





## THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WESTERN STATES.

The Chicago Tribune of Friday furnishes the following information relative to the wheat crop in the West:

During harvest time the reports from nearly all sections of the great North-west with regard to the crop of spring wheat more encouraging than we had reason to expect, taking into account the backward and unsettled weather during April and May. During the months of June and July it was said we would have scarcely half a crop; but as harvest drew near the prospects improved, and with the end of the season it is generally estimated that there would be nearly if not quite an average.

Within the past ten or twelve days, however, it has been found that the crop does not show up anything like the amount expected. In the Northern part of the state especially is the yield deficient. Along the line of the Galena and Chicago Railroad and thence to the west, the crop is an average of ten bushels to the acre; while last year the yield was fully thirty bushels. On the line of the Rock Island and Burlington the reports are not quite so gloomy; but the highest yield we have reported to us is twelve bushels to the acre on an average while in some places it is as low as ten bushels.

From Minnesota and Northern Iowa the same gloomy reports come to hand. The Club wheat in the former state is almost a failure; but the "five wheat" is a fair crop.

In Southern Wisconsin the reports are in substance similar to those from the Northern part of this state. In some places the quality is much poorer than last year. With regard to Winter Wheat the reports are highly favorable. In the central counties of the state, the yield is of an average fully twenty bushels to the acre; but the breadth sown was less than usual. In the southern counties the crop is also good, with the exception of some places where the army worm has loosened the yield.

About ten days since the house and out buildings of Mr. Jesse Bowen, at Corinth, Vt., were destroyed by fire, and the body of Sally Bowen, his maiden sister, was found in the cellar, beneath the ruins of the house with her head partially buried. Mr. Bowen and his sister, who were each about sixty years old, lived alone upon a back road. He is a wealthy farmer, somewhat miserly and is known to have kept large sums of money by him. He had \$1200 in specie, which he cannot find, but finds where that should be, a knife blade which he cannot account for. Silver spoons are also missing, and it is supposed that Miss Bowen was murdered, and the house set on fire to hide the deed. Two brothers left the town the next morning, for Canada, and suspicion rests upon them. There was in Bowen's house, some two hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of corn, and two thousand pounds of sugar, which with other articles were consumed.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

The North Briton passed this place at 4 a. m. The Norwegian arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 27th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen still continues at Killarney.

Lord Palmerston was formally installed with all the ancient ceremonies as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover on the 28th ult. In the course of one of his speeches Lord Palmerston eulogized the strong defensive measures adopted by England, and said that perfect defense is the only safe foundation for friendly relations with Foreign Powers. He alluded to the retreat at Bull's Run as evidence of the powerlessness of men individually brave but improperly drilled and organized, against an enemy.

The Times has another editorial on the loans and expenses of the Federal Government, which concludes as follows:—"In our belief the forcible subjugation of the South would prove a hopeless task; even if all the States of the North pour their wealth unsparring into the Federal exchequer, but if they attempt to defray its accumulating charges with money borrowed at 7 per cent they will find themselves engaged in expenditure which no country in the world could ever support."

AUSTRIA.—An animated discussion had taken place in the Lower House of Reichsrath, relative to the address of the Emperor on the Hungarian question. One member denied that the address to the Reichsrath had emanated from the Emperor, and asserted that the Ministry desired a vote of want of confidence for their Hungarian policy. Count Clau proposed a counter address favorable to decentralization.

POLAND.—The gendarmes and police have been withdrawn from the streets of Warsaw. All brawls are also drawn off.

General Lambert had formally received authority as new Governor of Warsaw.

RUSSIA.—Russia had proposed to the Porte to defer its decision on the question of the union of Moldavia with Wallachia for three years.

The Syrian commissioners had held a conference on the question of indemnity to be paid by the Porte. It was decided to send another commissioner to Beyrout, who would be more competent to settle the question.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Mail from the Cape of July 2nd had arrived. Business continued dull. The House of Assembly rejected the separation project.

The Island of Scholoe was formally annexed to Cape Colony.

The Legislative Council also voted for the annexation to Cape Colony of the whole of the independent Kaffraria.

The West India mail steamer arrived with over \$1,800,000 specie. Bank of England on the 29th at the reduced rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The New Galway and New York Screw Line has selected Southampton as their head quarters.

Russell's latest letter to the Times says: "The issue in America is rapidly narrowing to a contest between slavery and abolition; and thinks that the President will soon declare all slaves within the limits of the United States army free."

The Times editorial advises compromise and the day article suggests that the war must be terminated by the difficulty of providing for the cost, or if it goes on the banks will have to suspend.

It is stated that a leading house in Liverpool has purchased 1,500 bales of Burmah cotton for shipment to New York.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Boston Railroad. Two excursion trains collided in the tunnel. Twenty-three lives were lost and many injured.

Earl Russell in a diplomatic manifesto, on the Spanish occupation of San Domingo says that American forbearance in the matter cannot be calculated on as permanent.

Representatives of the Masonic Order from all sections of the Union are invited by a stirring and patriotic appeal of prominent Masons in Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Massachusetts to meet in Louisville, Ky., on Monday the 21st day of October for the purpose of dividing some plan to end the present internal war.

That brother has the most delightful fare out before him who sits at the table opposite to beautiful girls.

## Fortress Monroe, Sept. 7.

His flag ship has not yet arrived. The Harriet Lane has sailed for New York, also the Quaker City, in consequence of new orders from the Commandant. The Geo. Peabody arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing recent intelligence and a number of fugitives' families from the mouth of the Tar river, who managed to escape to the Inlet.

The fortification at Ocoteco Inlet have been abandoned and probably those of Ocoteco Inlet, some 40 miles this side of Cape Hatteras.

A powerful steamer was seen inside at the latter place when the Peabody came up on Saturday.

There is no light at Hatteras the Confederates having removed the lenses. No signs of fortifications were to be seen at the Cape.

It is supposed the Confederates will make a stand at Fort Mason, a strong casemated work guarding the approach to Beaufort.

Refugees from North Carolina report that the lower counties of the State are ready to hoist the Union flag when assured of support. A perfect reign of terror exists.

The State troops were in part returning from Virginia.

A prominent clergyman from Hatteras Inlet said, that should a Federal force invade the mainland near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by 2,000 North Carolinians.

The Captain of the Peabody counted twenty-five wrecks between Cape Hatteras and Henry.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Wheat per 50 lbs., Spring 88c, to \$1; White Winter 1.07 1/2 to \$1.10; Red Winter \$1.05 to \$1.07 1/2.

Barley 50c per 50 lbs. The second crop is higher prices than those above quoted are asked for shipping parcels of Winter Wheat.

Corn per 56 lbs., 45c, to 46c. Sales a latter price.

Peas per 66 lbs., 65c, to 70c; the latter price shipping parcels asked.

Oats nominal. Barley 50c per 50 lbs.

The advices from the States are more favorable for Barley.

Flour—Fine \$3.00 to \$3.50; Super. No. 2, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Superfine No. 1, \$4.55 to \$4.65; Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.90; Extra \$5.00 to \$5.10 Double Extra \$5.50 to \$6.00. Bag-Flour per 112 lbs., \$2.30 to \$2.55.

The lower grades of Flour when out of condition are very dull. Sales of inferior Super Flour reported at \$3.50 and \$3.75. Bags are dull.

It is to be remarked that Flour sold at the mills or at the Port, without cartage and storage, and sometimes even without inspection, at a given price, yields as good a return as if it were sold at from 7 1/2 to 10 cents higher after all these charges are incurred; a fact which is always to be taken into account in the discrepancies which sometimes appear in quotations.

Oatmeal per cwt., 200 lbs., \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Ashe per 112 lbs., Pots \$5.50 to \$5.85; Pearls \$6.25 to \$6.37 1/2.

Pork the following quotations are nominal: Prime, \$16 to \$17; Thin Mess, \$15 to \$16; Prime Mess, \$14 to \$14.50; Prime, \$12 to \$13.50. Lard 9 to 9 1/2. For good. Foreign sales of Mess have been made at \$15.75. Tallow in demand at 8 to 8 1/2 cents.

Butter per lb., good dairy 12 to 12 1/2 cents. Good store packed, 11 1/2 to 12 cents. No demand for inferior qualities.

Considerable sales of superior store-packed at 12c and 12 1/2c.

Wool—22c to 24c for washed.

## MINUTES OF McNAB COUNCIL.

Town Hall, McNab 10th Sept. 1861.

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of McNab met at the Town Hall, present Messrs. Robertson, Fisher, Russell, Paris and the Reeve. The Reeve in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Council were read, confirmed and signed by the Reeve, when the following accounts, petitions and By-laws were presented and read.

An account from E. Eady, amounting to \$31.75 for work done on Arnprior Bridge.

An account from Jas O'Connor, amounting to \$37, for Sanborn's bridge.

An account from the Reeve for repairing Belmont bridge, amounting to \$110.

An account from J. Butler, amounting to \$1, for a tin box for Assessor.

The following petitions were presented from:

Zett Duff and others for \$60 to repair the road leading through Lots 11 and 12 in the 2nd Con.

Jas. Douglas and others for \$30 to repair the road at Burnstown.

D. McDougall and others for aid to repair the Flat Rapid and Arnprior road.

Jas. McCormick and others to alter S. S. No. 7.

Charles Hyde and others for aid to repair the road on 13th con.

B. Wilkins soliciting the office of Township Clerk.

A communication from the Municipal Council of Renfrew.

Mr. Robertson gave notice of a By-law to amend the several S. S. within the Municipality.

On Motion of Mr. Robertson the By-law was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the Council went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Fisher in the Chair, and on again resuming presented the following report:

The account of E. Eady, we recommended the same to lay over for further consideration. The account of Jas. O'Connor we recommended the same to be paid.

The account of Jno. Butler to be paid. The account for repairing Belmonts Island bridge we recommended that the same be paid. The petition of Jas. O'Connor and others we cannot recommend the prayer thereof.

The petition of B. Wilkins, we recommended the Clerk to reply to the same, stating that the office is not vacant.

The petition of A. Cochrane and others we recommended that the sum of \$15 be granted and that Jno. Russell and A. Cochrane be appointed to expend the same.

The petition of Donald McLaren and others we recommended that the sum of \$20 be granted and that Robert Pinkerton and Wm. Storie be appointed to expend the same.

The Memorial from the Renfrew Council we recommended that this Council do petition the Governor in Council to reconsider their decision as regards the location of the County Town at the Village of Pembroke.

The report of Surveyor on side line between lots 25 and 26 on the 9th Con., we recommended that the report be adopted, and that Jno. Storie do receive the sum of \$8 and Jas. Storie \$16 as compensate for said road.

The report of Surveyor from the 8th Con. through lots 10, 11, 12, in the 7th Con., lots 13, 14, 15 and 16 on the 6th Con., and lots 16, 17 and 18 on the 5th Con., we recommended that the report be adopted to the post marked 4, on the 17th lot in the 5th Con., and that Mr. Miller's offer be accepted with the following conditions: that he do commence where the present travelled road crosses the side line between lots 17 and 18 on the 6th Con. and continue on said road, on the present travelled track unless where the Township Surveyor may consider it necessary to deviate, crossing lot 18 and

continues from thence to the junction of the Sand Point and Burnstown road. The road to be grubbed 15 feet wide, all wood cleaned off 25 feet wide and properly levelled, all stones to be removed, all wet places to be properly drained and if any part thereof cannot be drained, to cross by the same in a good substantial manner. The whole to be subject to the approval of this Council. The work to be completed within five weeks and payment to be made as follows: \$100 to be paid when the work is completed, the balance to be paid on the first day of January 1862. The Contractor to furnish two good securities for the due performance of the work, and the Clerk to draw out the necessary Bonds and Specifications; and that the Surveyor be ordered to survey the part specified and desired on the said road and continue the said survey to Burnstown.

In the matter of J. Francis, Esq., relating to the damage done to Belmonts Island bridge, we recommended that the Council do accept his offer of \$40 in full of all damage.

In reading the report, Mr. Robertson objected to the part concerning Millers road survey and demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Yeas, Messrs. Fisher Russell and the Reeve. Nays, Robertson.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the report was adopted.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would during the next meeting of Council introduce a By-law to establish a line of road on side line between lots 25 and 26 in the 9th Concession.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the Reeve granted the following orders to the Treasurer: To Hugh McLaren for Belmonts Island bridge \$110.

To A. McNab for \$2 for assisting surveyor To Township Clerk for \$16 to pay Election of Jurors for 1861.

To Jno. Storie for \$8. Jas. Storie \$16 for road.

To Jno. Butler for \$1 for tin box.

To Jas O'Connor for \$37 for Sanborns bridge.

On motion of Mr. Robertson the Township Surveyor is empowered to employ men to assist him in surveying, and this Council will provide funds to pay them.

Adjourned to the third Monday in October: A. H. DOWSWELL, Town Clerk.

## A LADY'S TURKISH BATH.

A lady writer in the new number of St. James's Magazine thus describes her bath at Stamboul:—"The second room was filled with hot air to a degree which to me was most oppressive; and I dipped my feet into the little channels of steaming water which intersected the floor, and which were so heated that I sank from the contact. I was still, however, as soon discovered, only in a transition state; for I had to enter and traverse the bath, and the heat of the establishment, an extensive octagonal hall containing eight fountains, where all who do not care or cannot afford to pay for a separate apartment, avail themselves as best they may of their opportunities of appropriating them. When I at length reached it, the first few instants were positively bewildering. The dense heavy atmosphere, the atmosphere which completely checked my breathing and almost suffocated me—the shrill, discordant, cries of the slaves, who he shouted to each other until the domes of the hall appeared to be alive with discord—the low laughter and subdued tones of their mistresses murmuring alone in an under current of sound—the spectacle of nearly three hundred women, only partially attired and of that muslin so fine a texture and so perfectly saturated with vapor as to reveal every outline of the form—the black and busy slaves traversing the hall in every direction, with their arms folded upon their breast and balancing on their curly heads trays of fringed or embroidered towels, beryls of lovely girls engaged in earnest, and evidently confidential, conversation, in every graceful attitude that can be conceived—parties of playful children, chasing each other among the various groups apparently quite regardless of the oppressive atmosphere which made faint and faint—and to crown all, the sudden bursting forth of one of the wildest and most ear-piercing of Turkish melodies, which rang again and again with a fierce challenge to the echoes by which it was instantly and deafeningly emulated; all combined to produce upon my mind the effect of some delusion. The clusters of fair women, their white skins gleaming like alabaster through their slender draperies and their bright eyes flashing with pleasure, or languid with luxury, contrasted so strangely with the sable and half clad daughters of Africa; the rolling vapors shifting perpetually—now hiding and now revealing certain features of the scene—were so magical in their effect; the insufferable noise—so utterly uncouthly in its character that it would have done no discredit to the subterranean demons of Etna or Vesuvius—was all combined to form a whole which I shall never cease vividly to recall to mind.

THEFT AND VILLAGE DISORDER.

For many years this Village bore a name for the honesty and good behavior of its inhabitants, but late events seem to prove that it is fast losing it. On Friday night last, a party of sportsmen from Brockville, who had been amusing themselves for a few days on the Mississippi Lake and vicinity, left two skiffs at the Railway Station in this place for transmission to Brockville the following morning, but lo! when day dawned, it appeared that one of the skiffs had been STOLEN. This is a serious offence, and marks out the perpetrators as criminals, and subject to severe penalties, by ignominious incarceration in the common goals of the country, and the guilty parties may rest assured that there are eyes upon them.

In connection with this subject is the frequent robberies of gardens and orchards, which from time to time have occurred in our village; and also the outrageous conduct of the younger portion of the population at any public exhibition, lecture, or intellectual entertainment. We have been present at several interesting and amusing entertainments in the Schoolhouse of the village, where the parties giving the entertainment had paid for the use of the Schoolhouse, and where the most disorderly and riotous conduct was carried on outside of the building, when even the mildly urged and reiterated request of a member of the Legislature, and a magistrate at opinions expressed antagonistic to sympathy towards the coercive policy of the Federal Government.

From Almonte to "Snodden's" the farms bear a prosperous appearance, and judging from the buildings erected on them, the farmers may be pronounced enterprising; and they have arrived at a comparative state of independence. In many instances their dwellings houses display considerable external elegance, and the surroundings indicate a high degree of comfort, which they have reached after a long pilgrimage of toil, economy and industry in the forest. The bulk of the first settlers were Lowland Scotch, and the very marked prosperity of the Township is a monument of their perseverance and industry. In the first settlement of the Township provisions were difficult to be got, and numbers were on the confines of starvation several times, roots, wild berries, &c., being their only sustenance for days. At that early period Brockville was the nearest point where supplies could be procured, and that distance had to be traversed on foot, a blazed tree at intervals being the only guide posts through the tangled forest. What a change for those who a few short months before had been roving on the verdant banks of their native Clyde, but still their hearts failed not—despair never found a dwelling place in their

mental organization—*nil desperandum* was the motto deeply engraved on their memories in the parish schools of the land of their nativity; this perseverance under difficulty, has had its reward, for there is not a more comfortable class of farmers in the Province than the Ramsay agriculturists. They are always on the look-out for all the modern inventions of agricultural implements. Being a reading people, literary matter generally receives a hearty support, and there are few houses in the Township where you will miss the Carleton Place Herald, and in many instances neat small libraries adorn their domiciles. In political matters, they are liberals, and Geo. Brown receives a considerable share of their admiration. Ramsay possesses many characters of genuine worth still, although the pioneers of its early settlement are mostly under the green sward in the country churchyards.

Who, in this portion of Victoria's domain, has not heard of "Snodden's" as a stopping place, ask any taster on the upper Ottawa, and he will satisfy you as to its capabilities of rendering the traveller oblivious of the comforts of his own home. The appearance of this favorite stopping place denotes cleanliness and comfort in the highest sense; the host is one of the landmarks, and is a good type of the Scot from the vale of the Clyde; "may his shadow never grow less."

In the vicinity of Rosebank, the poetical name of "Snodden's," and along the road towards Pakenham, the farms appear to be of a good description, and the buildings of a tasteful style. All through this section of country, the farmers are more or less an appendage of the Lumber trade. To the lumberers they sell the produce of their farms, and hire their teams to draw loading to the shanties, or to draw lumber, as the case may be.

Seven miles further on, the village of Pakenham is to be found clustered along the rolling sward of the Mississippi's banks. The village of Pakenham has been long a favorite with tourists from its picturesque position. To view it from the hills on either side, it has certainly an attractive appearance; the river above the village flows along in a calm even current—the Mississippi is a gentle stream, easily harnessed, and so unlike the boisterous nature of its neighbor, the Madawaska—the houses are built in one long street near the river on the west bank and some of them would grace towns of more aristocratic pretensions; the merchants do a good general business, and have accumulated property, blacksmiths shops, tailors shops, and shoemaker's stalls &c., fill up the interstices. In the winter season, it is a place of great bustle, but in summer, like all the other inland villages of the Ottawa, an air of languor appears to pervade the whole population. The principal landholder of the village is Andrew Dickson, Esq., who was at one period largely engaged in lumbering, milling, storekeeping, and who has filled a number of offices under the crown. He was one of the earliest to traverse the unbroken wilderness of the upper Ottawa valley, and his memory, (a retentive one), must be richly stored with reminiscences of the early history of those who acted their brief part on the Ottawa and its tributaries, and have passed away. But, it would hardly suit the nature of my musings, to enter into a lengthened description of society in this place, the qualities of its men, or the fairness of its women, the rectitude of its teachers of religion, or the morality of the population in general, but I will close this brief notice by saying that a stranger can pass a couple of days comfortably without wearying. In former times musical and literary characteristics rather distinguished the inhabitants and I suppose, as the village has kept stride in external, that in the social circles, the gentle arts are still fostered by the young generation.

## ALLAN FAIRFORD.

13th September, 1861.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODUCE.—We have very little improvement to note in the Produce market, since we last wrote. The fall fleet is coming in daily, and in a week we shall have a large quantity of freight at low rates, which, together with the low prices of Grain and Flour, will be an inducement to shippers to operate. New York arrivals are quite firm in Flour and Grain. Ashe are quiet, and suffering in price from a dull market here.

Flour No. 2 Superfine, is asked for at \$4.66, with sales, but only to a limited extent, as there is but little doing; No. 2, meets with fair demand at \$4.10 to \$4.20; Fancy, saleable at \$4.75; Bag Flour, dull, sales at from \$3.30 to \$3.40.

Wheat is more active, and well enquired for; \$1 is asked for good U. C. Spring, but sales are at 95c; Chicago, No. 1, has been sold at 67 1/2c.

Pease firm, and saleable at 70c for good parcels.

Oatmeal sales at \$3.60 to \$3.70. Better is arriving freely, and in good demand at quotations. Keys' choice steers, carefully selected, bring 11 1/2 to 12c. Tinnetts, Dairy packed, 12c to 13c; there is a large quantity being shipped to Britain at present, for this purpose only good is taken.

Ashe are dull, there being but few orders open at present. Pots are selling in small quantities at \$5.75; Pearls are taken in limited quantities at \$6.55.

Pork not much doing; Mess is offered at \$16.50; Prime Mess at \$14.00; and Prime at \$12.50; holders are not pressing sales.

GROCERIES.—We cannot note any improvement over last week, in the amount of business done, although a sale of general groceries, yesterday, enables us to quote more positively.

Sugars are firm at \$7.75 to \$8.25 for Cuba, and \$8 to \$8.50 for Porto Rico. The market is rather bare of Cuba kinds. Refinery Sugars—Loaves, 11c; Dry Crushed, 10 1/2c; Ground, 10 1/2c; Extra Ground, 11 1/2c; Crushed A, 10 1/2c; Yellow, No. 2, 8 1/2c.

Syrups standard, 30c; Extra, 41c; Golden, 44c.

Molasses punchbowl, one lot sold at Auction to-day at 32c, balance withdrawn.

We continue very firm with an advancing tendency. Stocks of all kinds are very tight just now, but fresh supplies of English are arriving freely, and we think another fortnight will bring a moderate assortment. Y. Hyslop may be quoted at 70c to 77 1/2c. for low grades. Fine, make 80c to 90c.—Trunking, the varietal trash, was sold yesterday at 45c, which is about the price of the same quality in New York. Ordinary to fair 52 1/2 to 67 1/2. Fine, none in stock. Gunpowder 60c to 75c.

Tobacco may be quoted at last, 18c to 22c ordinary, and 25c to 30c for good sound. Fish herrings good, No 1 Split, \$4; ordinary, \$3 1/2; poor, 2 1/2 to 3. Hal barrs good No. 1 Split, 2 1/2. Codfish, fresh 18c to 20c; salt, 2 1/2 to 3.50, according to quality. Salmon, 3 1/2 to 11. These quotations of Fish are from to-day's sale.

Oils cod, 49c to 50c; Pale Seal, 65c to 70c. Salt coarse, 50c; Fine, 90c to 95c. W. & T. LEEMING, Commission Merchants Montreal, Sept. 5th, 1861.

"The Lanark Herald," many changes have taken place, political, local, domestic and social; many who yielded the Herald their hearty support at its birth, have passed to their last resting place; others who watched by its cradle and rejoiced in its growing strength, are either sleeping beneath a foreign sod, or fighting the battle of life in other parts of the globe. Since our advent in these counties, through good and bad times, the patronage of the paper has steadily increased, and we beg to assure our many supporters and readers, that on this occasion of entering the last year of our juvenility, preparatory to getting into our "teens," that we look forward to our Twelfth Year, with the hope of extending our field of operations and our finances at the same time so as to enable us to present to the public one of the best weekly newspapers in the Province, by an increased vigilance in literary catering for our numerous readers, and a watchfulness of the vital questions which are fitting through our political atmosphere. The subscription list is now equal to any in Central Canada, and affords a capital medium for advertising, and having a superior Power Press, we are fitted to furnish any amount of Job printing.

RENFREW COUNTY TOWN.—The appointment of the Village of Pembroke to the honor of the County, there are numerous petitions in circulation praying for a reconsideration of the question. It is generally believed that the decision was obtained through the influence of Mr. Supple, at one period representative for the county, and who has extensive property in Pembroke. The decision has caused a great deal of feeling against the ministry, and their Ottawa supporters.

From the Message lately delivered by the Governor of the State of Kentucky, it appears that the feeling in that State has developed itself through the Governor, into an expression of sympathy for the South, and a protest against the further prosecution of this war of coercion, and against the occupation of Kentucky soil by either of the belligerents. This is nothing less than hostility to the Federal power, and will undoubtedly give the Southern confederacy an increased confidence in the justness of their cause.

In accordance with the position of neutrality assumed by the Kentucky Government, the Governor of that State has called on President Lincoln and President Davis to withdraw their troops from the occupation of Kentucky soil, to which demand President Lincoln has refused, thus bringing the matter to a dead lock at once.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a letter of sympathy to the American people, and in alluding to the necessity of a compromise between the North and South says:—"the United States would give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement, before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen the abyss between the two parties of the confederation, to end at last in their mutual exhaustion, and in the irreparable ruin of their commercial and political power."

We understand that Mr. Godkin will be at Appleton the latter end of this week taking likenesses. Mr. Godkin is a good artist and our friends in that place will have an opportunity of securing a correct "shadow" or the substance faces.

The Halifax papers state that the English and French fleets will sail on the 15th of September for the Southern States, for the purpose of raising the blockade.

The Nova Scotia gold fields are exciting attention, and the presence of the metal is supposed to extend over a large area.

The annual Fall Fair will be held at McDonald's Corners, Dalhousie, on Friday the 27th inst., being the last Friday in September.

WRINKLES OF LIFE.

It has been said that there is nothing new under the sun, and a night drive along any of the inland routes of travel are generally of a sameness as far as mere physical outlines are concerned. In this instance, however, the monotony of "five miles an hour stoppages included," was slightly enlivened by the presence of two individuals hailing from the free and independent dominions of Uncle Sam; whose proclivities were decidedly more oratorically than martial, full of union sentiments and economical patriotism.

From the time of their remarks, they imagined that the feeling in Canada was strongly in favor of annihilating the South with all its concomitants of slavery, bowie knives and Lynch law, and were almost agitated with astounded opinions expressed antagonistic to sympathy towards the coercive policy of the Federal Government.

From Almonte to "Snodden's" the farms bear a prosperous appearance, and judging from the buildings erected on them, the farmers may be pronounced enterprising; and they have arrived at a comparative state of independence. In many instances their dwellings houses display considerable external elegance, and the surroundings indicate a high degree of comfort, which they have reached after a long pilgrimage of toil, economy and industry in the forest. The bulk of the first settlers were Lowland Scotch, and the very marked prosperity of the Township is a monument of their perseverance and industry. In the first settlement of the Township provisions were difficult to be got, and numbers were on the confines of starvation several times, roots, wild berries, &c., being their only sustenance for days. At that early period Brockville was the nearest point where supplies could be procured, and that distance had to be traversed on foot, a blazed tree at intervals being the only guide posts through the tangled forest. What a change for those who a few short months before had been roving on the verdant banks of their native Clyde, but still their hearts failed not—despair never found a dwelling place in their

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