

1,000 camels laden with this fruit arrived at Smyrna, and the export trade has consequently been very extensive.

HOW SECESSION MUST DIE.

(From the N.Y. Tribune, January 26.)

It is impossible for the slaveholding States to do, or refuse to do, anything that will not redound to the advantage of the free States. As we have shown already, the secession movement is bringing business and prosperity to the North, which will increase daily until the South shall be of no account whatever—except as a cotton-field. Its agricultural production will be the same as now, but even in mechanics industry in its present limited form will flourish, and its commerce will cease to exist. Those important branches of its prosperity will be wholly lopped off, and their sap and vigour transferred to stimulate Northern growth.

Already our Northern Cities, and New York in particular, are feeling a quietness in their trading pulses from the very partial interruption of business at the Southern ports. And this is but the beginning. The ports of Mobile and Savannah and New Orleans are still full of shipping, bearing away the products of the Southern country and shall have departed, but when they do, commerce at these ports will be the end of the South.

What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Association, and of every society which can assist us in our ability to grow cotton in any part of our own dependence or elsewhere. The case is in our hands. Australia or India could give us all we want, but not without some pains on our part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own crops; but we must be ready to dispense with the amount of cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution.

THE COTTON FRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

A letter from New York, of which we published an extract on Friday last, will have painfully brought home to every thoughtful reader a question which never long absent from any mind that knows how to appreciate its importance. This is the question of the cotton supply, and the danger to the cotton trade, and in the present temper of all parties in the United States all things are possible, and it is assuredly high time for us to look in the face an emergency which may arise no man knows how soon. What are we to do for cotton in the not extraneous time of the disruption of the American Union leading to a general, or even a partial, suspension of the staple agricultural industry of the South? In other words, supposing certain political forebodings (which no one can pronounce entirely unfounded) to be realized, what is to become of the manufacture which supports, directly or indirectly, some five millions of our population, and which supplies a full third of our export trade? For upwards of four-fifths of this colossal manufacture we are indebted to a community which appears at this moment to be on the brink of political dissolution, and which is, to say the least, violently and dangerously disturbed. What are we to do, as many expect, this most precarious source of supply should suddenly fail us?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1861.—There is no longer any doubt that the government have sent forces to relieve Fort Sumpter and Pickens. The administration do not regard this action as any declaration of war on the part of the government, but as simply a duty. The authorities of Charleston and Pensacola understand this, and if they choose to resist the aggressors and make the attack they must take the consequences. It may be some days before it is known that forces have been sent. The movement has been quietly made, but the movement is in earnest now, as these people will understand.

The destination of the steamer Brooklyn is Fort Pickens.

Mr. Reynolds, of New York, from the Committee on the President's message, will to-morrow report a bill of not only giving the Executive power, but making it mandatory upon him to call out the volunteer militia for the purpose of suppressing insurrection.

Col. Hayne does not believe in the truth of the despatch from Charleston as to the reported business, which occupied the attention of the Legislature, in secret session yesterday. He had received no dispatch or Governor Pickens on the subject. The report is believed to be equally erroneous as that which recently represented that a boat from Fort Sumpter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts. The troops on board, were detained for the works at the Tortugas, which are still in the possession of the federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them.

Capt. Barron was sent by land, a week since, on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His despatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of a most pacific character. Owing to the non-attendance of Secretary Dix, the marine hospital affair at New Orleans, has been satisfactorily arranged.

Capt. Faunce of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane is in Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 28.

The difficulty has been happily arranged between Rust and Dunn.

It is now certain that private letters have been received from Lincoln, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment. Assurances are given that this information is reliable.

Soon after the electoral vote shall be counted in the presence of Congress on the Second Wednesday of February, he will acquaint the public with his views on the present crisis. He hitherto has not felt it proper to disclose official information of the declaration of his election, for him to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

Union men are much encouraged by the prompt response of the invitation for commissioners to meet on the 4th of February, and it is believed that their action will command the support of a large majority of Congress.

The fugitive slave law introduced to-day by Mr. Douglas, is considered a thorough and effective measure. Obviating the objections to the present statute.

Messrs. Sill and Benjamin will formally vacate their seats as soon as they receive official information of the secession of Louisiana.

It is now believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected to any border State Convention.

The great point now aimed at by the Union men is to avoid all pretext for collision by seceding States, in the hope that the second sober thought of the people, if adjustment measures are presented, will induce them to resume their places in the Union.

themselves. If they have been subject to debt and crippled by mortgage hitherto, much more impossible will they find it to get on henceforth, when the Northern capitalists will have sustained them, are no longer their fellow citizens and partners, but their rivals in policy and trade. Add to this that the Southern States are mutually jealous and contentious, that the bulk of their white population is dissatisfied and turbulent, the black race restless, excited, and suddenly brought within view of an equality of numbers, and the most vehement partisan will scarcely allege that the prospects of cotton production are good. There is no use in disguising the truth in such a case; and the plain truth is that affairs in the United States can take no turn which will leave our chance of cotton supply precarious in the extreme.

What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Association, and of every society which can assist us in our ability to grow cotton in any part of our own dependence or elsewhere. The case is in our hands. Australia or India could give us all we want, but not without some pains on our part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own crops; but we must be ready to dispense with the amount of cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution.

PROTECTION OF THE U.S. CAPITAL.

New York, Jan. 29th.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that arrangements were made yesterday for the protection of the city, which will secure it from any hostile attack against the residence of the President.

A gentleman, just from Texas, states that the vote cast for the Convention, which was called by the members of the Legislature over Governor Houston's head, will not exceed over one-third of the aggregate vote of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 29.

Secretary Dix has issued orders that Captains of revenue cutters shall not deliver up their vessels to rebels, but defend them to the last, and if overpowered, blow them up.

So many military companies are arriving here that it is impossible to find quarters. Additional troops are expected to-morrow.

Senator Mallory, at Pensacola, telegraphed Senator Bigler, last evening, that 1,700 men were on the ground to resist the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that if the Brooklyn attempted to relieve the fort a bloody fight would follow.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade visited the President and Mr. Seward and others to-day. The President said in interview, "If Mr. Lincoln will enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall retirement, he will be a happy man."

Mr. Seward said, "I have the Union has been raised, when there is no danger—I tell you, my friends, the question of secession will not now be taken in account. We are to save the Union, then save all the rest worth saving."

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being tried for robbing the store, walked out and taking a boat, made good their escape, and neither male nor female prisoners have been heard of since.

JUSTICE.

ANDERSON SAFE.—Late advices from England bring intelligence that Mr. Edwin James, the eminent English barrister had applied to the Queen's Bench of England, on behalf of Anderson, the fugitive slave, and that Chief Justice Cockburn had granted a writ of habeas corpus. By this proceeding, Anderson will be immediately taken to England, and there is little doubt that his freedom will be secured. Some of the Provincial journals are discussing the legality of this movement, and are finding fault with the barrister, Chief Justice and other officials at home for the course they have taken. Others are highly pleased at the prospect of having Anderson's rendition refused and his freedom perpetuated, even though it may occasion a disappointment to the bloodthirsty slaveholders of Missouri, and a slight humiliation of some of the Judges and Government officials. The "Globe" commenting on the present position of the affair, says "it is far from convenient, and very far from pleasant to us as a self governed people, to have the whole of our Judges snuffed out by one stroke of the pen of a Judge sitting three thousand miles off—to have an English bailiff crossing the Atlantic and by the warrant of an English Judge, who never put his foot in Canada, taking a prisoner out of our custody, and carrying him off for trial to Great Britain! We would admit with great reluctance that this abstractly is either right or constitutional. But, while, as Canadians we cannot repress these feelings, we most heartily rejoice that the brave man who had the courage to strike a freeman's blow for his liberty will now certainly be rescued from the horrible fate to which Chief Justice Robinson and Mr. Justice Burrows would have condemned him. However humiliating the lesson, with our whole hearts we rejoice that our country will at last be saved from the deep, damnable stain of surrendering a human being to be burnt at the stake because he dared to assert his freedom. Where shall we find a parallel for the humiliating position the people of Canada are made to occupy in this matter? Our Government, shrinking from their proper responsibility, and casting over on the Law Courts the duty that was their own, to refuse plainly and firmly the demand of the slaveholder as not within the treaty! Our Judges surrendering the man to be burnt alive on a plea so flimsy as hardly to be worth criticism! A Foreign Court compelled to step in and reserve the man from the imbecility of a Canadian Executive and Canadian Judges!"

A case of the most glaring corruption has come to light in Quebec, and is creating a considerable degree of interest. The Grand jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, have found a true bill against the late Mayor Hector L. Langevin, M.P.P., George Hall, J. P. Rhéme, Pierre Gauvain, and John Gibson, upon an affidavit setting forth that at the civic election in December, the aforementioned defendants constituted the Board of Revision, and as such had charge of the keys of the ballot box, that they falsely, wickedly, and maliciously, corruptly, made a false and untrue report to the City Council that Thomas Pope, one of the candidates for the Mayoralty, was elected. They caused to be entered in the polling-book as having voted for the said Thomas Pope, thirty names given by persons who had attended at the polling places, but who, upon being required to take the oath of identity, had refused so to do, and had therefore not voted; and, furthermore, they erased from the said book marks set opposite the names of several parties, which indicated their votes had not been taken or received, and placed in lieu thereof a mark or figure as a vote in favour of Thomas Pope. Mr. Langevin, the counsel for the prosecution, moved for the issue of warrants of arrest, which were issued pro forma.

MORE SWINDLING.—We understand that some kind of a swindling operation has lately been set on foot in Kemptville, under the name of a "Provincial Protection," which is calculated to extract some of the loose change from the pockets of the unthinking and unwary. It is something in the shape of a lottery, professing to give "all prizes and no blanks." We would advise our readers to have nothing to do with this "protection." We understand that this swindling business is carried on under the name of John H. Downing & Co., of Kemptville; and it is to be hoped that the authorities of that place will be on the look out for these gentlemen, and secure "protection" for them in the County Jail or the Provincial Penitentiary.

COUNTY OF GREY.—We understand that a writ has been issued for an election in the County of Grey, dated to be vacant by the disappearance of Mr. Hogan. The Government, in our opinion, show a very indecent haste to obtain another supporter in the House, in pushing on this election, before it is positively known whether or not Mr. Hogan is yet alive.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.—The County Council for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew met in Perth, on Tuesday the 31st, ult. On motion of A. McArthur, Esq., presided by James Gould, Esq., Daniel Galbraith, Esq., of Ramsey was re-elected Warden for the current year.

The following are reeves and deputy reeves composing the County Council:

Perth—John Murray.
J. K. Fairbank.
Dunrobin—John Robertson.
T. McCall.
Bathurst—W. Duran.
H. Moorehouse.
Elmley—Jas. Shaw, Jr.
Burgess—E. Byrnes.
Montague—J. McCall Chambers.
J. Shields.

In a short time the female prisoners had a quarrel, and the whole thing looked out. Two of them getting alarmed, in case of

South Sherbrooke—Thomas Moore.
Smith's Falls—J. C. Foster.
Beckwith—A. McArthur.
Ramsey—D. Galbraith.
T. Conlin.
Bromfield—J. Reynolds.
Stouffville—Wm. Brown.
Alice—J. Rowan.
McNab—N. Burwash.
Grattan & Algona—S. G. Lynn.
Westmouth—T. M. Carwell.
Dalhousie & Co.—Wm. Pardon.
Bogot, Rhyllid & Co.—Felix Devine.
Schomtop & Griffith—T. P. French.
Darting—P. Guthrie.
Admaston—W. Gibbons.
Horton—W. Jamieson.
Pembroke Village.
Lanark—Wm. Robertson.
Edolph, Buchanan, & Co.—
Bramley—M. Mulligan.
Renfrew Village—John Munro, Jr.
Pakenham—Young Scott.
Ross—Jason Gould.
Wilberforce—T. Lett.
Pembroke Township—M. Gorman.

To the Editor of the C.P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—There is a passage of Scripture which says, Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my name sake. This was said by our Saviour to his disciples more than eighteen hundred years ago; yet it appears that with all the refinement and education of the present age, some people are still prone to vilify and assault the characters of the ministers of Christ. Touch not mine anointed. Do my prophesies no harm. But it may be answered, we have a right to correct any one when they go astray, or make wrong statements; we would grant all this; but then, the person professing to correct others, ought to be sure that he is right himself, before he assumes the responsibility of enunciating other men's faults, even although he might be a very clever enunciator. The above remarks have been suggested to my mind by reading a communication in your last issue, signed Enumerator, who, it appears, went to a church in the neighborhood of Carleton Place, some time ago, he does not say when, and heard somebody preach a sermon, he does not say who. How covertly he moves along, how tender are his feelings, he does not like to mention the particular Church, or the particular minister's name, being afraid to wound his feelings or any of its members, not thinking that a stab in the dark is as fatally intended as if given in broad daylight and worse, for it is cowardly.

Now, Mr. Editor, the whole of what I have said would be superfluous if I was not prepared to prove that what Enumerator has stated in your paper is simply untrue. The real facts of the case are these. A sermon was preached in St. James Church, Carleton Place, on last Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, one of his statements was that the Church of England in Canada had reason to be thankful for her present prosperity in comparison with the past, for that she now numbered half a million members, not a million communicants, as Enumerator has erroneously stated.

JOHN McCARTON, Church Warden.

February 1st, 1861.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

SMITH'S FALLS, Jan. 31, 1860.

SIR.—On Tuesday Evening last, the Rev. S. Johnson, M.D. delivered a lecture here in connection with the Mechanics Institute. The subject was "Law." There is no use for me to go into the particulars of this Lecture. But suffice it to say, that the lecturer did the subject justice, "which no one will deny." The lecture was well attended, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson with his usual tact and erudition enraptured his audience.

It is well for us that we need not go beyond the limits of our village to find men possessed of talent and knowledge, and in every sense of the word, Mr. Johnson deserves the praise of all the community, for his gentlemanly conduct, and for the eloquence displayed at sundry times while addressing the people.

Some time ago Mr. Johnson delivered a lecture, the proceeds of which was for School Prizes. The subject was—"The spoliation of Poland." This lecture as well as the before mentioned one, was attended by the respectable people of our Village. Our citizens should be thankful to the Rev. Gentleman for his exertions from time to time, to stimulate his pupils with the desire of studying. For this object he applied the sum realized in purchasing prizes, which were distributed to those of his pupils, whose merits were justly entitled to distinction. May all Teachers follow the example which will instill into the hearts of the pupils a spirit of enterprise, which every Teacher should try, and what merit deserves that it be awarded.

Yours,
A. Hdr.

LANARK COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Lanark, Jan. 7th, 1861.

Agreeably to adjournment the Council met this day, the Reeve and all the Council present.

The minutes of last session were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve.

A petition from the Rev. Thomas Fraser and others, praying for relief to Widow Warbeck, from the poor fund, was presented and read.

2. Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, That the above petition be reserved for consideration.—Carried.

3. Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the Council do now adjourn.—Carried.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Lanark, Jan. 15th, 1861.

Agreeably to order of Reeve a special meeting of the Council was held this day; the Reeve, and councillors McLaren, and Affleck, present.

1. The minutes of last session were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve.

2. The following communications were presented and read.

3. The Reports of Patrick Doyle, John Ryan, John Deachman, road commissioners, and Matthew Ballantyne, bridge Commissioner.

4. A petition from Wm. Moorehouse, and others, praying for the appointment of a fire wood inspector for the village of Lanark.

5. A petition from John Gordon and others, praying aid from the poor fund in favour of John Snore, a sick, and destitute person.

6. A note from the County Treasurer, showing the amount of non-Resident taxes for the year 1859, collected for Park lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the 2nd concession, and No. 16 in the 4th concession—\$11.97.

7. On the Reports of Patrick Doyle, and John Ryan, Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that being defective, they cannot be adopted, and that the Clerk be directed to point out for their guidance the proper form in which to report.—Carried.

8. On the Reports of John Deachman, and Matthew Ballantyne, Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. McLaren, that they be adopted, and orders upon the Treasurer be given for payment of the contractors.—Carried.

9. On the petition of William Moorehouse and others, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded

by Mr. McLaren, that it be reserved for future consideration.—Carried.

10. The Reeve presented a receipt from the Receiver General's Office, for the government dues upon Tavern Licenses, for the year 1860.

11. Moved Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Affleck, That the Council do now adjourn.—Carried.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Lanark, Jan. 21st, 1861.

1. The Council met, met this day, at noon, and having made the requisite declarations, before the Clerk it was moved by Mr. William Robertson, that Mr. Mathie be Reeve for the present year, and upon Mr. Mathie declining to serve in that office, it was moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that Mr. William Robertson be Reeve for the present year.—Carried.

2. Moved by Mr. Stevenson seconded by Mr. Affleck, That the printed rules and regulations for the conduct of the Council, and the order of conducting business, be adopted for the present year, with the exception of rule No. three; and that the following be substituted instead; that if, at any time, it is necessary to adjourn, for want of a quorum, the councillors present will appoint a day for next meeting of Council.—Carried.

3. The minutes of last session were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve.

4. The following original communications were presented and read.

5. The petition from Robert Mason praying to be re-elected to the Office of Collector.

6. Of James Rankin, praying to be re-elected to the office of Assessor.

7. Of John McLaren, praying to be re-elected to the office of Treasurer.

8. Of A. G. Hall, praying to be elected Town Clerk.

9. Of Francis Turner, praying to be elected Collector.

10. Of Adam Craig, praying to be elected Treasurer.

11. Of W. A. McCallum and others, praying for the use of the Town Hall for a Soiree of the Cadets of Temperance.

12. Of the Rev. Messrs Clarke, Fraser, and Shank's and others, praying for the repeal of a prohibitory liquor by-law.

13. Mr. Mathie gave notice that he would, at this Session of Council, move for the introduction of a prohibitory liquor by-law.

14. The Reeve appointed Mr. Findlay McIntyre, one of the Auditors for the present year.

Mr. Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, That Mr. Peter McLaren, Teacher, be appointed as another Auditor, for the present year.

16. Moved by Mr. R. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, That Mr. Mason be collector for the present year.—Carried.

17. Moved by Mr. R. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That James Rankin be Assessor for the present year.—Carried.

18. Moved by Mr. R. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, That Adam Craig be Treasurer for the present year.—Carried.

19. Moved in amendment, by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the present Treasurer, J. McLaren, be re-elected Treasurer.

20. The original motion was carried by the casting vote of the Reeve.

21. Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That William Scott be Clerk for the present year.—Carried.

22. On the petition of W. A. McCallum and others, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. R. Robertson, that the prayer of the petition be granted.—Carried.

23. On the petition of the Rev. Thomas Fraser and others, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the sum of ten dollars be granted to the prayer thereof, and that the Rev. Thomas Fraser be commissioner to administer the sum.—Carried.

24. Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. R. Robertson, That Robert James be messenger to the Council for the present year, at a salary of ten dollars.—Carried.

25. On the petition of the Rev. Messrs Clarke, Fraser, and Shank's, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the petition be granted.—Carried.

26. Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. R. Robertson, That the by-law for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, within the municipality of Lanark, be now read a first time.—Carried.

27. The By-law was accordingly read a first time.

28. Mr. Mathie gave notice that he would, at the next session of Council, introduce a By-law providing for the appointment of certain Township Officers.

29. On the petition of William Moorehouse and others, moved by Mr. R. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that in the opinion of this Council, the municipal law of Canada does not empower Township Councils to comply with the prayer thereof.—Carried.

30. Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the blank in the By-law for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, be filled by the word fifty dollars.

31. Moved by Mr. R. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the council do now adjourn, to meet on Friday, the 22nd of February, at the Town Hall.—Carried.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk.

McNAB COUNCIL.

Town Hall, McNab, Jan. 21st, 1861.

Pursuant to notice, the newly elected members of the municipality of McNab, met at the Town Hall, present Messrs Burwash, Dr. Church, and Robertson, when on motion of Dr. Church, Mr. Burwash was elected Reeve for the year 1861.

The Reeve took the usual oaths and his seat, and the following communications, Petitions, and notices, were then presented and read.

Petitions from the several Tavern Keepers under the 23rd Vic. chap. 53.

A communication from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.

An account of A. H. Downwell, Township Clerk, do.

An account of Stationary required for 1861.

An account from William Grant, for work done on the Arnprior and Burnstown Road.

An account from James Robertson as selector of Jures.

A communication from James McCreery relating to the piers under the White Bridge at Arnprior.

Mr. Robertson gave notice for a By-law to appoint certain officers for 1861.

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