

Geo W N Higginson, M.A. Grace Church, Waterdown.
H W M Murray M.A. Barrister, &c., Toronto.
J E O'Reilly, B.A. Hamilton.
Fred Schofield, B.A. Barrister, &c., Ottawa.
G W White, M.A. Missionary Camden.
H C W Wether, B.A. Toronto.
Charles J Benson, B.A.
W P Atkinson, B.A.
Frederick Lammiman, B.A. St Catharines.
George B P Viner, B.A. Missionary in Pickering and Uxbridge.
Thomas Houston, B.A. Missionary at Ar-

J S Lander, B.A. Rector of Ottawa.
W H Jones, B.A. Brockville.
J. McNulty, B.A. Carleton Place.
George W. Groat, B.A. Grimsby.
Donald J F McLeod, B.A. Grammar School Thorold.
John Milton Incumbent, Perth.
W Fleming, B.A. Missionary in Roslin.
John Carroll, Incumbent of Ganouque.
Frank R Tane, Assistant Minister, Brockville.
A Williams, B.A. Assist. Minister, Yorkville.
H D Cooper, B.A. Etobicoke.
C J S Bethune, B.A. Cobourg.
John Wood, Omemoos.
Charles Badgley, B.A. Quebec.
C W Paterson, B.A. Toronto.
W H Case, B.A. Hamilton.
Thomas A Farnell, Incumbent Mirickville.
A M Patton, B.A. Seaford.
James Henderson, B.A. Yorkville.
Toronto, Sept. 8, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

The Glasgow left Liverpool on the 8th; arrived about noon.
Nova Scotian arrived out on the 8th.
Consols 93 to 94.
Bank rate advanced to 44.
The ship Andrew Jackson arrived to-day in 15 days from Liverpool; averaged 220 miles a day for the whole passage.
The Daily News says that a week ago the strength of the Bourbon army was variously estimated at 40,000 to 50,000, the latter is regarded as an extreme statement. We cannot reasonably set down its losses, by the fall of Capua and the battle of the 3rd at less than 15,000.

The Paris correspondent transmits the following telegram: "It is not true that the Anglo-French expedition to China will advance to Peking. The envoys of the two powers with their suites and probably guards of honor will go to the capital where conditions of a new peace will be signed. In virtue of a new clause in former treaty an English and French Minister will reside in Peking."

The Times says that the principal fluctuation in the R. R. Market has been in Canada, which have been pressed for sale. The market being overstocked they have experienced a further decline.

The Post says that after the fall of Gaeta Garibaldi will retire to private life.

FURTHER BY THE GLASGOW.

The Times regards the interference of the French Admiral with the operations of the Sardinian squadron on the Neapolitan coast as the most inexplicable episode of the present campaign; and says it requires all our confidence in the ability of the Emperor to persuade us that his policy is not a series of rogueries, the offspring of momentary impulses, or the conflicting counsels of ministers and allies.

Letters from Naples in the Times state that Garibaldi had been threatened in his own house by a crowd which bawled outside and cried—"Death to Garibaldi." A detachment of the national guard remained there doing duty. Garibaldi has confirmed certain privileges which he had conferred on Garibaldi. The padre was to preach the following day.

The official vote for annexation of Sicily is 432,064, noes 607.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

Portland, Nov. 21.
The Palestine has arrived.
No intelligence of the Prince of Wales, but two vessels, supposed to be the Hesper and Ariadne, was seen passing the Bell of Portland during the night.

Prince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on Friday morning.
The Post's Paris correspondent says:—Dissolution of the Pope's army positive. He will have left only the simple guard of 3000.

Emmanuel arrived at Naples on the 7th, with Garibaldi. They proceeded to the Cathedral and afterwards to the Palace. Great festivities in spite of bad weather.

The British Legation at Naples is dwindling away on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

FRANCE.
The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of 25 millions.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Flour 3d to 6d lower; Western Canal 29s 5d to 30s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s to 32s.
Wheat restricted; prime qualities only maintaining same price; White and Mixed 12 1/2d to 13s 6d.
Corn dull; Potatoes 6d; Peas 28s 9d. Sugar better demand.
Tea and Coffee steady.
Molasses—Nothing to notice.
Consols 93 1/2 to 94.

THE RAILWAY BUILDINGS.

The extensive Railway buildings putting up in front of the Tower for the use of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, are now rapidly drawing towards completion. The Freight House was finished during the past Summer. It is a spacious wooden building, covered with iron, and most conveniently situated for the reception of freight by land and water. The Station House a very handsome building of wood, has also been completed; and the huge Engine House, capable of holding nineteen locomotives is nearly covered in. Certainly since the Contractor, Mr. Foster, set to work he has not let much grass grow under his feet as the old saying goes, and deserves much credit for the energy and skill in his business he has displayed. Extensive as the works are, they scarcely afford accommodation for the railroad constantly brings in from the neighborhood of Perth, Almonte, Smith's Falls and elsewhere along the line. Were the railroad once made to Arnprior the freight business would be immense. The Brockville & Ottawa Railroad is unequivocally a most decided success, it worked most admirably under the superintendence of Mr. Brooks, and is very economically and carefully managed. All its large lumber traffic now rolls under the town without the public being put to any inconvenience and we feel satisfied the public now see that the tunnel was the right entrance to the river after all; and that the terminus is precisely where it should be.—Monitor.

A report named Slater, while intoxicated, got on the track of the Grand Trunk Railway near Selkirk, on the 15th inst., and was knocked to pieces.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN OSWEGO—THE HURON MILLS CONSUMED.

About half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, fire was discovered in the Huron Mill, situated upon the Varick Canal, adjoining the Oswego Starch Factory on the south. A prompt and general alarm was sounded, but in a very few moments after the discovery of the fire the whole building was enveloped in flames, and it was beyond the power of the fire department to save any portion of the mill. The fire seemed to have originated in the lower story of the building, and spread rapidly upwards, and from the north-west, and the flames raged with great fury. For a time, the Crescent Mills, a few rods south, were in imminent danger, but very fortunately the direction of the wind favored their safety, and the building escaped with a slight scorching. The Starch Factory, close adjoining the burning mill on the north, was protected by a heavy brick wall intervening and the powerful force pumps of that establishment.

The Huron mill with its contents was entirely consumed. The building was appraised at \$30,000 and the flour and grain at about \$15,000. There was an insurance of about three-fourths on each. The mill was under stand was owned by W. W. Baker & Co., of Lockport. The office was also destroyed but the papers and furniture were secured unharmed.

It is supposed that the fire originated from the friction of the machinery, being first discovered at a point where it would most probably have been occasioned from the cause. The firemen responded promptly to the call and labored with judgment and energy. The department without exception are deserving of praise for their conduct on this occasion.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH ON THE PRAIRIE.

We learn from the Stark County [Iowa] Advertiser of the 1st inst., that Daniel Swearingin, recently from Tuscarawas county, in Ohio, passed through Noroda on the Monday previous with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, on his way to his farm near Fort Dodge. The Advertiser says:

Without other warning than a moment's sensation of heat, as felt through the cover of the wagon, in which they were riding in fancied security, they were overtaken by fire on the prairie. Before any measures could be taken for protection, the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflammable material in the wagon was on fire, and before Mr. Swearingin could make his way out of the wagon through the flames, his clothing was on fire. Unfortunately as he fell out of the wagon he was kicked by one of his horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the others. He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children already dead. His own clothing burst entirely from his body, and he is severely burned, especially in his face, head and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eyesight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literally burned up in the wagon. Of one nothing could be found but the skull, the other a charred mass, in which there was no trace of humanity left.

One of the horses was burned to death in the harness; the other succeeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned.

The dead are Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Swearingin, aged 30 years; Sarah Jane, Rebecca, Ellen, George Dalton, and Sabrina, his children, aged respectively, eleven, nine, seven, and two years.

CHANGE OF OPINION.

The Mirickville Chronicle, until lately a warm supporter of the Ministry, now denounces them as warm.

A CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.—Our Kemptonville neighbour, while professing "not to be the apologist or advocate to the present Ministry," is making himself decidedly ridiculous by endeavoring to bolster them up. He implores the Orangemen in frantic terms "not to condemn the Ministry untried; talks of 'lies as false as the father of sin' promulgated against them; and winds up lugubrious ejaculations because we dare to admire the good qualities of the Opposite candidate, and condemn the Government. But the most amusing portion of his diatribe is that wherein he lauds the present Government as a Conservative Administration! Conservative! Heaven save the mark! We already denounce it as a Condition—a medley of Reformers and Conservatives, (neither of them very strait-laced,) dished up, as nearly as could be, in equal proportions—in so far as Upper Canada was concerned; but with a Roman Catholic adjunct in Lower Canada, which was always demanding double payment for every vote given at the request of the Upper Canadian connection. We may have been mistaken in all this, and it also may have been left for our friend to discover the contrary; but being persistent believers in stubborn and patent facts, we decline all acceptance of the doctrine he enunciates. The present Government of Canada, in plain terms, is a miserable mongrel—a cur of the mangiest breed—it is neither Conservative nor Reform; neither avowedly Roman Catholic nor Protestant; but more frequently committed by "minister dexterity" to measures initiated by the former class of religionists than the latter. We'll none of it! To keep their seats, the Upper Canadian portion have succumbed to the demands of the Reformers, and the Protestants of Upper Canada are coaxingly asked to continue in the shambles until he chooses to release them. On the part of the honest Orangemen of Canada West, we demand the instant annihilation of the present Government! Their offences send up a stench to Heaven, of which our nostrils desire no further inhalation."

Speaking of John A. Macdonald's speech at Brantford, the Chronicle says:—"The whole blame of the Orange humiliation—the trucking to the priest-power—and inaction of the Upper Canadian portion of the present Government, are pressed upon the already overburdened shoulders of the absent and irresponsible Duke of Newcastle. That his Grace has enough to answer for without saddling him with the sins of John A. and his colleagues, we think will be universally admitted; and making that nobleman the scapegoat of the Ministry will not relieve them of any odium whatever. It was evident, from the landing of the Prince to the day of his departure, that Mr. Cartier and his clerical friends held in their hands the management of matters. To this, in so far as Lower Canada was concerned, no objection was made, but who delegated to them power and authority over the Protestants of Upper Canada? This, in particular, do the citizens of Kingston desire to learn. The people of Brantford can have comparatively little personal feeling in the matter, and the necessity for explanations being made to them was certainly not a pressing one. Suppose a body of gentlemen were in a disagreeable difficulty, and the difficulty more particularly affected the people of Quebec, we should scarcely accept to find the gentlemen abroad flying off to Coughswaga to lay before their inhabitants a full statement of their case. And yet, something very like this

has just been performed by Mr. Macdonald and his friends. The proceedings afford crushing evidence of the fact that the Attorney General West dare not face the music before his own constituents, and that he hopes to operate first elsewhere to mollify them somewhat, and afford time for their indignation to subside. The course, however, is a mainly or straightforward one, though quite in keeping with his concealment during the Kingston agitation. One thing we consider evident: Upper Canada will never free herself from Lower Canadian domination under such leadership as this. Mr. Cartier and his adherents will continue to rule us with a rod of iron, just so long as they find complacent Upper Canadians ready to yield thus gracefully in all matters affecting the views of the priesthood, with which they are connected. Indications of this are to be seen every day in the articles of the Government organs—some of whom even go the length of intimating that if the Orange body persist in rendering matters uncomfortable a Party Emblem Act will be introduced, and thus settle the refractory organization after a speedy and effectual fashion."

A Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Herald furnishes the report that Mr. George Brown of the Globe has become a millionaire, through his interest in an alleged discovery of a process for making white paper from straw.

There are already many patented processes for making white paper both for printing and writing, fine and coarse; and this material is largely used on this continent, and Europe, for this purpose; but the difficulties in the way of its more general adoption have been hitherto the tediousness of the process and the great expense in reducing the fibre to pulp and bleaching it.

Mr. Clewus, Mr. Brown's partner in the enterprise, imagines that he has overcome these difficulties, and that he can manufacture a good article of paper for five cents a pound, or less than half the present cost; but he has not succeeded in persuading any practical paper maker that he can do anything of the kind, and it is certain that the paper which he has hitherto made for the Toronto Globe has been poor in quality, and enormously expensive in cost.

The agreement made by Messrs. Brown & Clewus with Cyrus Field & Co., makes the remuneration to be paid to them dependent on paper of a certain quality being produced for a given price, we believe five cents per pound. If Messrs. Brown & Clewus can do this, they become entitled to \$750,000 from the American purchasers of the patent, and confer at the same time a great boon on the world at large.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, November 28, 1860.

A writer in the Montreal Witness, over the signature "Caution," undertakes to advise the reading public on the subject of Freemasonry, and only succeeds in proving his utter and entire ignorance of the institution. In all ages of the world men have been found presumptuous enough to speak evil of things they know not, and it is not surprising that such individuals should exist in our own day. The only wonder is that the Witness, which is generally looked up to, for a degree of light and intelligence, should allow the most ancient and respectable society in the world, to be slandered in its columns.

It is not true, that a mason "will have to meet as a brother with drunkards, gamblers, and libertines without having power 'either to withdraw himself, or to expel them from its ranks. And we cannot help thinking that "Caution" must be some rejected candidate for the mysteries of masonry, whose addition, perhaps, to one or other of the voices above mentioned, prevented the "brethren of the mystic tie" from taking him into their sacred order. From extending to him a brother's hand and a brother's welcome. And, admitting that unworthy character, do sometimes succeed in gaining admittance into the Mason's earthly tabernacle, it should not be mentioned to the disgrace of the entire institution. We can only hope that the good advice, wholesome instruction, and christian example, so eminent amongst all good masons, may have some influence in leading such an one to make preparation for admittance into the Lodge of everlasting felicity hereafter. At all events, such characters can be expelled from the lodge; and individuals have power to withdraw, should they think proper to do so. And it is very unfair to charge their sort comings, and irregularities upon the whole institution. Should the errors of a few stain and render ignominious a whole society, there is no association on earth, either civil or religious, which would escape.

We are most happy to characterize as equally false and unfounded the assertion of "Caution," that, while it boasts of its harmony with the "Old Testament," it ignores the New Testament, its divine "Author," and inspired teachings."

Nothing could possibly be farther from the truth than this statement. On the contrary, it is our boast, that the precepts of masonry are the precepts promulgated by the Scriptures of Inspiration, and stamped by nature, in all ages, upon the hearts of those who have elevated the society in which they lived, and left upon the otherwise dark pages of the history of all time, bright examples of patriotism and devotion to the ever living God. Masonry does not ignore the scriptures of inspiration. A copy of the divine will to man, as contained in the Old and New Testament, is placed in the hands of every neophyte, as the rule and guide of his faith and practice. Instead of making light of the word, masonry brings its choicest sacrifices to the altar of God. It has ever professed to adore him alone; to look upon Him as a Father and an unfailing refuge, and has placed the revelations of his will as the foundation of the universal temples which light has reared. From these it has never swerved, and on the gloomiest pages of the history of the craft, no stain of apostasy can be found. Relying upon those revelations, changeless, beautiful, high and just, freemasonry, in all ages, amid the shock of revolutions, the conflicts

of despots and the shattering of states, has remained the same, leading at times to the false spirit of an age, but never broken; depressed for a season by despotic power, but never crushed.

We point with pride to the usefulness and moral beauties of our ancient craft; we find that patriots and philosophers, the devotees of art and science, the great poets of the past and the present time and the rulers of empires have been the supporters of our tenets and the sharers of our labors. With exultation we declare that ours is the most ancient and honorable fraternity on the face of the globe; one which has received the especial protection of Almighty God through a long succession of centuries. When His chosen people had forgotten their allegiance sooted at His sacred laws and bowed themselves before the altars of strange gods, with idolatrous worship; when His restless fat went forth in wrath, when His holy temple and its altars had been defiled and not one stone of that mighty fabric remained upon another, there were still found those of our craft who knelt upon its scattered ashlar and prayed that Divine vengeance might be stayed.

In the name of masonry, menaces have fallen from fettered limbs, as of old, when spake the angel to God. Its sustaining faith has upheld martyrs whilst in the fearful agonies of a lingering death. It has curbed the dark and secret workings of the odious star chamber of England. It has silently baffled the blighting power of those, terrible enemies of freedom of body and thought, the Inquisitions of Portugal and Spain. It has strode over the ensanguined battle field and snatched its votaries from the grasp of death when hope and reason had departed. It has descended as an angel of mercy upon ocean tossed mariners and stranded wrecks. It has rescued victims from the fagot and the fire, when the death song of savage hordes were shrieking around them. It has brought wealth to the bedside of suffering poverty, power to the aid of weakness, by hope displaced despair and cast its blessings by day and by night, as fast the sunlight and the dews of Heaven, upon all within its mystic bounds. The monarch, from whose shoulders drooped the imperial purple and the fierce savage who knew no regal power save that of the Mason's God, have alike been swayed by its dictates and ruled by its sacred principles. Its altars, wherever erected, have only decayed with the decadency of nations. Its incense has arisen to Heaven from the mountain top and the valley, from the forest and the plain. It has outstripped the refinements of civilization in its rapid flight; it is known to the disciples of Confucius, the semi-barbarians of Japan and the dark denizens of golden sand Africa. It withers in no climate, but blooms on every soil, it exists in that gorgeous Ind where, the Macedonian hero sustained his first defeat, and is revered on that lonely, ocean bound rock, where the modern Alexander was confined and died. It spans oceans and interweaves itself with the social workings of republics, kingdoms and empires. Dynasties, in times of old, have sprung into vast power, upon whose banners the finger of destiny seemed to have written *Eato perpetua*, and yet that power has melted away before the onward march of time, as melt the dews before the onward course of the beaming sun, leaving nothing but blurred records and dead traditions as tokens of a former greatness; sceptres have been struck from the palsied hands which held them; thrones have decayed into dust; mighty nations have fallen and waned away, leaving solemn tracings of their existence in ruined cities and shattered temples; alone yet amongst the wrecks of empires and the throes of time, Freemasonry has flourished, still vigorous in trunk, firm in root and now waves her strong, firm, protecting branches over all who choose to invoke her shelter. She is the hand maiden of civilization; the elder sister of Christianity, her march is onward, ever onward, and she bears inscribed upon her broad banners in letters of unfading light "Everlasting fidelity to the revealed Laws of God!"

BARN-YARD ECONOMY.

A well-to-do farmer of our acquaintance informs us that he has from twenty to twenty-five tons of excellent hay, which he is feeding to a team of working horses, and a couple of 3 year olds. He has also an immense lot of straw of all kinds; and as for peas, which he stacked up outside, he allows the pigs to thrash for themselves; and they had already nearly completed the third stack.

Pea-straw, if well saved, makes excellent fodder; and by means of a straw cutter, the great heap of straw of all kinds, wasted in the barn-yard, could be profitably converted into feed for any kind of stock; and for the horses, the addition of small quantities of oats chop, bran, carrots and potatoes, would keep them as fat and sleek as could be desired, no matter how well worked.

That this is a fact, can be proved by hundreds of farmers who fed their horses in this way last winter, on account of the scarcity of hay in many localities; and who found them in better condition than usual in the spring.

Suppose now our well-to-do friend alluded to, had invested twelve dollars in a horse cutter, and adopted this plan; his horses and cattle would be well kept on what is now wasted; and his twenty tons of hay would be available for the market. Let us see: Twenty tons of hay at, say, ten dollars per ton, would bring him two hundred dollars, or fifty pounds;—a nice little item to make an investment in land or to lay by as a deposit in the bank. And this, too, without any risk or sacrifice or stint, either of himself or his animals. This saving consists simply in combining the use of articles of inferior value, instead of one more highly prized in the market. This is no fancy sketch, and the facts here stated are not chimerical. Our farmers should ponder well this bit of barn-yard economy. Hundreds of them toil hard, and find themselves comparatively little better off, for want of knowing how to manage their resources to advantage. Having secured two thousand dollars worth of stuff in their barns and premises, they realize, perhaps, five hundred. Our well-to-do friend admitted that the grain he had thrashed would pay his merchant's and tradesmen's bills, and keep his family decently clad for the season; and when we pointed out to him how easily and naturally a saving of fifty pounds might be effected, in one item alone, he shook his head and assured us that our noddle was much clearer than his own, and went home, doubtless to continue the same wasteful expenditure.

Fifty pounds thrown away in feeding three or four common horses, which, with a little extra labor and attention from the "boys" during the winter, might just as well have been saved! "That's the way the money goes." Our well-to-do friend might be much better off if he looked a little closer into these matters. But we fear he is not a thinking man, and there are reasons for seriously supposing that he does not "take a paper." It is therefore not likely that this will meet his eye. But it may meet the eye of some one, who, in this way, or some other, may be induced to shut down the flood-gates upon his wasteful treasures, remembering that it is not the quality which flows into the reservoir, but that which escapes, which leaves the basin dry and dusty.

Our well-to-do friends, every where, should endeavour to dam up their expenditures, and wherever the coarser products of husbandry can be profitably used as materials, they should be used, instead of those of a higher artificial, though not higher intrinsic, value. Good straw, well saved, will be found to contain more nutriment than second class hay, which is the kind most commonly brought to market; and when chopped, and moistened, the value is still further augmented. This subject is one of importance; and we will be glad to receive any hints or suggestions which any of our well-to-do friends may have to offer, which may tend to their mutual benefit.

There is considerable bluster and agitation just now in some of the Southern States, and the talk of secession from the Union is still kept up. What it will all amount to nobody knows. The probability is that the present excitement will end without anything very serious taking place; and will only pave the way for the cleaning of the foul lot of slavery from the Union, at some future day. The anger shown by some of the States, at the success of Lincoln is already overdoing itself, and like the boiling over of a pot, will only extinguish the fire that set it in motion. A New York paper informs us that most of the leading houses of that city, whose speciality is the manufacture of war equipments, have already received large orders. Similar orders are now being filled at Hartford, Ct. One firm has filled orders for about five thousand stand of arms of United States pattern, and they have made large sales of artillery swords and army pistols. Another firm has from twenty to fifty orders daily from South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, in all cases accompanied by the cash. Other parties have received orders for large numbers of Colt's revolvers and rifles. The South also sends to New York for flags. One lady finds herself unable to supply the demand for flags. Palmetto flags particularly are in request. Twelve were shipped to Charleston by the steamer of Saturday.

It is really amusing to notice the trysts and turns public men sometimes find it necessary to make, in order, as they suppose, to keep themselves right with the popular opinions of the day. We observe that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, having lost the confidence and support of the Orange body of Canada West, is already bidding high for Catholic votes at the next general election. He comes out plainly and openly in favor of Separate Schools. The following is an extract from his address:—

"Upon this question he (Mr. Macdonald) had stated his opinion, and whether it was popular or unpopular he had not tried to conceal it. The nineteenth clause of the School Bill, which established Separate Schools, had not been introduced by him; self, but by an able and great man who was now no more, and of whose memory he would speak with all the reverence his great ability and patriotism demanded. He referred to the Hon. Robert Baldwin. (Loud cheers.) That gentleman had introduced the clause, and when the present Government took office they found it on the statute book. It was true that it might have been repealed; but it was one thing to confer rights and another to take them away. As far as he (Mr. Macdonald) was concerned, he was willing and desirous when a man had a right conferred upon him that the clause should remain. (Cheers.) That he was willing was simply because he was a Protestant. (Cheers.) While as a Protestant he would not be willing to have his children educated by those whose views he believed to be erroneous, he could appreciate the feeling of a Roman Catholic who was averse to having his children taught by a Protestant, whose opinions he did not concur in."

The Paris Star states that a sad accident occurred on Wednesday morning, by which the family of Mr. A. Reid was thrown into the greatest affliction. Early in the morning Mr. Reid went to the rain water cistern to draw some water, and while in the act he fell in, and was drowned. The family missed her shortly after she went out, but it was not till nearly eight o'clock that she was found; by that time life was quite extinct. Mr. Reid was from home at the time.

On the evening of Thursday last, as we learn from the Globe, Mr. George Brown addressed a public meeting of the citizens of Kingston in the City Hall with triumphant success. The spacious chamber was densely crowded with men of all political opinions, and for over four hours Mr. Brown held the earnest attention of his vast audience while he exposed the mal-administration of the Government. Perfect order was maintained throughout the proceedings, and at many points of his address the views propounded were received with enthusiastic applause. At the close a vote of thanks was carried to Mr. Brown for his able and lucid address, and then the following motion was proposed:—

"Resolved.—That this meeting unhesitatingly records its entire disapproval of the 'treacherous and sectional policy' which has been pursued by the present Administration."

The chairman having called for a show of hands in favor of this resolution, a forest of hands was held up amid deafening cheers. Those opposed to the motion were then called for, when from 60 to 80 held up their hands and the motion was declared carried amid tremendous cheering. The number of people present were variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500.

We published some time since the proclamation of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government offering a reward of \$300 to any person or persons, not being the actual offender or offenders, who would give such information as would lead to the discovery and apprehension of the murderers of the late William John Holmes. Thinking the reward to small, and anxious that those upon whom rests the guilt of his brother's blood should be brought to justice, Samuel Holmes has offered an addition to the above, a like sum of three hundred dollars, making with the Government reward in all six hundred dollars.

The following is the reply of Garibaldi to a deputation requesting permission for the English community of Naples to purchase a site for a church:—

"Grateful for the efficacious and generous sympathy of the English, the Dictator thinks that this is a very small return to make for so many services received from in the support of the noble cause of the Italian. Not only is the permission granted to erect a church within the limits of the Capital to persons who worship the same God as the Italians, but the English are requested to accept as a national gift the small spot of ground required for the proposed project for which they desire to use it."

G. GARIBALDI.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Vesper" and "Invalida" are received, and will appear next week.

LARGE BUCK.—We understand that Mr. Stephen Ketchum, of Smith's Falls, shot a large Buck last week, near Franktown, which weighed 317 lbs.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

At the regular monthly meeting of L.O.L. 218, held in Barrie, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Resolved.—"That we, the members of L.O.L. 218, do all agree to sustain the Grand Lodge proceedings and resolutions transacted and passed at the late meeting of that body held at Hamilton."

COLLISION ON LAKE HURON.

The schooner Rocker with a cargo of 20,000 bushels wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, collided with the bark Ocean Wave, on Lake Huron on Monday night, and sunk in deep water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss—fully insured. The Ocean Wave was slightly damaged.

The Oswego Times says:—A singular fatality occurred on board the schooner Terrynot Capt. Love, on Tuesday last, while on Lake Erie, about forty miles from Buffalo. A heavy sea struck the schooner astern, and stove her yawl boat, throwing it clear over the stern and upon the man who stood at the wheel. The unfortunate sailor was crushed down upon the wheel in such a manner that one of its projecting spokes or handles was forced entirely through his head. The name of the unfortunate sailor was William Downing. Capt. Love stated that he had been a sailor nearly all his life, had sailed on almost every water, but that never in all his experience had he witnessed such a tremendous "sea" as that which struck his vessel, and caused the above calamity.

A man named David Cathers on the 8th of October last, while in a state of insanity produced by intoxication, wandered off into the woods near Cornwall. His body was found a few days ago in the 9th concession township of Danville.

The Labrador fishery is reported unsuccessful. The take is not half so great as it was last year. In some places it has been a total failure—and much distress during the coming winter is anticipated in some places.

The proprietors of the Nova Scotian newspapers have made arrangements to get telegraphic reports from Cape Race as it is passed by each steamer, instead of waiting for the news by the New York mails.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler has been heard of. He was safe and well up to last May, and reported that the natives of Africa evince less hostility to travelers than formerly.

John Simpson died very suddenly on Wednesday in Hamilton. Whisky again!

ARNPRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

ARNPRIOR, Nov. 26, 1860.

MR. EDITOR.—Another edition of comparative dullness has passed, and brought at its close the almost wished-for return of winter.

Everything already begins to assume a cheerful aspect; during Saturday and Sunday we have had almost continual snow, which now lies some four or five inches deep, with every prospect of more to come. Sleight and cutters are dashing about and Arnprior is putting on its old face of life and activity. The past two weeks, however, have passed uneventfully, and I should have hardly claimed any of your space, but for the appearance in your last issue of a lengthy and rather warlike effusion signed "Rob Roy," and which was made all the more imposing by the free use of the exclusive editorial "we." After two or three readings and smelly droppings of words here and there, I

there, I succeeded in reducing the whole matter into something like understandable English, and then, for the first time, I began to form a very opinion of my own literary talent. (Pray, excuse my blushes.) Clearly, I must have penned two columns at least of severely critical matter on the subject of a temperance meeting, and temperance and intemperance in general "expatiating and expressing my views," and in drawing a very beautiful picture between the two shocks."

Anxiously did I search in the Herald alluded to by "Rob Roy" for the anticipated two columns which had brought me such distinguished notice, and dire was my disappointment in discovering in their place the following short paragraph, simply chronicling the fact of a meeting having been held, under such and such auspices, and having such and such objects in view. No "expatiations,"—no "beautiful pictures,"—no flights of fancy, nothing but bare unvarnished facts.

How, like the baseless fabric of a vision, had my dream of literary greatness "vanished into air—thin air, and left no trace behind."

This is the text, Mr. Editor, on which "Rob Roy" founds his estimate of your correspondent's talents in the field of fancy, his opinions on the temperance cause, his morals and the motives of his actions.

"There was also, a few days since, another kind of earthquake here;—to wit, a 'shaking of the dry bones' of the temperance folks, who stimulated by a deputation of one from Pakenham, held a kind of revival meeting. (And goodness knows how much it is wanted) which I understood to be the first of a series of meetings preparatory to forming a division of the Sons of Temperance. May their efforts to resist the progress of the foul demon of intoxication, the greatest enemy of morality and happiness, be successful."

My friend does not like the simile of an earthquake, as applied to the meeting in question; well, perhaps, it is not a very happy one, but the "dry bones" is certainly somewhat to the point, inasmuch as the temperance, (or rather teetotal,) cause in Arnprior for a long time has given no signs of life.

Rob Roy also quarrels with the expression, "a deputation of one from Pakenham";—this expression was literally correct, and I used the italics as a gentle thrust at the Pakenham brethren who were expected in large numbers on the occasion, and for whom refreshments were ordered, and afterwards contemplated, for some 50 or 60 persons. I may further add that it was the expectation of hearing these gentlemen which drew together a considerable audience. Not a single gentleman of Arnprior with the exception of the chairman expected to be called upon to say a word.

I fancy, Mr. Editor, that this little italics one must be the sting that has called forth the irritation and inflammation which seem to have affected "Rob Roy," and with the premonitory advice to him to keep cool, I will conclude my letter with a word or two more, just as a poultice to reduce the swelling and to keep off future mortification.

In the beautiful peroration with which "Rob Roy" closes his epistle, he advises your correspondent to "enrol himself under the banner of the noble and philanthropic band of freemen" of which he is a member, then would be seen more clearly "the lines of rectitude," &c., &c., and chronicle every week some new feature of intemperance, &c., &c., and so on.

Thanks most noble "Rob Roy" but why not set him the example? Let me advise him to send every week to the Herald "a new feature of intemperance." [Doubtless he will have enough to do] and he will see whether the result will be, a shaking such as described by him or a shaking of the bones in his ("Rob Roy's") own, which would be of Wellingtons, accompanied by what by sundry actions of defamation of character.

FRANK.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Saturday, 24th Nov., 1860.
Heavy rain fell during last night, and continued this morning, mixed with snow in the forenoon; thermometer 7 1/2 a.m., 43° at 1 p.m., 32°.

The beginning of the snow-storm this forenoon may be said to be the end of business for the season. We may note to-day, however, a slight improved feeling in the Flour market, although no advance in price established; \$5 1/2 still ruling, and a price of Superfine in quantity; a small lot of un-inspected Superfine has been sold at Depot at \$5.05, which may be considered equal to \$5.16 inspected and in store. Fancies are scarce and required for; in the absence of transactions we continue to quote \$5.35 to 5.40. A small parcel of Family Flour from Fall Wheat, which would not inspect over Fancy, sold for \$5.65.

Ottawa Market Prices.

Nov. 23, 1860.
Wheat—Fall,