

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore."

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th, has passed here.

The steamer Kedar, from New York, arrived on the 13th.

The Pano-German armistice was to be prolonged.

The Spanish Ministry had resigned. The Times argued that the Chicago Convention will lead to peace.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Cotton.—Sales for three days 12,000 bales; market opened firmer, but closed flat and irregular, with slight decline.

The statement that Semmes was to have a new vessel is contradicted.

The Daily News says:—The Federal successes reduce the proceedings at the Chicago Convention to comparative insignificance.

The Bank of England raised the rate to 5 1/2. The rebel loan declined 3 per cent.

The new rebel loan, lately announced, is a bogus one.

Livorno & Morris, in the American trade, has suspended.

The English papers generally are discussing the prospects of peace, most of them assuming the view that peace by armistice is highly probable.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th.—Cotton sales to day, 4,000 bales; market irregular and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Bacon firm.

London, Sept. 15.—Consol closed at 87 1/2 to 88 for City stocks, Ill. C. 43 to 42 1/2 do. Erie 43.

It is stated that Denmark is encouraged by the Western Powers to refuse the cessation of North Schleswig, unless it is sanctioned by the votes of the people.

The resignation of the Spanish Ministry has been accepted.

The London Times says, "As to the Chicago movement leading to peace between the North and South, we trust the public will admit that they have not been misled by our comments on this obstinate contest."

The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond reach of controversy. We saw the North never could subvert the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion.

The Times further says, "The Chicago convention professes to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves, and we can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago refrain from burning out the fact that the South must go for or against the Union."

It is more likely that the armistice will be the first step towards the perception of the truth. The North, after finding that the South cannot be coerced, will find also that it cannot be persuaded.

The Herald thinks that even Mr. Lincoln should be a senator, and that the attitude of the Democratic party encourages the hope that in the present temper of the people, even the Republicans will hesitate ere they make the fatal plunge into another year of war.

The Morning Post says the Southern Confederacy is now, and has been since the commencement of the war, an independent and hostile to the Northern Federation as it ever was, and nothing remains for the latter but to recognise with what grace it may the new Republic.

The Prince of Wales has abandoned the design of extending his tour to St. Petersburg and Moscow, owing to the lateness of the season.

An advertisement has appeared inviting capitalists to assist in making, by easy instalments, a loan of 50 millions sterling to the Confederates at 10 per cent interest, on the security of cotton.

The Times says:—Of course that scheme is entirely unknown to the Confederate Government, and has received no countenance from any authorized source.

The London Star says that the inquiries made by the German Protection Society of London fully corroborate the statement of Muller in reference to his proceedings on the night of the murder of Mr. Briggs.

The Paris Courrier on the 13th was inactive. Rentes closed at 66 7/8.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA-SCOTIAN.

Father Point, Sept. 25. The Nova Scotian left Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 15th and passed Father Point at 7 1/2.

The bark Carina Palermo, for York, was sunk on the 1st by a collision with the steamer Kedar at Liverpool. Crew saved.

Mr. Spence, in the Times, thinks McClellan's election probable; but it is very doubtful whether it should be regarded as a fore-runner of peace. The majority, indeed, declares for an armistice, but how is that to be arranged.

The South would not consent to a truce under condition of remaining blockaded, but it can hardly be supposed that the Democratic party is ready to raise the blockade during an armistice, should the blockade be raised there would be a great probability of a settlement, as it would prove that the majority desired a peaceful solution.

At present there is no evidence of their being in earnest, except to turn out their opponents. The prospect is that the war will drag on interminably on the principle of pugging away.

But the campaign being falling, the whole affair is a delusion. It remains to see the struggle which will expose the South to no more than continued suffering, except the North to bankruptcy, and to the danger of further divisions, which would be its annihilation as a political power.

Mr. Biddell was staying at Frankfurt.

DEMARK.—Danish plenipotentiaries at Vienna openly declare that if the war which Denmark waged and may be obliged to resume, must lead to ruin, the peace which is being forced on her will be equally ruinous.

The Vienna conference met again on the 14th, but little progress was made towards peace. The armistice will be prolonged; neither plenipotentiaries having given notice of its cessation.

SPAIN.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of the ministry. Senor Mon was deputed to reconstitute the Cabinet. Falcato will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the 22nd, the Queen, it is stated, has accepted the resignation of the ministry.

Liberalism of the Emperor Napoleon.

Liverpool market for wheat and flour dull, and prices continue to favour purchasers.

Wheat in rather better demand, at moderate rates. Flour slow of sale and unchanged.

London Produce Market.—Sugar at previous rates. Tea can be obtained at former prices. Rice firm, although few parcels selling. Tallow firm.

A MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE AT QUEENSTOWN.—Within the past few days an instance occurred at Queenstown of extraordinary promptitude and decision in the fulfilment of a matrimonial engagement.

At the last register ball, a captain in Her Majesty's land forces became the conquest of Miss J., a young lady who has been spoken of as "one of the nicest girls in Queenstown"; and immediately after the nuptials were arranged to come off two or three months hence.

The gallant officer received, on Monday last, an unexpected order to join his corps in Halifax, and as that altogether destroyed the previous arrangement as to the time of their marriage, the affianced pair quietly wended their way to the church on Wednesday morning.

The ceremony performed without any bother or display, and the Hecla that evening bore this most exemplary of lovers and his pretty wife towards the shores of the New World.

—Cork Herald.

Louis Napoleon's "Life of Caesar," says the Paris correspondent of the Publishers' Circular, is again laid aside by its author for an indefinite period.

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Book with Agricultural Exhibition.

The second annual show of the Book with Agricultural Society came off on the grounds in this place, on Thursday last.

Even before 9 o'clock teams and stock began to arrive, and in an hour the Exhibition building and grounds were crowded with exhibitors and exhibited.

About this time the clouds, which had been ominously gathering in the East, made a brilliant "flank movement," and began to discharge their batteries of moisture with great effect.

Vain were the hopes and false the prophecies that it would be "just a bit shower," and then clear up. Down it came, heavy, heavier, heaviest, with a perseverance worthy a better cause.

But still there was abundance of sunshine in the countenance of the crowd, who were determined not to be cheated out of their day's pleasure by any weather—foul or fair.

Never have we seen a crowd so universally good-humoured under such depressing circumstances.

As to the Exhibition itself, it was a decided success. Beginning with the "Crystal Palace," we must first notice the splendid display of ladies' work.

The lady readers of the Herald will excuse us if we do not particularize. It is not for want of will but of words; we fear to launch out on the ocean of technical terms which we heard enthusiastically uttered by sweet voices around us.

It is to us an unknown tongue. Quits we saw, and natty little bonnets, and Balmoral, and straw hats, and pincushions, and hair-work, and—we pause. One splendid crayon drawing attracted, as it certainly deserved, a large share of attention.

The exhibition of felled cloth, of white and coloured flannels, of blankets, &c., was very large and the quality excellent.

In the article of Butter there was a strong competition, and we learned from the judges that the quality was much superior to that shown last year.

The Grain was of first-rate quality, although Fall Wheat and Barley were poorly represented. The Apples which obtained the first prize were really excellent, and the same remark applies to the Carrots, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, and other articles in this department.

The Potatoes were splendid, and we have no hesitation in saying that better were never seen in the County of Lanark, indeed we much doubt if in any other county.

In the class of Implements there was rather a deficiency, but those exhibited were the best of their kind.

We noticed also several well-finished and strong sets of Lumber Harness, and a fair display of leather of different kinds.

As the Stock we are unable to say much, as the rain prevented anything but the most cursory examinations.

The Working Horses were very good, and the youthful individuals of the same genus appeared to be in a fair way to become useful members of society.

The Milch Cows were very superior, especially the three first-prize ones exhibited by Mr. King.

The Pigs appeared to give the judges the highest satisfaction, but the Sheep, though numerous, were not, it was generally thought, up to the mark.

It is to be regretted that the farmers in this neighbourhood would not pay a little more attention to the introduction of fine woolled breeds which would assuredly repay the extra expense, by the increased yield and value of fleece.

Without entering any further into particular details, we congratulate the Society on their continued success.

If succeeding years continue to show the same marked progress that has characterized the last, Book with will soon leave her eight years behind in the article of "Show-fairs."

In conclusion we beg to suggest that at future exhibitions it would be as well to have a considerable amount of trouble if the articles in the building were better classified, and the samples of different departments kept, as much as possible, separate from each other.

It is a great pity that the weather was so unfavorable, and the only wonder is that, under such circumstances, the exhibition was such a success.

We again congratulate the Society on their Show and offer them our best wishes for continued progress and better weather.

The Prize list and the report of the Crop-viewers will appear in our next.

CONFESSION.—We are favored with the following extract from a private letter, written by an influential Canadian now in England.

Of course, this correspondent has not the advantage of the discussions now going on in Canada. His views are natural enough, and they were vigorously expressed.

You may well ask me what I think of Canadian politics now. What could any man of sense think but that they were disgracefully mixed up with narrow, dishonest, selfish interests, of a sectional character.

This cry of Federation I view with fear, and its advocates with distrust. I see nothing in the union of Brown, Cartier and John A. Macdonald, but conspiracy.

Both parties were determined to rule or ruin the country, and they have united their forces and made war upon the fame, prosperity and future of Canada.

The spoils of office are hoards of money. Toronto wants the capital of Western Canada, if she cannot have the capital of the whole country.

Now, let us suppose that the country is divided into six petty divisions, each one having a local governor and legislature, and entire control of its own affairs; that a Federal Government is established, with a Governor-General over all, how long do you think it would be before the petty local legislatures would be at loggerheads with the Federal Government?

Not five years! Again, if the local legislatures take upon themselves the entire management of the local affairs, what use is there for an expensive Federal Government at all? As proposed we have foreign relations—we neither

make treaties, coin money, nor send ambassadors to foreign courts.

Our foreign interests are cared for by a government strong enough to protect our interests, and without needing us one penny.

A parent could not protect a child better than England could colonies. Are we so rich that we must needs burden ourselves with responsibilities hitherto unknown?

Is it not a question, with local legislatures for each section, we must take also independence, for England will not consent to Republican institutions to gratify us.

So long as we hold fast to the British Constitution and British connection, who will not cast us off; but if we abandon the former, the latter will be very much to be regretted.

When that day arrives, a long stop will be put to our prosperity. By agitating the question we put back our country fifty years, by exciting distrust. No people can have any credit who are so prone to change.

Money will not flow into a country that is in a transitory state, with an uncertain future.

The high price of gold in the U. S. market has surprised many.

Mr. Chase, in his message to Congress has given a number of causes for it, adding, success in the field, alone, could bring it down.

It is certain that gold is falling and that the change is due to the successes of the Federal arms.

The correctness of his views has been demonstrated by the result.

The taking of a position between Petersburg and Richmond, which cut off supplies and reinforcements by the Weldon road, sent down gold some fifteen or twenty per cent.

The taking of Atlanta sent it "whirling" down some twenty per cent, farther; and Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah valley have given it a fresh impetus downward to nearly the same extent.

Every success of Farragut or any other commander, military or naval, has been felt in the sensitive thermometer of the gold market; and successes have been so continuous since June last that the premium has fallen from 185 to 85 per cent.

In other words, one dollar and eighty-five cents in Greenbacks will now buy a dollar in gold; whereas, three months ago, it required \$2.85 to buy a gold dollar.

There are, however, causes for the depreciation of the American paper currency altogether independent of the fate of the war, and these will operate for a time, even were the Union completely restored.

The Peterboro Review says that the friends of Dr. Poole entertained him at a supper at Mr. Johnston's Hotel, New York, on Saturday evening; P. M. Grover, Esq., presiding.

After the usual loyal toasts, in response to that of "Our Guest," the Doctor responded, thanking his friends for the honor and kindness done him; and expressing the pleasure he felt in being able to leave the locality with such an expression of their confidence and esteem after ten years' residence among them.

The evening was spent very pleasantly.

A coroner's Jury after hearing the evidence relating to the murder lately committed at Metcalf have brought in the following verdict:—

"That Timothy Keogh came to his death by blows received from Mathew Hannan, Thomas Hannan and Adam Johnston, by a stick and whip stocks, and that the three persons named have committed murder."

Several communications are received and will appear in our next.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRUVIAN.

Father Point, October 1.—The Pruvian arrived at Father Point at 3:30 a.m. She left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 21st.

The Pruvian arrived at Liverpool at noon on the night of the 21st, and the Edinburgh early on the morning of the 22nd.

On the 1st Sept. on a cruise.

The Pruvian was regarded as so favorable for the North that the Confederate loan had decreased no less than nine per cent in less than a week.

The Times has an editorial criticizing on the platforms of the two parties. It regards them as identical, except that one is turned upside down.

Lincoln cannot forego the joying a respite from war by having his peace overture more, may gradually resolve on retaining those blessings even at the expense of what would be thought an impossible surrender.

Danish question.—The semi-official Nordtische Algemein Zeitung says the intention of entering into terms of armistice for a longer period has been abandoned.

The production of peace negotiations on the part of Denmark not having been without influence on that point. In fact the political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character.

Not only do Swedish papers, but even Copenhagen journals openly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of a Scandinavian dynasty.

London Money Market.—Funds continue very flat and heavy. Discount unchanged; demand moderate and tendency to greater ease.

The cotton failure at Hayre is that of Mr. C. Does, Lillibridge hayre.

THE JOHN BROWN FAMILY.—Mrs John Brown, widow of him whose soul is travelling with her son, Salmon, and his wife and three daughters, have left their home among the Adirondacks mountains—where John's "body lies mouldering in the dust," to gether with those sons, who were shot at Harper's Ferry—to seek a new home in California. They undertook the journey via the overland route, taking with them some cattle and Vermont fine-wooled sheep.

There is a painful rumor, not confirmed, that after leaving Missouri, it having been ascertained that they were John Brown's family, they were pursued by Missouri soldiers, captured, robbed and murdered.

The household of Mrs. Brown, as reported by Mrs. Brown's brother, Burlington (Vt.) Times.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD.—The following method is used in Germany for the preservation of wood. Mix 40 parts of chalk, 50 of rain, 5 of linseed oil, melting these together in an iron pot; then add one part of nitric acid of copper, afterwards, 1 part of sulphuric acid.

The mixture is used in the way of the travelling public, and the consequences is that they were very disagreeable to visitors out for rather a deserted appearance, in consequence of the rush to Hamilton to see the exhibition.

The railway and steamboat lines, with their usual liberality on such occasions, have placed every facility in the way of the travelling public, and the consequences is that they were very disagreeable to visitors out for rather a deserted appearance, in consequence of the rush to Hamilton to see the exhibition.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Ms. Editor—You and a great many of the readers of the Herald feel an interest in the extension of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, hence you will be pleased to hear that the iron horse reached the bridge that crosses the Mississippi at Pakenham, but to the disappointment of many from Arrington, the township of Fitzroy and Pakenham, it did not cross the bridge as expected, on account of Mr. Cooke, the Chief Engineer, not being present on account of sickness.

It is expected that the rails will be laid to within three miles of Arrington during this month, which will do very much to the traffic of the road and the convenience of the travelling community.

If it had not been for the gross mismanagement of Steel's Directors, and the extreme selfishness of the Brockville people in expending so much unnecessary money in Brockville, the road might have been in active and profitable operation for a great number of years past between the waters of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, thereby giving a large trade to Brockville that otherwise has gone to the City of Ottawa.

It is true that the present Directors of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, who have been in office since the formation of the Company, have not done much to improve the road, but they have done much to improve the road, but they have done much to improve the road, but they have done much to improve the road.

There was evidently a falling off in the number of visitors, consequently in some respects the exhibition was inferior to former ones. This was particularly the case in regard to live stock. The specimen of vegetables, notwithstanding the unfavorable season for gardens, were really good.

The fancy and domestic articles exhibited were highly commendable. Braided work by Miss Dickson, a Farmer's wreath and worsted work by Mrs. Sweetland, a moss basket, second frame, and a very fine velvet painting by Miss Dunnet, an worsted work by Mrs. Wm. Dickson, were all beautifully designed and executed.

Bouquets of flowers brought by ladies added a refreshing sweetness that was very pleasing. As usual the ladies lent their neat-handed assistance in arranging everything to the best advantage.

One, however, was missing who had always contributed much towards the interest of the Exhibition. Alas! she is no more, but the remembrance of her kind acts lives in many a heart.—Com.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

Sir.—The return rifle match between twenty men of Capt. Frazer's Company of Fitzroy and twenty men of the Company of Capt. Dunnet's Company of Pakenham Rifles, took place on Mr. Dunnet's farm, at Pakenham village, on Wednesday the 21st of September at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The two companies met at Dickson's Hotel and proceeded in marching order to the ground. Capt. Frazer and Lieut. O'Neil, who in the absence of Capt. Dunnet, took command of the company, then measured the ground for the short range.

Firing commenced immediately and continued without intermission till 2:30 p.m., when the result was declared to be in favor of the Rifles by 17 points to 13.

As the Rifles were present and, as on all occasions, the good order which prevailed was due, in a great measure, to the exertions, he certainly deserves the confidence which both companies repose in him.

The men then separated until 4 p.m., when the two companies again met at the short range and were inspected by the Brigade Major, who expressed himself as well pleased with the manner in which they went through the Manual and Platoon and other exercises.

After the inspection Capt. Frazer handed Lieut. O'Neil the purse of \$20, and on behalf of his company, challenged the Rifles to a match to take place at Mohr's Corner, Fitzroy.

The challenge was accepted by Lieut. O'Neil. Subjoined is the score, which shows that both companies have not been idle since they last met. It will be seen that at the end of the short range the Rifles were 27 points ahead. Altogether there were 124 more points made in this match than in the last.

PAKENHAM COMPANY.

Names. 20yds. tot. 400yds. tot. both.

Sergt. Cowan 2220 8 42022 6 14

A. Allison 33024 16 32200 7 19

R. Scott 4222 9 43040 16 24

W. Sadler 32034 12 03344 14 28

A. Ferguson 63222 9 23004 9 18

J. Smith 33222 12 42230 11 23

J. Bond 22224 12 0606 0 12

T. Burke 22024 10 22303 10 20

T. Bradley 32323 13 42733 11 24

J. Thomson 32024 13 34404 15 28

J. Quigley 30000 3 0620 0 5

J. Drysdale 63233 11 8000 0 11

J. Cowan 20242 10 04020 6 16

J. Needham 00028 2 20230 7 9

H. Poole 24004 10 00003 3 13

H. Dunlop 33328 11 60133 6 14

E. Burr 02000 2 06233 8 10

G. Graham 02002 4 22200 6 12

B. Burleigh 02002 4 02033 8 10

Lieut. O'Neil 00022 4 23440 13 17