

New Orleans Delta says: "No med-
a of any Power on earth will be enter-
by the South which looks to a recon-
of the Government as it existed on
th day of last November," and no
e of any party or faction in the North
ever bring together the broken frag-
s of the once powerful United States.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE TIME'S CORRESPONDENT IN CANADA.

We took it into our heads the other day to have a ramble through the beautiful scenery of Borden, bridge, abbey, woods, Borden Tower, &c., &c., and reaching our hotel, after long stroll on; our first day's visit, we found a very respectable gentleman, who appeared to be exceedingly communicative, and entered freely at once into various subjects, but particularly on the press of this country—of course the Times newspaper, taking first rank in our conversation. We at once declared distinctly that we belonged to the Orange Association of England, and consequently was opposed to everything pertaining to Popery. We then went on to state that the Times newspaper was a powerful organ for either good or evil, but it would puzzle the most far-seeing what to make of it, for one day we had a thunder article against popery, in the columns, and in defence of Protestantism, while the very next day all was turned topsy-turvy, and an article appeared in direct opposition, to the one before mentioned. All the time we were making these remarks, our unknown friend harkened to us very patiently; but when he did speak, to our astonishment, he informed us that he was in connection with the very Times newspaper we had been denouncing; but instead of this disconcerting us we laughed out some heavy philippics against Woods; the correspondent of the Times during the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada, especially referring to the lying statement sent to the *Standard* relative to the 99th Regiment of New York State Militia, refusing to turn out and receive the Prince of Wales because they were all Orangemen, whereas the fact was that there was not a single Orangeman amongst them, but all Irish Papists. To this statement our friend in connection with the Times newspaper fully agreed, and informed us that Woods, the correspondent, had no personal feeling in the matter in any shape whatever, but what he wrote was at the direction of the Duke of Newcastle; our Canadian brethren will therefore know of a certainty that the whole of the lying statement which appeared in the Times newspaper relative to their difficulties as they were called by the Duke of Newcastle's—the fact is, his dukedom had got into hot water by his tampering with Popery, and to get out of it he instructs the correspondent of the Times to send lying statements to that paper in disparagement of the Orangemen whom he grossly insulted.

—Protestant Banner.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—This event was predicted by several Second Advent prophets, to come off on Sunday last the 15th of September, and a large number of silly people in New York believing that on that day the world would be destroyed. The believers fixed up their worldly affairs, and assembled in the Bowers with their accented robes on Saturday night, where they held a silent prayer. A party of rowdies heard about it, and went in about midnight and made some unearthly screechings, thereby convincing the poor fanatics that the last hour of earth had come sure enough. Fully believing that they would see great things, the congregation proceeded to the roof of the house to await the cause of events. There they remained some time, attracting a great deal of attention from the passers-by at that unseasonable hour; as the women were attired in spotless white. They waited until the grey dawn of morning but nothing happened unusual, when they slunk away to their homes. As they passed out some way of a fellow remarked that the end of the world was out off and sold to Barnum—advising them to go to the Museum and see it.

A curious invention for the use of the air has been recently patented at Paris. It consists of a swimming belt on an entire new principle. An inventor, transatlantic, came made of metal, fitting closely about the waist, is divided into a number of small impermeable divisions, so that in case of accident to one or more of these the apparatus would still be effective; the whole does not weigh over eight pounds. The experiment was made by the master of a swimming school on the Seine, and a non-commissioned officer in the military establishment, and was deemed perfectly satisfactory. The river was crossed and recrossed by what is known to bathers as treading water, cigars were lighted and the action of using a musket gone through. The swimmers then made an effort to lie upon the river, and even to turn over but the apparatus always brought them back to the vertical position.

A man was found on Thursday morning in Chicago crawling on his hands and knees in a railroad yard. An examination revealed the fact that he had been the victim of an attack for the purpose of robbery. His skull was driven in as if with a mallet or billet of wood, and his brain protruded from the ghastly, sickening wounds. He lived until ten o'clock, insensible and speechless, when death ended the tragedy. It is stated that he had a considerable sum of money on his person. A man and woman have been arrested as the perpetrators of the offense.

John Dales, formerly a contractor on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, has been getting himself into trouble in England, and is now a prisoner in Newgate, London, for obtaining goods under false pretences. He got parties to trust him in England for large amounts on the representation that the B. & O. Railway Co. owed him £200,000, which statement it is almost needless to say was utterly untrue. It became necessary for the interest of the B. & O. Railway Company that this statement should be disproved on the trial, and Mr. Dales was accordingly sent home for this purpose.

We understand that Viscount Monk is likely to succeed Sir Edmund Walker Head as Governor General of Canada. Although this appointment is somewhat exceptional in its character, from the fact that Lord Monk has not having been previously in the Colonial service, it is one which we feel certain will be approved by the public generally and the community with whose interests it is more peculiarly connected. As a professional man, a member of Parliament for some years, and a member of the government, Lord Monk evinced great business capacity and acquired general popularity. We have every reason to anticipate that his Canadian career will be attended with beneficial results to the public interests.—London Globe.

Orders have been received at Woolwich directing 100-pounder Armstrong guns to be immediately commenced at that establishment for distribution among the forts and batteries in the Chatham district, as well as among the principal fortifications of the Eastern and Southern coasts.

The meeting of the theologians at Palermo has terminated. It has adopted a resolution declaring the temporal power of the Pope to be incompatible with and contrary to the mission of the Roman Catholic Church.

A Chicago lady, a few days ago, while sitting in a chair, broke her hip bone in a fit of coughing, and in two days after, in another fit of the same kind, finished the business and broke her neck.

PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.—M. Theodore Moret has published in the *Journal de Rouen* the following statement, showing the persecution to which Protestants are subjected in certain communes of the department of the Eure:—It is now from ten to twelve years since nearly the entire population of St. Opportune and Fumecchou embraced the Protestant faith. Nobody has a right to ask what their motive was for so doing. It is certain that they proved their sincerity and constancy, not only by the length of time they adhered to their adopted faith, but what is more decisive, by the pecuniary sacrifices they made for it. Notwithstanding their moderate means, they stopped at no sacrifice to build a Protestant church at Fumecchou and to erect a school house at St. Opportune. As to the question of public order, that honest, laborious and peaceable population did not give the slightest complaint. The authorities, nevertheless, persist in refusing permission to open the church at Fumecchou. The school at St. Opportune is likewise interdicted, though the Protestant worship is permitted in the locality where instruction is forbidden. Now, is not the school the natural and indispensable complement of the church? What makes the matter worse is that the Protestants in the Eure are not liable to the objection made to the Protestants of the Haute Vienne—that they do not belong to the Protestant Church officially recognized by the state. The Protestants of the Eure are subject to the consistory of Rouen, and this consistory has for years remonstrated against the persecution which the Protestants of Fumecchou and St. Opportune have suffered.

GEN. McDOWELL.—The following pleasant picture of General McDowell we take from the translation of one of the letters from America, printed in the *Turin Opinion*, and which some persons persist in ascribing to the Prince of Wales. General McDowell is a man of 45 years, tall and large. His face is not particularly fine but is remarkably open and sympathetic, through its air of frankness and kindness. If McClellan resembles one of our engineers, McDowell resembles one of our infantry officers. Did I not dread reducing to puzzle shades the search for resemblances and assimilations, I should say that McDowell has the type of a chief of battalion of foot chasers. His conversation, his character and his principles are still superior to his appearance, favorable as that is. He is one of the honestest, truest, simplest men that you can meet. He sustained a terrible shock at Ball Run, and he speaks of it without bitterness without recrimination, with an accent of sincerity and an elevation of sentiment that do him the greatest honour. Deprived of the supreme command in consequence of that reverse, he has seen McClellan, his fellow student at West Point, younger than himself by several years, inherit his honours, his position, and his growing popularity. He has taken, without complaint and without murmur, an inferior place under him whose mission it is to repair the misfortune attached to his name. Well, no one doubts that McDowell will be the most submissive, most devoted of McClellan's lieutenants. McDowell has, besides, a reputation in the army of being a sort of stoic philosopher—a reputation sought after and more or less deserved by a certain number of West Point pupils. He drinks neither wine nor tea nor coffee, does not smoke, and has habits of sobriety and self-denial quite in keeping with his Puritan principles.

On each Sunday in September, 1860, there arrived at London railway stations 390 trains, whilst 387 trains took their departure. Nearly 800 railway trains on one Sunday will give an idea of the extent of Sabbath profanation in the British metropolis. It is estimated that there are a million of adult persons in London who spend Sunday in idleness and pleasure. Since the late Sunday Bill on the Brighton Railway, the Sunday travel has decreased nearly 50 per cent.

The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, October 2, 1861.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The antagonistic forces of the North and South are still engaged in perfecting their army and military arrangements on the Potomac. The Southern commanders have erected a line of batteries, so as almost to command the navigation of the river, and the armed flotilla of the Federal government are not powerful enough to silence them; in the meantime the greatest activity prevails among the Confederate troops, whose late success at Lexington has supplied additional fuel to their military ardour and never-giving determination. Of their intended movements, absolutely nothing is heard, and what is published in the northern papers are merely speculative surmises, but the impression is that the Confederates will cross the Potomac into Maryland.

In accordance with the impatient, precipitate nature of the northern writers for the press, some of the journals are launching their anathemas at Gen. Fremont. The fall of Lexington is attributed to his inactivity, as also the disaster of Springfield, and the popular idol of the hour is dashed from the pedestal by the impatient hand of ignorance. From all accounts the Federal army is fast becoming disciplined under the eye of Gen. McClellan, whose movements will not be precipitated by any action of the Executive, having the stern lesson of Manassas before him. When the campaign will open is impossible to tell, but it is expected that as soon as the cool weather sets in the Northern army will make a demonstration on the Southern lines in Virginia, and a brilliant campaign follow. We do not believe that one large battle will decide the differences between the two great divisions of the republic, and from the preparations being made the breach is widening, and unless Europe changes her policy and becomes mediator in the fratricidal contest, a long, harassing conflict is looming in the future, barren in the results aimed at, and both coming out of the war crippled. It is thought that Gen. Fremont will be able to retrieve his reputation by a decisive action in Missouri, where he is opposed by the Confederate General Price and McCulloch with an army of 40,000 men. An expedition is also fitting out by the Federal government for the Southern coast, which is expected to sail within three weeks, in which there will embark to harass the Southern seaboard, fifteen or twenty regiments.

MR. SEWARD OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE "TIMES."

It appears that the sarcastic articles which from time to time have appeared in the columns of the *London Times*, on the subject of the present contest among our republican neighbors, having "riled" certain American parlor and fireside enthusiastic patriots and warriors, they, with the genius of liberty showing them the way to glory, addressed memorials to Secretary Seward of the Federal Government, asking attention to what they represented as treasonable matter contained in a letter dated, Washington, Aug. 10. To this application, Mr. Seward says: "However erroneous the facts or the inferences of the writer may be, they nevertheless stand on his own individual authority, while the whole patriotic press of our own country is free, and is interested to refute them. * * * Finally, interference with the Press, even in the case of an existing insurrection, can be justified only on the ground of public danger. I do not see any such danger in the case, even if one foreigner does pervert our hospitality to shelter himself in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign press, a hundred other foreigners as intelligent, as virtuous, and as respectable as he is, are daily enrolling themselves in the army of the United States."

It would thus appear from the sentiments uttered by Mr. Seward, that the correspondent of a foreign paper is entitled to no consideration than a citizen of the republic who publishes a paper under the protection of the laws; for instance, Loveridge of Troy, who had to fly for his life, and seek protection in Canada, or that editor in Massachusetts who was tarred and feathered, and made to take an oath contrary to his convictions. The fact is, they are afraid to touch Russell, who in the meantime, impressed with the conviction that the war was a gigantic farce, has betaken himself to the Western prairies to amuse himself with the autumnal sport on the prairies, and renew his flagging energies for another series of letters.

LONG EVENINGS.—The long evenings of autumn and winter are drawing on, and it is the custom in most of the villages in Canada to provide entertainment for the hours of relaxation in the winter nights, we think these having the welfare of our young people at heart, should attempt some move in order to cultivate the moral and mental faculties of the rising generation. In the villages and country districts of Germany, the young people assemble alternately in neighborly dwellings, and their evenings are spent in literary discussions, and in the cultivation of music, until all Germany is one universal nursery of that soothing accomplishment.

In other villages of this Province literary and debating societies are encouraged, and schools of calisthenics and dancing fostered in order to improve the form and health of the feminine population. We do not believe that the villages of Carleton Place are one iota behind other places in natural mental abilities, and all that is required is for those having an interest in the future of the village population, and in the future of our young people, is to create the movement, it does not matter how small the beginning it will at least show a desire to keep pace with other places. The education derived at the corners of streets is not the best, and the effects of which may remain in long after years, when regret follows too late sometimes that opportunities of improvement had been neglected. Even the cultivation of muscle is better than idling away the precious hours of existence. Some persons say, attempts to create a taste for mental culture has always failed in this place; but this assertion may farise from mere inactivity to make a move in the right direction; this assertion was not borne out last winter when Mr. E. Burritt, delivered a lecture in the Methodist Chapel; at which time, a large, respectable and attentive audience attended. We trust that this hint will not be lost.

Heroism is at a tremendous premium in the Federal army. Let a lawyer or a shopkeeper step out of his legitimate sphere, don the habiliments of military glory, get the command of a company or a regiment, and sustain a defeat at the hands of the Confederates, and he is at once immortalized; the lineaments of a countenance that had ere-while smiled unctuously over the favor of a "mint julep," are then expatiated on as possessing traits of mental ability never before discovered; his biography is published, the traits of his infancy are recounted, and the nativity of his parents is chronicled in all its minutia. Long live King Fustian! There are no certificates of admission required for the temple of fame.

The system which the Federal Government has adopted of seizing everything emanating from the Southern States is likely to lead them into trouble. In pursuance of this line of policy they arrested Mr. Mure, a naturalized American, carrying despatches from Mr. Bunch, British Consul at Charleston to Earl Russell. Mr. Mure was also the bearer of other letters from secessionists in the South to their friends in Europe. Mr. Seward finding a regular despatch to the British Foreign Office, feels that he is rather in a fix; he therefore applies to Lord Lyons to come and see it opened, and assist him in disposing of it. This Lord Lyons declined, and thus the matter rests, and while Mr. Seward has forwarded the despatch to the address is not known.

The Roman Catholic editor of the *Freeman*, and the celebrated Thomas D'Arcy McGee, have been abusing each other in the newspapers, and we observe by a Toronto sheet, that the controversy has changed its aspect and been carried into the courts of law.

The Southern Republic it would appear from the following is determined to retaliate on the Federalists for their treatment of Southern prisoners. To tell where this system of retaliation will end is difficult, and arises from the obstinacy of the Federal government to admit that the Southern States are other than rebels; afraid to carry out their policy to the full extent and hang the rebel prisoners, and ignoring the right of exchanging prisoners, they have confined them in their prisons.

A Richmond paper of the 11th says 'the obligation of mercy has been removed from a bill passed by Congress, under authority of which the Executive will proceed to inflict retaliation upon the persons of the Yankee prisoners in our hands. In such numbers as they may deem expedient for the humane treatment of our prisoners of war in New York.'

The Act of Congress which has given the President authority for retaliation in such measure and kind as may seem to him proper and just, notices the fact, by way of preamble, and in vindication of its objects, that the Government of the United States has placed in iron and lodged in dungeons, citizens of the Confederate States, acting under the authority of letters of marque, issued in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States, by the President thereof, and have otherwise maltreated the same, and have seized and confined sundry other citizens of the said Confederate States, in violation of all principles of humane and civilized warfare.

There is too much truth in the following extract from the *Hamilton Times* about the ingratitude of politicians to journals whose support has been instrumental in placing them in the Legislature:

"Let any man of education and independence of mind take it into his head to publish a local newspaper under the patronage of one of these political scoundrels. All will go well enough for a time. The County member will invite him to tea—tell him how he will assist him in his business, and be profuse in promises. He will give so much per annum towards the enterprise. The inexperienced journalist relies on his word of honor (which turns out to be worth much as the proverbial adage of a 'honest thief') and fights for his intended patron with all the energy and fidelity which characterizes our election campaigns. The member is re-elected, but forgets his friend and his promises. He chuckles over the success of his treachery, and leaves the poor, beleaguered, persecuted outcast to fight the battles of business and life single handed. He is done with the newspaper, to which he owes his seat in Parliament. He has inveigled the publisher into engagements which he may meet as best he can. His purpose has been served, and like an old pair of boots he will cast away and trample under foot, if he can, the persons who have labored early and late, and spent money and ruined health for his advancement. Such are politicians and politics. It is time the press was emancipated from its bondage, and the world made aware of the scoundrelism of its authors."

The report which obtained currency, of additional troops being sent to Canada and to which we alluded to in our last, has been contradicted in so far that they will not be sent out at present. In reference to this subject the *Army and Navy Gazette* observes: "No selection has yet been made of the regiments which we announced in our late impression the Government intended to send out as a reinforcement to Canada. Doubtful opinions as to the policy of the step have been expressed, and it may be inferred that they have not been without influence upon Her Majesty's responsible advisers, from the fact that the arrangements are for the moment suspended."

The notorious woman, Jane Ward, who was implicated in the murder of Mr. Hogan in Toronto, but who was acquitted from want of evidence. On her discharge several persons, belonging to that class whose philanthropy in behalf of their fellow-creatures never is roused into action until some unfortunate member of the human family has become notorious as a criminal—interested themselves in her behalf, and she became an inmate of the Magdalen Asylum. Some time ago she went out into the world, and has since been living in the vicinity of Hamilton. As the trial of James Brown, one of the Brooks' bull-gang, is now pending, it was deemed necessary to procure her in order to use her at the trial as a witness, and accordingly a constable was despatched, who brought her to Toronto and placed her in confinement. It is generally thought that the Crown will fail in convicting Brown, owing to a discrepancy in dates in the evidence against the prisoner, and by which Sherrick and Jane Ward escaped last Assizes.

The *Ogdensburg Journal* says that Home Guards showed great cowardice. Col. Mulligan acted bravely and refused to give up his sword. It was taken from him by main force. What a hero, Col. Mulligan must be! and those Home Guards must be what are known as feather bed soldiers. The Federal papers will soon be run out for excuses for their defeats. But the prospective hero of this heroic period in the history of the United States, at present in the Federal side of the contest, is Gen. McClellan, the only fear of whom is, that the adulation bestowed on him will render him insane. He has left no mark on the page of history as yet, and the present campaign will either consign him to oblivion, or first on the list of candidates for next President.

Arctic Expeditions are still the fashion, notwithstanding the dangers, the uncertainties, and unprofitableness of the explorations. It appears that about a year ago an expedition sailed for the Arctic regions under the command of Captain Hayes, last fall. If he does not return before the end of October, it is more than probable that he will have gone into winter quarters in some portion of the Upper Arctic regions.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending September 14, show a decrease of \$13,519, as compared with the corresponding term of 1860.

September 26th was the day appointed by the President of the United States, in conformity with the request of Congress as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

By the news per steamship *Persia*, we observe that the Great Eastern had to put back to Liverpool in a damaged state. She was a hundred and fifty miles west of Ireland when the *Persia* saw her, with the loss of both her side wheels. All her boats but one were stove in.

By our exchanges we observe that the Federal Executive have published a circular in order to prevent the illegal seizure and confiscation of property belonging to Southerners before their complicity in the so-called insurrection is proved. It appears that the Federal bounds of the law were making an indiscriminate sweep.

TRENT DIVISION.—The Postmaster General, Mr. Sidney Smith, has been returned for this Division by a majority of 300, after an arduous contest in which the whole influence of the government had been brought to bear.

It is said that a marriage is projected between the Prince of Wales and a Danish Princess.

It is also stated that Mr. Solicitor General Morrison has been returned for Laval by a majority of 156.

In the State of New York, the last call for 25,000 troops have been but feebly replied to; less than 700 having yet been enrolled.

WRINKLES OF LIFE.

Summer is closing, readers of the *Herald*, with rather a gloomy prospect in the future for the people of this continent: civil war raging among our American neighbors, where "vengeance with his crimson car" is hurling desolation over the land, and where fashionable murder riots in the green valleys of the Potomac, is a state of society to be deeply deplored; when the reason—"god-like reason," enthusiastic writers say—is warped by inflamed passions, and men look out to the world through eyes of blood. The horrors of civil war is difficult to estimate; its presence in a country may create paths in the historian of the time, or supply the "special correspondent" with touching episodes of heroism in the bloody arena, but it brutalizes the inhabitants of any country where its unholy presence sheds its brimstone terrors. Even the name of the Saviour is brought into use in one of the late hymns or songs in praise of John Brown who attempted the slave insurrection at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia. A Massachusetts regiment passed through the city of New York on its way to the Potomac singing the following stanza:

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord.
His soul's marching on!
John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
His pet lamb will meet him on the way,
His pet lamb will meet him on the way,
His pet lamb will meet him on the way,
His pet lamb will meet him on the way,
His pet lamb will meet him on the way.

Picture out to yourself a thousand men half of them gathered from the kennels of Boston, chanting this with mock piety. Happy may the Canadians be at this time, that they are more or less preserved from the damaging influence of the civil war which is desolating the central states of the republic. Proud may the subjects of Victoria be in this new land, that under the beneficent sway of her whose virtues throw a lustre around even the British throne, no foreign despotism can assail them, it matters not from what quarter, without wakening up the mighty strength of an empire, on whose possessions the sun never sets. However, the effects of the conflict between the two powers of the American nation are felt in this Province in no slight degree, and the prospect of a brisk winter business is not very bright. The sawn lumber business is nearly dormant, no demand existing for it in the States, and in many other branches of business the same depression is apparent. One peculiar feature has been evolved by the disturbances across the lines, which is the numerous troops of wanderers that have poured into Canada, consisting of exhibitors of dissolving views, panoramas, Mormon lecturers, learned horses, circuses, and strangers, ill-clad, unshaven and desolate-looking, who are drifting about the country villages, forlorn and life-fatigued.

In the political world a change is in the horizon, consequent on a change of Governors, and the antecedents of the "coming man" have been hawked out and duly paraded in the columns of the Provincial papers, some of whom are even now raising a song of rejoicing over the reported retirement of Sir Edmund Head from Canada—a governor whose career furnishes no salient points on which history might distinguish him, and whose stewardship has neither been pleasant to himself nor the Canadian people; of an arbitrary nature, he found no place in the affections of the people of this Province; in his domestic life, affliction has visited his heart severely, in the loss of an only son by drowning while on a pleasure excursion on the waters of Canada East, an event which no doubt deepened the moroseness of his disposition. As a governor he has not been distinguished by any ability, in comparison to his talented predecessor; on this account Viscount Monk has a splendid theatre before him for commencing a public career.

It is perhaps out of place to ask if he have ever been at a camp meeting; there are few persons in the country districts of Canada or the Western States, whether they stand in the way of many aims, and count it as a little thing, make them free by lifting them up into the storms of life, and not by covering them down with soft and downy plush. To secure as much love and regard as can well be won under one life, certain rules are necessary, as the following: Tell a man who is bald that his hair is getting thicker; tell a man of seventy that he is every day looking younger; tell a man who can now walk as a slow pace, that he walks uncommonly fast; tell a middle-aged lady whose voice is cracking, that it is always growing finer.

those who are still according the value of life. Be that as it may, the writer formed one of the many who found their way to Boyd's settlement on that lovely Sabbath morn, on which the glorious orb of day burst out with all its vivifying power, after two days retirement behind rain-charged clouds, making the dripping foliage sparkle in the sunlight as if fleeced with pearls. It is now three years since a Camp meeting was held in this part of the country, and the same place was selected at this time for assembly; it is situated in the Township of Lanark, in a grove on land belonging to a Mr. Sturgeon. Such an occasion as this, on the Sabbath, seemed to call forth all the population of the surrounding country. At an early hour in the morning vehicles of every description arrived on the ground, containing loads of respectable looking people, the gentler sex predominating, here were wagons, all kinds of buggies, buckboards, equestrians, lads in groups footing it through the mire, which had accumulated with the late rains, but which was rapidly drying up by the heat of the bright September sun. The scene at the Camp was strange, wild-looking, and attractive. Surrounding the grove in which the services were held, wagons and saddled horses appeared like the mode we read of in tales of the prairie, which white pioneers adopted to defend themselves from the treacherous attacks of the skulking Indians. Here were parties of town people strolling in groups on the outskirts, looking as happy as if their whole lives had been unbroken sunshine, without one intervening cloud to throw a gloom over their life's hopes and aspirations; yonder, beneath the cool shade of the evergreens were a cluster of country-folks, who had passed the meridian of life, and whose grave countenances, softened by the influences of the worship in which they had been engaged, told the every-day story that the boisterous period of their existence had passed, and hopes of arriving in a calm haven of rest had dawned on their minds. Within the circular enclosure of the tents, a different scene presented itself; it was the interval between the forenoon and afternoon services, and the erection, something like a covered hustings, from which the clergymen addressed the people, was deserted, and all around, in the various tents, notes of preparation for affording the body substantial support were apparent; the hospitality of the tent-proprietors were exerted in providing for the wants of strangers from a distance—"have you had dinner," was the question heard on all sides, while at the entrance of the enclosure were two booths doing a large business amongst the outsiders with temperance liquors, cakes and eatables of various kinds. The subliminary business of refreshment being over, from the surrounding tents, the woods and the roads in the vicinity, a living stream began to pour in towards the benches placed in front of the rustic pulpit, a harn sounded and the religious services of the afternoon commenced.

ALLAN FAIRFORD.

The Justices in Gen. Qr. Sessions Assembled.

Ordered as follows: That a new Division for District Court purposes to be called Division Number Nine, be constituted out of that portion of the County of Renfrew comprised within the following limits, viz., All that part of the Township of Grattan, comprising the concessions from No. eleven to No. twenty-five (including both numbers eleven and twenty-five) excepting that portion of each concession lying on the East side of the side lines between lots No. 10 and 11 in each concession respectively. And also, all that portion of the Township of Wilberforce comprising the concessions from No. five to No. seventeen (including both numbers five and seventeen) excepting that portion of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions lying east of the side lines between lots Nos. 10 and 11 in each concession respectively. And also excepting those portions of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth concessions, lying north of the Snake River. And also comprising the following Townships, namely, Griffith, Schabotop, South Algona, North Algona, Fraser, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe, Brudenell. And that the said 9th Division shall come into force from and after the first day of January next. The courts to be held in the said county of Renfrew, four times a year.

JOHN G. MALLOCH, Chairman.

The Justices in Gen. Qr. Sessions Assembled.

DO hereby determine and decide that a Division Court shall be held and held in and for part of the Township of Ramsay in the County of Lanark, which part of said Township shall comprise the whole of said Township with the exception of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, on the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th and 7th concessions of said Township, and shall be called the 10th Division Court of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and shall come into force, from and after the first day of January next.

JOHN G. MALLOCH, Chairman.

This is to certify that the foregoing orders were made at the September General Quarter Sessions, 1861.

W. R. F. BERFORD, C. P.

Below we insert the principal portions of the Address of the President of the Provincial Agricultural Society at the close of the Exhibition:

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE CLOSE OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Gentlemen of the Provincial Agricultural Association:

In accordance with the usual custom adopted, by the former Presidents of the Association, I now proceed to address you. The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, which was organized in 1846, has steadily advanced in prosperity and usefulness. In that year the sum of £220 only was awarded in Premiums—at the last Exhibition the Premiums had been increased to no less a sum than £3,750.

The seconded the Association is not to be measured solely by the distribution annually of a large sum in premiums. The Association has been instrumental, in connection with the Board of Agriculture, in collecting a mass of thorough, practical, and valuable information, which now appears in "The Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada," comprising the volumes, and in inducing a zealous competition from all parts of the Province, and from some of the neighbouring States, whereby the most improved machinery and labour-saving implements, and all descriptions of stock, which are not to be supposed in this Continent, are made available to the Canadian farmer.

The system of the Exhibition in different parts of the Province, periodically, brings the many and varied improvements in stock, machinery and manufactures, under the notice of all the inhabitants of the various districts of the Province.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, while he attended the Exhibition of last year expressed himself highly gratified with the progress of the Association, and with the display of Canadian products on that occasion, and marked his approval of the organization of the Association by becoming a member and contributing £200 to its fund, which sum has been interest, and the interest of it will be annually offered as "The Prince of Wales Prize."

The products, manufactures, agricultural implements and machinery of Canada, have now attained an excellence which has stood the test of a competition in the Mother Country, and at the same time has given Canada a prominent position as a Colony, which must be gratifying to every Canadian. The Association has exhibited a strong influence in aiding this success and prominence.

It is much to be regretted that no provision has been made for the representation of Canada at the World's Exhibition of 1862, to be held in London. An earnest appeal should immediately be made to the Government. The advantageous position occupied by Canada at the former Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855 advanced her reputation and interests. The Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and even the Islands of Prince Edward and Vancouver have taken the requisite steps to be represented; surely Canada will not be less emulous.

It has been stated that it should be the object of every farmer to endeavor to produce "two blades of grass where only one grew before." We fear that in many instances our system of farming in Canada has been the reverse of this. We have cropped our land under the supposition that its fertility and productiveness were inexhaustible.

We have felt the injury to our wheat crops by that little enemy, the midge, to be a great disappointment and loss; but that injury will prove eventually a blessing, by compelling us to improve the system of farming, and by adopting the "mixed husbandry" which has proved so advantageous and profitable in the mother country. The breeding of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, (for which there is such a demand from the neighbouring States) and the fattening of stock on green crops will rapidly renovate our over-worked lands.

The Agricultural census, recently taken, will record the change of system which the Canadian farmer is now adopting, fields containing many acres of green crops are seen growing on castor farm, where, a few years ago, the cultivation was limited to small "patches," and in many instances 900 bushels of turnips per acre are now produced.

And it is noticeable throughout many parts of the country that the Canadian farmer is adopting under-draining—the making of drains (like his own farm, where, a few years ago, the cultivation was limited to small "patches," and in many instances 900 bushels of turnips per acre are now produced.) And it is noticeable throughout many parts of the country that the Canadian farmer is adopting under-draining—the making of drains (like his own farm, where, a few years ago, the cultivation was limited to small "patches," and in many instances 900 bushels of turnips per acre are now produced.)

Great improvements have been recently made in many parts of the country in the construction of barns and farm buildings, and for housing and feeding of stock and securing root crops. Many of these are models of good arrangement, and are constructed in a most substantial manner, at a cost, in many instances, which would have been considered a few years ago, when the cultivation of all wheat engaged the attention of the Canadian farmer, as too large an expenditure for such objects.

The limits of an address will not permit me, nor would it be acceptable to you that I should weary you by entering into details as to the cultivation of our crops, or the breeding and management of the different kinds of stock. The excellent display of this week by the various exhibitors is palpable evidence of the success of their efforts in the cultivation of their crops, and in the improvement of their stock, and I may be permitted to epitomize the subject by remarking that the thorough draining, cultivation (deep ploughing) and manuring of our fields, with a proper rotation of crops—the sowing of the best and cleanest seed, and at what our experience teaches us to be seasonable times—the selection of the best and hardiest description of stock of a medium size, and with God's blessing on our labours the farmers' occupation will be found a profitable and improving one.

Our aim should be to foster Canadian manufactures of those articles that we can advantageously manufacture. Every Canadian will concede that it is of great importance that our towns should be occupied by thriving mechanics and manufacturers, thereby giving to us a home market. How many of the youthful population of our towns and villages might be advantageously and economically employed in woolen and cotton factories who are now in too many instances a burden on their parents, and at the same time it is to be feared are in a course of training to become vicious members of society.

