses of whom he speaks, to prove his assertions in regard to them. The whole statement of what I said, suited neither his purpose nor his morbid disposition. He *tried* to make his readers believe that I have played false—he does not, cannot believe his own statement. Why, I ask him, did he not expose my want of principle at the Public meeting at Renfrew, supported as he was by a phalanx of creatures according to his own heart? Why did he rather, in the streets of that village say, that I had shewn more honesty of purpose in relation to the County Town question, than any of the County men who had to do with it? On the question of the County Town, of which so much has been said, I will just state, that for the last six years, I have been in a position to exercise some influence, and that influence has, throughout been exerted in favor of the even-handed justice to all—fair play to the county at large, and in return I have received more abuse than any other man in the county. But from whom did I receive it? From mammon worshippers—from men who would sacrifice the public weal at the shrine of their own avarice—from men, in a word, who care not what they do, so long as they perpetrate upon others, provided they gratify their own selfish views. I can therefore afford to treat them with the contempt they deserve. Pembroke, however, has obtained the much coveted honour of being made the County Town, much to the dissatisfaction, however, of the great bulk of the people of the county and the longer the parties opposing the location bear the consequences, the more they will feel the necessity of their own corrupt and selfish conduct. When after a little time they become initiated into the secret of supporting two sets of officials, and erecting two sets of county buildings, they will I much fear, have kept the county in a state of confusion, and for regret, and when too late, condemn the selfish and ill-judged policy which now prompts the first step towards the division of this poor though large county. In the meantime consider how ill-situated Pembroke is for our County Town—situated at the extreme north corner of the habitable portion of the county—with an assumed population of more than four of some municipalities within the county—and with a country above which may defy competition for sterility. This is more obvious when we reflect that the village of Pembroke, Alton, Rolph, Stafford and Peterborough, together do not exceed in assessed value the single municipality of the township of McNab. These municipalities in the county, one of which only is above Pembroke, and it is the most worthless of them all. Thus it will be seen that no less than five municipalities have, as might be said, been manufactured by the "cunning dodgers" of the village of Pembroke for the purpose of giving their corner to the county an appearance of importance and of increasing their number of Reeves should a vote of the same be required.—Fancy a township giving its County Tax with three millions and nine pence or an inhabitant assessed one shilling and three pence for everything he owns. All these facts taken into consideration, I cannot conceive how the people of Pembroke in the first place were vain enough to arrogate to themselves the right of having the County Town, but, having among them a few devout and ambitious leaders, some of whom, by the way, having a much greater amount of vanity than brains, they were at length taught to believe it. Some of these leaders, I am constrained to say, the most