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Carleton Place Herald.

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The Carleton Place Herald,
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LIFE THOUGHTS.

In this world, full often, our joys are only the tender shadows which our sorrows cast.

The superfluous blossoms on a fruit tree are meant to symbolize the large way in which God loves to do pleasant things.

A helping word to one in trouble is often like a switch on a railroad track—but one inch between wreck and smooth-rolling prosperity.

The call to religion is not a call to be better than your fellows, but to be better than yourself. Religion is relative to the individual.

God builds for every sinner, if he will but come back, a highway of golden promise from the depths of degradation and sin clear up to the Father's house.

I think half the troubles for which men go slouching in prayer to God are caused by their intolerable pride. Many of our cares are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges. We let our blessings get mouldy and then call them curses.

You are to accept as a Christian every one whose life and disposition are Christ-like, no matter how heretical the denomination may be to which he belongs. ..... Wherever you find faith, and joy in the Holy Ghost, you are to look upon them as the stamped coin of Christ's kingdom, and a legal tender from God to you.

I have heard men teach that God has a right to glorify himself, and to appropriate every thing to his own delight—a doctrine which is shocking, and which represents him as living in almighty selfishness. Can we believe that he sits, self-poised, in eternity, admiring his own perfections and singing his own joys, when, against this, with regard to man, the whole Bible fulminates?

It is neither the vote nor the laying on of hands that gives men the right to preach. One's own heart is authority. If one wishes to, and can, let him, though all church courts forbid. If he cannot preach to edification, he is not authorized, though all the ministers in Christendom ordain him. Any one who has a bell in him, that, ringing, will ring with "Holiness to the Lord," is a preacher.

When the church is cold and dead, those hymns which were written by God's saints in moments of rapture, seem extravagant, and we walk over them on dainty footsteps of taste; but let God's spirit come down upon our heart's, and they are as sweetness on our tongues; nay, all too poor and meagre for our emotions; for feeling is always tropical, and seeks the most insense and fervid expression.

If you wished to look at a portrait of Raphael's what would you think to see only the forehead uncovered, and then only the eyes, and so on, until all the features had been separately seen? Could you gain a true idea of the picture as a whole? Yet, this is the way men look at the picture of Christ in the Gospels, reading a few verses and mottoes here and there, and never considering the life in its wholeness and harmony.

Astronomers have built telescopes which can show myriads of stars unseen before; but when a man looks through a tear in his own eye, that is a lens which open reaches in the unknown, and reveals orbs which no telescope, however skilfully constructed, could do; nay, which brings to view even the throne of God, and pierces that nebulous distance where are those eternal verities in which true life consists.

Going into a village at night, with the lights gleaming on each side of the sareet, in some houses they will be in the basement and nowhere else, and in others in the attic and nowhere else, and in others in some middle chamber; but in no house will every window gleam from top to bottom. ..... So is it with men's faculties. Most of them are in darkness. One shines here, and another there; but there is no man whose soul is luminous throughout.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

The lack of money is a weight upon the bosom, the possession of it a heaviness in the chest.

We notice in a Western paper the marriage of Mr. James Motley to Miss Bessie Crew. Their offspring will probably be a motley crew.

A short time ago, a man became so completely "wrapped in thought" that he was tied up, labelled, and sent of on the "train of ideas."

Let a youth who stands with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider which he had better throw away, the liquor or himself.

People who are always talking sentiment have, usually, no very deep feeling. The less water you have in your kettle, the sooner it begins to make a noise and smoke.

It is not high crimes, such as robbery and murder, which destroy the peace of society, but the village gossip, family jealousies, pickings between neighbors, and meddling, are the worms that eat into all social happiness.

A boy being praised for his quickness of reply, a gentleman observed thuse: "When children are so very keen they generally grow stupid as they advance in years."—The boy immediately replied, "What a keen boy you must have been.

It is a common saying that when the devil can't overturn a coach, he mounts the box and becomes driver. Over-driving is sure to capsize the vehicle in the long run, so intemperate advocacy of any cause is to damage, and if persisted in, to defeat it.

A person complained to Dr. Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a scoundrel. 'Ah,' replied the doctor, 'and what did you call him?' 'Why,' said he, I called him a scoundrel too.' 'Well,' resumed Franklin, 'I presume you both spoke the truth.'

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

We learn from our Nova Scotian exchanges that four inches of snow fell last week in Pictou. There was also a snow-drift at Truro.

The Newfoundland papers say that the catch of codfish, both at Labrador and along the shores of Newfoundland, will prove much below an average one.

Inkermann Election.—From last report the poll closed with a majority in favour of Mr. Hamilton of 465; consequently Mr. Hamilton is the chosen representative for Inkermann.

James Skead, Esq., Napean, raised this year from one acre of land 80 bushels of Indian corn. The fertilizer used was only common manure, and some land plaster. The ground was elevated and sandy.

A son of Capt. W. Armstrong of Markham, a boy of 16 years of age, met with a serious accident a few days ago, a gun which he had in his possession accidently went off, and the contents entered his right side. He likes in a critical state.

On Wednesday last, in the village of Grafton, Martin Lilly had a dispute with John McManus about a watch. The dispute grew so warm that Lilly seized an instrument lying near and stabbed McManus, who now lies in a very precarious condition.

John Scott, porter at the Bank of Montreal, in Hamilton, fell into a gravel pit, in that city a few days ago, by which his left thigh bone was fractured a few inches below the hip joint. He was carried to the bank, where the bone was set, and he is, so far, doing well.

A reward of $800 has been offered for the discovery of the murderer or murderers of Abram and Sarah Paterson, of Sophiasburg. The murders, it will be remembered, were committed on the night of Friday, the 12th instant. The reward is offered by the magistrates of the County of Prince Edward.

Upon a stalk grown from one pea, on a farm belonging to Mr. Halfpenny, Gloucester, 152 pods is said to be counted, producing at an average of 7 grains per pod, no less than 1064 grains as the product from one grain. So prolific a stalk is something extraordinary. Lately we heard of a farmer who had one which produced 127 pods from one grain, which was thought prodigious enough in all conscience.

The Gowan Rape Case.—There is now an opportunity for Mr. Ogle R. Gowan to vindicate his character so shockingly damaged by the recent criminal charges brought against him. We can let him know where the girl Kenny and her father now reside. It affords us much pleasure to possess such information as will enable this much injured individual, this moral and model member of our Canadian Legislature, to stand forward in open court, and produce the missing girl, whose testimony it was alleged would clear or criminate him. We feel confident this intelligence will afford unqualified satisfaction to Mr. Gowan, and that his zealous admirers of Nassau and Nebo, and other Lodges, will accord us a hearty spontaneous vote of thanks for the disinterested efforts we have made to place their idol in a position of whitewashing his character.

The friends of Mr. Gowan can find the girl Kenny and her poor father in Quebec, perhaps enjoying some trifling reward, the sad and only worldly consolation of injured virtue. It is said that he fills some Government situation procured for him by Mr. Gowan. Kenny obtained a transfer of his pension to the Montreal district within a day or two after the charges against Gowan were published.

We call upon Messrs. Gowan or Gurnett to produce the girl, and have justice and public morality vindicated.—*Freeman.*

UNITED STATES.

Lady Franklin is at present in New York, the favored guest of one of the princely merchants of that city.

The N. Y. *Herald* says its average daily circulation during the Prince's visit, was from 90,000 to 93,000.

Five persons in one house at Woods, Mich., was struck by lightning, a few days since, and two of them killed.

The Ellsworth, Me., *American* states that a shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on Tuesday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

A laborer at West Troy lately fell from the top of a lumber pile, striking on the head of a horse, which saved his own neck, but came near breaking that of the animal.

In New York, on Monday night, a hackman stabbed his bed-fellow, in bed, "for taking up too much room." Under the free murder law of last winter, he cannot be punished.

The Boston Journal receives its accounts of the Prince's progress from its "regular" correspondent. Perhaps the Journal would let us know who is its "*ir*-regular" correspondent.

The New York *Herald* says that Blondin will go to London next spring, where, at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, he is to repeat his astonishing feats in the presence of an English assemblage.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston 'Courier' says, Mr. Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster of New York, will leave Cuba on the 15th of October for Mexico, where he will have the general superintendence of a gold mine.

We learn from Rutland that Whitcomb, the robber of the Canadian mails, passing through the United States, was on Monday last, tried for this offence, and on conviction was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years.

The largest fire that has visited the city of Troy since the great conflagration of 1854, occurred on Thursday morning. An immense factory on Ida Hill was entirely destroyed. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment by it.

Died in a Cell and Eaten by Rats.—The people of the quiet village of Flushing, N. Y. were shocked on Thursday morning by the rumor that a poor man who had been lodged in the cells the night had been found dead in the morning, and the body partially devoured by rats. The name of the unfortunate man was George Hoff, who was discovered lying on the ground at Stratton's Hill, near Flushing, on Wednesday afternoon, by Constable Hanbiel. He complained of being ill, but believing him to be intoxicated, the officer committed him to the lock-up in Flushing, a damp filthy place. In the morning the man was found dead and a portion of his forehead and the whole of his hand had been devoured by rats.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Three Cuban families are said to own one-sixteenth of the entire real and personal property of the island, and thenty-five thousand slaves.

An official return shows that in Spain there are now 1,000 miles of railway open for traffic, 250 in course of erection, and 250 conceded.

The Jewish women of Algeria are preparing a splendid fan of ostrich feathers fifteen inches long, ornamented with diamonds, as a present to the Empress Eugene, of France.

The report of the resuscitation of the Pirate Hicks, was copied in Paris, and produced a great deal of curiosity among the scientificists there, who swallowed it whole.

The King of Holland, in his opening of the current session of the Dutch Legislature, announced that a bill will be submitted for their consideration, for the suppression of slavery in the West Indies.

The specie brought by the *Tasmanian* from the East Indies to England amounting in value to £1,180,900 weighed upwards of 156 tons. It was conveyed to the Bank of England from the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway, in 36 street wagons and vans, drawn by upwards of 100 horses.

The Galway papers announce the death of Charles Lord French, who expired on the 25th ult., at Tarver Hall in the County Mayo. The deceased nobleman, who was in his 75th year. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and follower of Daniel O'Connell, throughout that gentleman's long career of Irish agitation.

There are no expectations that the Great Eastern will sail for New York on the 17th of October. Some alterations and adjustments in the working of her screw are stated to be necessary. The selling price of the £1 share of the concern, is now only 5s, and these, it must be remembered, are simply those which were issued after the whole of the capital of the original company had been lost.

Mexico.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 17th, and from Vera Cruz to the 18th of September, have been received by way of New Orleans. Miramon was still at the Capital, and is reported to have 11,000 men. The liberals occupied Queretaro as their head-quarters. The matter of the condemnation of the Spanish bark Maria Conception had been referred to Madrid by the Spanish authorities, and the Spanish Minister was said to have advised conciliation of the Juarez Government. This would seem to throw doubt upon the statement that the spanish Commodore had been prevented from bombarding the City of Vera Cruz by the interferance of Capt. Jarvis, although the statement is reiterated by the New Orleans *Picayune*, but only as a verbal report. The English Minister had proposed to meditate for peace between Juarez and Miramon, but his overtures had been rejected.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

It is reported by the officers of the Grand Trunk that the confession of judgment recently given so quietly at Whitby, C. W., for $4,000,000 to the London Bankers of the Company, was intended to save the interests of all the creditors, and prevent the property of the line being frittered away by hundreds of actions and seizures.

We presume that the intention is to follow up the judgment by a seizure of the whole rolling stock, otherwise single creditors could levy on the trains in the United States and effectually check the business of the line.

Out of this state of things the question arises—Is the rolling stock liable to seizure at all? We think it is not, but that on the contrary it is mortgaged to the Bondholders and to the Province. It appears to us that the rolling stock is an essential part of the line itself, as the engine is of a steamboat, and that as a mortgage or bottomry bond on the vessel covers the machinery and tackle by which it is propelled, so also does a mortgage on a railway cover all things necessary to its working.

The preferential bonds and the advances of the Province were issued not only for the construction of the road, but for supplying it with the necessary rolling stock, and by the second clause of the Relief Act of 1855, it was enacted that:

"The sums advanced as a loan under this Act shall be a first charge, hypothic, and lien in favor of the Crown on behalf of the Provincial government, and upon the whole amalgamated Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and upon all the railways, works and property forming part thereof, or now belonging or hereafter to belong to the said Company."

If then the rolling stock would not have come within the action of an ordinary hypothecation upon a railway as a whole, is it not brought into it by the above clause?

Is the definition of 'property' to be confined to real estate, or to be extended to property both real and personal?

We certainly favor the latter conclusion; for there can be no doubt that a will devising to A B, all the property owned by the testator at the time of his death, would operate to vest both real and personal estate in the legatee.

The rights acquired by the Province under this clause have not been taken away by any subsequent statute, but have been postponed in favor of other creditors only so long as the Company "maintain and work the line regularly," and we repeat that we believe these rights cover all the property of the Company necessary for working the line.

If this is good law, the Whitby operation was as unnecessary as it is useless.

It will be observed too that the effect of such an interruption of the traffic as has been held out as a threat by the Company if Canada fails to grant it assistance, would be to restore the deferred claim of the Province for $15,000,000 to its priority of rank before all creditors, a result which the preferential bondholders are by no means likely to invite.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

Fire.—On Tuesday morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the rear premises of the houses on the corner of King and Simcoe streets, belonging to Mr. T. Wallis, cabinet maker. There was a good deal of difficulty in getting water, in consequence of the derangement of the hydrants both at the Simcoe street corner and at the Rossin House—the Corporation should see that these hydrants be repaired. The damage to the houses was not great, being confined to the rear buildings. We believe Mr. Wallis is insured to the ammount of £4000.

The fact that a nation is growing, is God's own charter of change.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

Boston, Oct. 17.

The special train with the Prince of Wales arrived at Longwood Station, shortly after 4 o'clock, having made the run from Albany, with few stoppages, and at those halted only a few minutes, in 10 hours.

At the city line, Mayor Lincoln, with a committee of the city government, received the Prince and suit cordially, but with little formality. The party at once entered open carriages, and under the escort of the lancers and light dragoons, proceeded to the Revere House. The sidewalk, balconies and windows on both sides of the route were thronged with people whose welcome seemed to be hearty.

Boston, Oct. 18.

The weather is delightful, and the demonstrations in honor of the Prince are elaborate and imposing. The public buildings are decorated and the streets are thronged. About 3,000 men, including artillery cavalry and infantry, are now being reviewed on the common, by Gov. Banks, the Prince, and a number of his brilliant staff. Ralph Farnum was introduced to the Prince this morning. The interview was quite interesting. The flag ship Nile and steamer Styx arrived at Portland this morning.

Portland, Oct. 18.

A grand ball was given last night by our citizens to the Commodore and the officers of the royal squadron, at the City Hall, and was the greatest affair of the kind ever given in this city. Six hundred persons were present. The elite of our citizens and the English officers in full uniform. The hall was splendidly decorated. The steamer Styx arrived last night.

Portland, Oct. 20

Fine bright Indian summer day.

The vessels in harbor, public buildings, Observatory and British fleet gaily decorated with flags

The train with the Prince crossed City Line at 1,40, which was announced by a national salute.

The engine and cars were decorated with British and American flags.

The Prince alighted amid hearty cheers. the Mayor received the Prince and led him immediately to his carriage presenting him *en passant* to the city Council, who saluted him; the Prince raised his hat in return; and was saluted by the Portland military &c., to the Barge, which was awaiting him, where he embarked.

3.15.—Military presenting arms. As the Royal barge left the wharf the British squadron all fired a Royal salute. Similiar salutes given from the city and Fort Preble. He reached the Hero at 3.50 and at 4.30 the squadron sailed. The Royal squadron will steam only long enough to clear land, and the remainder of the voyage will be made under sail. The Nile and Styx will leave the squadron off Halifax.

EARTHQUAKE.

At 22 minutes to 6 o'clock yesterday morning three of the severest and most prolonged shocks of an earthquake obseeved in Lower Canada during the present generation was felt here.

They were preceded by a low rumbling sound as of heavily loaded wagons passing over a hollow causeway; and lasted 55 seconds. The vibrations were very strong and rapid; from the south-east to the north-west. Persons who had not risen found their beds shaking violently beneath them; doors opened and closed of their own accord. windows rattled, and sent forth a continual jarring, bells rung, and heavy pieces of furniture rattled. The strongest buildings trembled so violently as to create alarm for their stability.

We have heard of no damage occasioned by the shocks, but there can be no doubt that had it been a little more violent, the city would have shared the fate of many so lamentably famous in the history of earthquakes, and been laid in ruins.

We have reason to be thankful for our escape from a terrible disaster.

In the upper part of the city the shocks were very severe and occasioned so much alarm that many persons rushed from their houses into the streets in their night dresses. The cracks in walls opened and closed again, and the tenants expected every moment that they would fall; some of these cracks now remain wider than before, and others which were large enough to put the hand in sideways have closed completely.—One gentleman observed the mirror in his room swinging backwards and forwards.—Numbers hastily gathered children together in readiness for escape.

The first shock was the longest, the second the most violent, and the third the weakest.

We hear that a slight shock was felt about midnight.

The shocks were felt severely at Lachine, at Longue Pointe, and other places adjacent to the city; but as far as we can learn they were most severe upon the higher parts of the mountain, and were most felt in substantial buildings of brick and stone, particularly in the topmost stories, and least in those of wood.

MELANCHNLY FATE OF A MISSIONARY'S WIFE.

On the 11th the barque Punjaub, of Sunderland, Thomas Dale, master, with a cargo of hides and wool, from Algoa Bay, and boynd to Amsterdam, and also having on board as passengers a French missionary, the Rev. A. Abousset, his wife and six children, struck on the Seven Stones, between the Sicily Islands and the Lizard, three times The captain immediately ordered the men to the pumps, but finding that the vessel was rapidly filling, got out the jolly boat and four seamen, and three of the passengers having got into her with difficulty, she broke adrift. The long boat was then got out; and after great exertion four children were got into her, but the wife of the Rev. T. Abousset could not be taken from the rigging; she held on by the ropes, and appeared as if she could not let go. Seeing that the vessel was sinking fast, the captain and remainder of the crew went into the boat, and still tried to extricate Mrs Abousset from her perilous position, but could not succeed. Some of her wearing apparel were even torn from her in endeavoring to take her off, but of no avail, and shortly afterwards the vessel sank. Mrs Abousset going down with it in the sight and amid the screams of her husband and children. The two boats were afterwards picked up. Mr. Abousset has been laboring in Southern Africa since 1832, on behalf of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, and was returning home with his family. He had no time to same anything; wearing apparel, money, books, documents, &c., amongst which is a manuscript journal of his own, highly valued by him, are all gone. Mrs Abousset was an English lady, about forty-eight years of age.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA:

St John, Nfld, Oct 14.
via Sackville, 15th.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on Saturday the 6th, via Queenstown the 7th inst., passed Cape Race at noon on the 14th.

The news by the Arabia is one week later.

The steamship Illinois from New York arrived at Cowes on the 6th, en route to Havre.

The steamship Asia from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

The Daily News says that the Great Ship Company has dispensed with the services of Capt Hall and Mr McClellan, Chief Engineer and Manager. The detention of the ship during winter at Milford Haven may have something to do with this.

NAPLES.

It is stated, via Geneva, that Garibaldi had sent a despatch to Naples dated the 1st, announcing a victory along the whole line, and that the Royal troops were being pursued.

The Dietto of Turin publishes despatches dated Naples the 2nd, stating that the Royal troops were repulsed from Carsita and were surrounded.

The Garibaldians made two thousand prisoners.

The above reports of victories lack confirmation.

ROME AND SARDINIA.

A summary of the Pope's allocution at the Consistory of the 28th is published. He reproved and condemned in the strongest terms the detestable and sacriligious attack by the King and Government of Piedmont. He protested and would not cease to protest against their acts which he declared null and of no effect. He eulogized and blessed his defenders, and called upon the European powers for assistance. He deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and called on the powers to examine seriously into its dangerous effects, and concluded by expressing his conviction that the Catholic Princes and people would yet come to the assistance of the Father of the Faithful, who is attacked by the parricidal arms of a degenerate son.

It is reported that Napoleon, in reply to the Pope, mentioned the non-intervention principle, and while promising to maintain order in the Holy See, the desire was to consign Rome to the protection of a genuine Italian power.

Victor Emmanuel issued an address to his soldiers at Ancona, extolling their bravery and the righteousness of their cause.—He concluded by saying that he assumes the command, as he desires to be foremost where there is danger.

In the Sardinian Chamber of deputies Cadella demanded the production of all documents relating to the entry of the Sardinians into Umbria and the Marches.

Count Cavour refused to comply. He also declared that there existed neither public document nor private treaty. That no conversation or negociations had taken place, and that no power had made any proposition involving the cession of a single inch of Italian territory. He pronounced the statements to the contrary utterly false.

The Papal Government is making fresh enrollments and promising large rewards to the remaining Papal troops concentrated at Tivoli.

The Spanish Government has demanded a congress of the Catholic Powers, with a view of guaranteeing the integrity of the Holy See.

EBANCE.

The French submarine telegraph from Algiers has been successfully landed at Minorca.

Several French Bishops have issued pastoral letters, protesting against the acts taking place in Italy.

Rumors were reviving that the Emperor would go to Warsaw, having received information, but the Pays and Patrie publish a denial.

Paris Bourse on the 5th was dull and heavy, closing at 69 20.

AUSTRIA.

The wives and families of the Austrian officers in Venetia, have been ordered immediately to quit that territory.

RUSSIA.

The Empress was safely delivered of a Prince on thn 3rd inst.

Bombay mails to Sept 11th had reached England.

News unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct 6.

Breadstuffs quiet at Tuesday's improvement. The weather has been more favorable but dull. Flour dull and difficult to sell at 29s 6d to 31s 6d. Wheat steady at Tuesday's advance.

Provisions generally steady. Pork steady. Lard dull and quotations barely maintained. Coffee quiet. Tea slow of sale; prices unchanged.

Consols 93⅜ to 93¾.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

Halifax, Oct 16.

The Arabia arrived at two o'clock this morning with 121 Boston passengers.

LATEST.

London, Saturday.

A letter from Rome says that the Piedmontese Lancers galloped close to the gates of Rome in chase of the Pontificial gens-d'armes.

NAPLES.

Kertari, late Secretary of the Dictator, writes to contradict the statement that he had given orders to oppose by force the entry of the Piedmontese troops into the Neapolitan territory. He also states that neithe himself nor Garibaldi ever thought of counselling the immediate occupation of Rome at the risk of a conflict with France.

In the Synod recently held at Graw, a Cardinal Prince declared that he had no objection to the clergy wearing the national Hungarian costume.

SYRIA.

Paris, Saturday.

The Moniteur says the affairs of Syria have entered on a new phase. Military action will now be exercised by our troops.—Some other chiefs have been arrested and tried at Beyrout. The Caimaikel of Druses is among the prisoners. These Druses have produced a kind of panic among the Druses of the mountains, and their attitude is more undecided. Measures have been taken for the protection of the French manufacturers.

STILL FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

Ancona has capitulated and Lamoriciere surrendered to Admiral Persano.

In reference to the great victory reported at Gazerta, where 2000 prisoners were taken Garibaldi is said to have sent the following telegram to Genoa:

Head Quarters, Oct 1.

Victory along the whole line.

The Royal troops are being pursued.

The Sardinian Chambers have resolved that King Victor Emmanuel be authorized to annex to Sardinia those provinces of Central and Southern Italy, in which the population by direct universal suffrage vote to become an integral part of the Sardinian Constitutional monarchy.

The Sardinian army has not yet entered Neapolitan territory, but Garibaldi announces that they soon will do so. The head quarters will be at Aquilla, and Victor Emmanuel will command in person.

Messina still holds out.

Garibaldi has made some modifications in his Ministry to meet the views of the Neapolitans.

Bernani nicknamed Garibaldi's evil genius, has been dismissed and a better feeling now exists between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. The latter has written to the King inviting him to permit him to return to his island home.

A new manifesto of Mazzini declares that no king of Italy should be proclaimed before the kingdom of Italy is organized at Rome.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

St John, Nfld, Oct 15.

The steamship City of Manchester from Liverpool on 3rd inst, via Queenstown 4th, passed Cape Race at 5 p.m. on Monday.

Her news has been anticipated.

MEETING OF LANARK COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Sept 24, 1860.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met this day.

Present,—Councillors Mathie, Campbell, McLaren and Affleck.

On motion of Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr Affleck, and carried, that Mr Mathie take the chair.

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

The following petitions and original communications were presented and read:

A petition from James Roger, and others, praying for relief to the destitute families of Widow Anderson and Peter McLachlin, both residing in the village of Middleville.

A communication from the County Treasurer showing the number of Patents issued from the Crown Lands office for lands in the Township of Lanark, during the year 1859.

A petition from Thomas Deachman, and others, praying for a grant of money, to construct a railing on the bridge, over the river Clyde, known as Deachman's bridge.

Mr. Campbell gave notice that he would at this session of Council introduce a By-law providing for a sum equal to the grant of the Legislature for Common School purposes, and also for Township and County purposes.

Mr Affleck gave notice that he would at this session of Council introduce a By-law providing for certain sums for special school taxes.

Mr Campbell gave notice that he would at this session of Council, move that the Council go into Committee of the Whole for financial purposes.

The Reeve now entered and took the chair.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That the By-law read a first time last session, providing for the establishment of certain roads, be now read a second time.—Carried.

The By-law was accordingly read a second time.

Moved by Mr McLaren, seconded by Mr Mathie,

That the above By-law be now read a third time, short, and passed.—Carried.

The by-law was accordingly read a third time, short, and passed.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr McLaren,

That the by-law providing for a sum of money equal to the grant of the Legislature for Common School purposes, and also for County and Township purposes, be now read a first time—Carried.

The by-law was accordingly read a first time.

Moved by Mr Affleck, seconded by Mr Mathie,

That the by-law providing for certain sums of money for special school taxes be now read a first time.

The by-law was accordingly read a first time.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole for financial purposes.—Carried.

The Reeve appointed Mr McLaren chairman of committee.

Moved by Mr Mathie, that all documents relating to the financial affairs of the Municipality be laid upon the council table, to facilitate the business of the committee.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Mathie, That the Council adjourn for one hour—Carried.

Council resumed. In absence of the chairman, Mr Campbell moved, seconded by Mr Affleck, That Mr Mathie take the chair.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Mair, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That owing to the unavoidable absence of the Treasurer of the Municipality, that the committee cannot proceed with its business, and that the council do now resume—Carried.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr McLaren,

That the 30th rule of Council be suspended for the remainder of this session.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That the by-law providing for certain sums of money for special school taxes be now read a second time—Carried.

The by-law was accordingly read a second time.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That the by-law providing for certain sums of money for special school taxes, be now read a third time, short, and passed—Carried.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That the petitions now before the Council be considered—Carried.

On the petition of James Rogers, and others, Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That it be referred for consideration until a by-law, providing for Poor rate, is passed.

On the petition of Thomas Deachman, and others, Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr McLaren,

That the sum of Twenty dollars be granted, and that Mathew Ballantyne be Commissioner for the expenditure of the grant—Carried.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That the Council adjourn, to meet in the Town Hall, 2nd October.

William Scott,
Town Clerk.

Lanark, Town Hall,
Oct 2, 1860.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met this day. The Reeve and all the Councillors present.

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

The following original communications were received and read:

An account from Robert McLaughlin, for the use of his Hall, at Middleville, during two meetings of Council held there: amount $2.50.

A report from John Wright, Road Surveyor, of a road surveyed and laid out by him, around a ravine on the 3rd concession line, opposite lot No. 10.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr McLaren,

That the said report be adopted—Carried.

Mr Campbell gave notice that he would at this session of Council introduce a by-law to provide for a poor rate.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That the by-law providing for a sum equal to the Legislative grant for Common schools, and for County and Township purposes, be now read a second time—Carried.

The by-law was accordingly read a second time.

On the petition of Daniel McCurdie, referred for consideration,

Moved by Mr Matnie, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That in the absence of any report from the Path-master on the subject, the consideration of the petition be still further referred—Carried.

On the petition of Peter Kerr and others, praying for a grant of money to rebuild the bridge lately burned, known as Kerr's bridge,

Moved by Mr Affleck, seconded by Mr McLaren,

That owing to the slight amount of travel over the said bridge, and the existence of another bridge in close vicinity to Kerr's and accessible to all parties travelling by the same road, the Council will not feel justified in granting any money to the prayer of the petition—Carried.

On the account of Robert McLaughlin,

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell, ordered to be paid.

On account from John Wright Road Surveyor, was presented, read, and on the motion of Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr McLarn, ordered to be paid.

The Council adjourned for one hour.

Council resumed.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That the committee of the whole on financial matters do now resume—Carried.

Moved by Mr Mair, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That the committee do now rise and report progress—Carried.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That the report of the committee on Finance be now read and adopted—Carried.

Moved by Mr Mathie, seconded by Mr Campbell,

That the by-law providing for a sum of money equal to the Legislative grant for Common schools, and for Township and County purposes, be now read a third time, short, and passed—Carried.

The by-law was accordingly read a third time, short, and passed.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr McLaren,

That the by-law providing for a poor rate be now read a first time—Carried.

The by-law was accordingly read a first time.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That the account of Francis Turner, for stove pipes for the Town Hall, now presented, be paid—Carried.

Moved by Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Affleck,

That the Council adjourn to meet in the Town Hall on Monday the Twenty-ninth of October, 1860.

William Scott,
Town Clerk.

ALMOST A RAILROAD CRASH.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN DANGER.

(*Correspondence of the New York Tribune.*)

Bonn, Sept. 30, 1860.

We have had almost an accident on the railroad between Rolandseck and Andernach the story of which came so directly to me that I must believe it although no hint of it comes into the papers.

On the 24th inst. an extra train left Cologne for Coblentz, and the down train was telegraphed to await at a station this side Andernach until it had passed, there being but one track. By whose fault is not known but the conducter of the down train was not informed of the message, and at a curve in the road somewhere near Brohl, the watchman suddenly saw the extra train rushing in one direction, the regular one in the opposite, directly against each other. His red flag of danger was seen by both engineers, waiving the extra train to stop, the other to return to the station. The extra train was moving at lightning speed, and could not at once be brought; the engineer of the other undertook to reverse his engine, and the machinery refused to work! "We must jump for "our lives," he said to his companion, but before doing so, he determined to try once more. Fortunately this time with success, and when the extra train came thundering up, the other had begun to gather away, and the crash was just barely escaped.

A few seconds more, and the accident would have had a place in history through all time; for, upon the extra train were the Queen of England, her husband, Prince Albert; her daughter Alice; Lord John Russel, and the entire Royal party now visiting Germany.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday last a man named Richard Curtis met his death by the kick of a horse. He was training an animal of this species, a wild and vigorous colt, when it commenced to kick, and struck the poor man a violent blow in the stomach, laying him prostrate on the ground. He lingered for some hours afterwards, but died on Tuesday morning from the effects of the blow. The deceased, who was by profession a horse-tamer, resided in the in the neighborhood "Peacock" tavern, and Dundas road.

The expenses of governing France amount to $1,000,000 per day, including interest on the public debt. This is about $3 a year to each inhabitant. The navy alone costs $93,000,000 a year.

AGASSIZ'S EXPERIENCE—WAS IT SOMNAMBULISM?

The *Spiritual Magazine*, recently published, contains the following strange story.

Agassiz had been deeply cogitating on a fossil which had been recently discovered, having new and remarkable peculiarities. It was apparently the connecting link between vertebrate and the lower animals, as the mudfish from Africa, exhibited in the Crystal Palace, is the connecting link between fishes and reptiles. But what was mortifying and puzzling to him was, that the very part of the fossil which should have showed the most interesting part, was covered with the strong deposit in which it had been imbedded. While pondering the subject in bed, he fell asleep, and in a dream he was delighted to have the whole hidden part, and all its mechanism and differences, clearly displayed before his eyes, and, besides to see intuitively the extract place which is filled in comparitive anatomy. He awoke in the morning with the subject fresh in his mind; but, alas, no sooner did he try to recall it than the whole of wheat he had seen it in its most satisfactory extent. The next night, again thinking deeply of it, he fell asleep, and the whole scene was again presented before his mind. He determined to try to remember it still, and to make an effort to wake; but he still slept on, and in the morning had again forgotten all that he had desired to remember. He determined that if he should ever dream of it again, that he would make the strongest effort to awaken, and have paper by his bedside, on which to fix the information. Accordingly, on going to bed, he placed some paper and a pencil beside him, again thinking of this wonderful fossil, when what was his delight, during sleep, at finding the whole for a third time clearly pictured before him! But no! he still slept on, and in the morning was distressed beyond measure to find that the whole had entirely vanished from his memory. In this disconsolate state he commenced to dress, but had not proceeded far when his eyes fell on the paper and pencil by his bedside; and going to them, he was astonished to find an accurate drawing of the complete fossil, with all its parts.

It was, in fact, the picture of the vision, and gave him again all he had been seen in his sleep. he tells this himself, and says that he cannot account for the picture being there, whether he got up and did it himself, or whether it was done by other means with which our readers who are acquainted with direct spirit-writing, are familiar. Having secured the drawing, the professor compared it with the fossil, and; as his curiosity was now largely excited, he ventured on endeavoring to uncover that part of it which was concealed under the stony deposit. Applying a fine chisel to the part he was fortunate enough to remove the covering, and there was displayed before his eyes the exact counterpart of his picture, and his three dreams. If he were not a professor, we think he might, after such a fact, believe in spiritual laws and energies, and in himself.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

Bless me! I'm thirty-nine to-day; six feet in my stockings, black eyes, curly hair, tall and straight as a cedar of Lebanon, and still a bachelor! Well, it's an independent life, at least; *no it isn't either!* Here's new gloves of mine full of little rips, string of my most faultless dickeyes, nice handkerchief in my drawer wants hemming, top button of the waistband of my pants; what's to be done? How provoking it is to see those married people looking to self-satisfied and consequential, at the heads of their families, as if they had done the State of great service. Why, as to children, they are as plenty as flies in August, and about as troublesome; every alley, and court, and garret are swarming with 'em; they're no rarity, and poor miserable wretch can get a wife, enough of them, too, such as they are. It's enough to scare a man to death, to think how much it costs to keep one. Young folks have to begin now where their fathers and mothers left off. Silks and satins, ribbons and velvets, feathers and flowers, cuff pins and bracelet, gimcracks and fol-de-rols; and there's no help for it in my case, for if I married a woman I loved, and the dear little thing should ask me for my scalp, I should give it to her, I know I should. Then there's the tapestry carpets, and mirrors, and sofas, and ottomans, and damask curtains, and pictures crocke—*ry*, and (you must look at the subject in all its bearings) little jackets and frocks, and wooden horses and dolls, and pop-guns and gingerbreads; don't believe I can do it by, Jupiter! But then, here I sit, with the toe of my best boot kicking the grate, for the want of something to do; it's coming awful cold, dreary weather, long evenings, can't go to concerts forever, and when I do my room looks so much the gloomier when I come back, and it would be cosy to have a nice little wife to chat and laugh with. I've tried to think of some thing else, but I can't; if I look in the fire, I am sure to see a pair of bright eyes; even the shadows on the wall take fairy shapes; I'm on the brink of ruin—I feel it; I shall read my doom in the marriage list before long—*I know I shall.*

THE FALL OF THE LEAF—A PROSE VIEW.

We wonder if all the poets who have given such delicious versions of the balmy month of October are possessed of wives and households at home? All very nice to talk about the music of dropping leaves, and the rainbow-fingered frost, and the golden haze over the hills, and the "year, dying in beautiful decay." Ask the women folks what *they* think of the mild October, and you will probably get some new ideas on the subject. Ask them what they think of white-wash pails, and torn-up carpets, and 'fall cleaning' which has got to be done, be the house clean or dirty. They will enlighten you in a prose point of view. Coal being carted in —smutty faced men tramping through kitchen and cellar—clouds of sable dust settling all over the furniture, and—the temper too, we are afraid of women in general. Woolens being unpacked from their cerements of camphor and cedar and red pepper; sneezings mutterable, and loud lamentations over the ruin wrought in the hundred-dollar furs by the indiscriminating moths. Jackets outgrown by dear, thoughtless little scamps, who won't stop expanding—all the winter rig too small an too tight, until the despairing housekeeper is almost tempted to believe that some malevolent brownie has spirited away the wardrobe of her little folks, and interposed another in its stead. Winter sewing is to be accomplished—winter pickles and preserves to be looked after—curtains and comforters, and overcoats, and shawls, all to be hunted up, and repaired, and sat in council over. Is it particularly strange that women fail to perceive the poetic glories of the misty month of the falling leaf? *They* have enough to do in looking after its practical department. Almost everything in this mundane sphere has two sides to it, the sentimental and the real—and so has the month of October!

Every loving word that God speaks to us sets back again, and makes music in his heart. He never says, with a scowl, 'Here comes that poor, limping sinner again.' The path of the sinner back to God is brighter and brighter all the way up to the smile of the face and the touch of the hand; and that is salvation.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

From the Montreal Herald.

An unusual violent—almost alarming—shock of an earthquake was felt yesterday morning in this city, at about ten minutes before six o'clock. The writer was awoke by and for a few seconds was most disagreeably conscious of the effect of the phenomenon. It was sufficiently powerful perceptibly to shake the whole house—a stone one —from its foundation upwards, and was accompanied, besides the noise caused by the shaking of the doors and windews, by a loud rumbling report, like that of distant thunder. It will be seen by our telegrams of yesterday, that, although the shock does not appear to have been felt west of Belleville, at the place, at Prescott, at Quebec and at Burlington, on Lake Champlain it was distinctly perceptible.

From various accounts which have reached us we gather, that some persons perceived an unusual noise in the air at cleven o'clock last night. It is further said that there was a shock at 3 a. m.; but the one generally noticed occurred at the time we have stated. It was powerful enough to bring down a coping stone in one place; to break some of the plaster at the offices of the G. T. C. in Great St. James-street; to shake a lamp off a table; and to lead to other small accidents. The time occupied is variously computed at from a few seconds to a few minutes.

[From the Quebec Chronicle.]

About ten minutes before ten o'clock yesterday morning, the citizens of Quebec were startled by a shaking of part of the earth's surface, which was felt, with more or less violence, throughout the city and district. The phenomenon was preceded by a low sound, precisely similar to that caused by heavily laden waggons, and the duration of the principal shock is estimated at from thirty to fifty seconds. Immediately after the sound, the vibration of the earthquake commenced, and was sufficiently strong to cause itself to be felt even in the largest buildings in the city. The sensation is described, by those who experienced it, as somewhat similar to that felt by a passenger in a railway car just commencing to move, and its shock subsided gradually into an undulating motion which could be felt, within doors several seconds after it had ceased in the streets.

We have not learned that any serious damage was caused, but the effect was sufficiently perceptible to cause considerable alarm and excitement. In Grant street, St. Roch's, a quantity of stones were detached from a chimney and deposited in the street. Window glass was broken in considerable quantities, house-bells and doorknockers rang and sounded mysteriously, while crockery and other light articles placed on shelves were thrown down. Chimneys and high walls osillated to and fro, to the great alarm of pedestrians, and in a couple of instances, piles of lumber were overturned. It is remarkable the shock was much more violent on the low ground of the city—along the cove in the Lower Town, and in St. Roch's than on the heights in the Upper Town, of St John and St. Lewis suburbs. The circumstance was exceedingly providential, inasmuch the same violence of motion which prevailed in St. Roch's might, if felt in the higher parts of the city, have disturbd a portion of the cliff and fortification and caused a fearful sacrifice of human life.

On the river the effects were scarcely less marked. Schooners laying in the Palais harbour rocked violently backward and forward; while along the coves, the shipping experienced a tremour like that produced by a collision.

Immediately outside the city, the shock was much more severe than within the limits. On the Little River road, along the valley of the St. Charles, it is represented as having been so severe that we are only surprised more serious damage was not done. At the latter place, the cattle became alarmed and ran about the fields bellowing loudly.

A gentleman from Halifax, county of Megantic, last evening, informs us that it was felt in that township with the same symtoms and effects as in this city.

Ric, Oct. 17.—This morning, at six o'clock, we had a very strong earthquake. The shocks were felt three times, after spaces of some seconds. The noise under ground was heard for ten minutes. No accident occurred, but people were very much frightened.

Father Point, Oct. 17.—A shock of earthquake was felt this morning, lastlng a couple of minutes.

River du Loup, Oct. 17.—About six o'clock this morning, a slight earthquake was distinctly felt, in the series of shocks, occupying a period of nearly five minutes.

Green Island, Oct. 17.—An earthquake lasting nearly five minutes occured at this place, at six o'clock this morning. No damage done.

St. Thomas, (Montmagny.)—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here, this morning at six o'clock. Each shock lasted for three minutes or thereabouts.

LIFE EVERYWHERE.

Under this caption a deeply interresting and instructive article makes its appearance in the *Cornhill Magazine*. How mysterious the world we live in? How it teems with life! What lessons it teaches of creative skill and providential superintendence! But read the article:

Life everywhere! The air is crowded with birds—beautiful, tender, intelligent birds, to whom life is a song and a thrilling anxiety—the anxiety of love. The air is swarming with insects—those little animated miracles. The waters are peopled with innumerable forms—from the animalcule, so so small that 150,000 of them would not weigh a grain, to the whale so large that it seems an island as it sleeps on the waves. The bed of the sea is alive with polypes, carps, star-fishes, and with shell-animalcules. The rugged face of the rock is seared by the silent boring of soft creatures and blackened with countless muscles, barnacles and limpets.

Life everywhere! on the earth in the earth, crawling, creeping, burrowing, boring leaping, running. If the sequestered coolness of the wood tempt us to saunter under its checkered shade, we are saluted by the numerous din of insects, the twitter of birds the scrambling of squirrels, the startled rush of unseen beasts, all telling how populous is this seeming solitude. If we pause before a tree, or shrub, or plant, our cursory, and half abstracted glance detects a colony of various inhabitants. We pluck a flower, and in its bosom we see many a charming insect busy in its appointed labor. We pick up a fallen leaf, and if nothing is visible on it, there is probable the trace of an insect larva hidden in its tissue, and awaiting their development. The drop of dew upon this leaf will probably contain its animals, under this leaf the microscope. the same microscope reveals that the *blood-rain* suddenly appearing on bread, and awakening superstitious terrors, is nothing but a collection of minute animals (*Monas prodigosa*); and that the vast tracts of snow which are reddened in a single night, owe their color to he marvelous rapidity in reproduction of a minute plant (*Protaccus nivalis*). The very mould which covers our cheese, our bread, our jam or our ink and disfigures our damp walls, is nothing but a collection of plants. The many-colored fire which sparkles on the surface of a summer sea at night, as the vessel plows her way, or which drips from the oars in lines of jewled light, is produced by millions of minute animals.

WHAT THE SUPPORTERS OF THE MINISTRY SAY.

"Those who have supported the Ministry, both on the Conservative and Reform side, seem equally willing it should now go to pot. Not that they have anything to set up in its place, nor that they have any special reason for discontent at this time; but a strange feeling of apathy has come over them. Our city papers notice it, and cannot account for it. Orangemen are at least, indifferent, if not hostile. Catholics are ditto. Conservatives and Reformers, all are exceedingly careless how it goes. It may be, that before another election comes round, there will be something to arouse the electors, if not, the next will be the dullest affair that any man ever saw.

"As it is our steadiest opinion, that there will be no great change in the constitution of the country, let who will be masters; and that an improvement in the Administration, a cheapening of the government system, and a cutting loose from public works projects, for a time, are the only reforms that are necessary or practical,—so we are rather desirous that a sound, clear-headed, and honest man, should be our representative, than curious about his political whimsies. We should like rather a man who would veto any new project, in the way of a public work; who would not touch a railroad directorship; who would cut down salaries and turn drones out of the public offices; who would, in short, do what he could, to relieve the throttle, and let the country up."—*Norfolk Messenger*, (*Ministerial.*)

THE LUMBER TRADE.

What concerns Quebec more than Legislative Council elections or Ministerial crises is the number of rafts from the Upper Ottowa; the prospect for the winter's work in the lumbering region; the number and magnitude of the Fall arrivals; and as I am in possession of the very latest information on the latter point, I may very properly quote the exact figures. A splendid increase is observable over the arrivals of 1859; and as yet but a portion of the Fall fleet is in the harbor.

Up to the present time the arrivals for 1860 are	1,053
In 1859 the arrivals up to the present were	730
Increase in the number of vessels...	323

The tonnage shows an equally favorable comparison—being from the commencement of navigation	581,582 tons.
For the same period of 1859	408,157 "
Giving an increase of	173,415 "

This healthy progress, it will be seen corresponds with the great harvest gathered in the West, and must go far towards re-establishing the balance of the Provincial Trade. —Looking to the actual returns and singular fluctuation of business, it shows Western people can petter understand the marvellous reports which, some time ago, appeared as the price of laber in Quebec. The sudden appearance in any port of 3000 vessels in six days could hardly fail to influence its labor market. Bnt when it is taken into account that this immense fleet anchors at a port with only fifty thousand inhabitants; that at least fourteen or fifteen men are required to perform stevedore duty for one good sized barque, and to save the shipowners from loss this duty must be done within two weeks, it can be readily seen how the price of labor rises to a fabulous extent, and the commonest class of workmen turn up their noses at fifteen shillings a day. The picture has, as every one knows, its dark as well as its bright side. The brief summer shows the laborer in gay humor and wild dashing colors. Then comes the gloom and sevin months' winter, of which it is unnecessary to speak.—*Toronto Leader.*

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday, October 24, 1860.

"THE PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER."

At a time when the temporal rule of "the states of the church" seems passing forever from the rule of a dynasty which for centuries has held it, it is very natural to enquire where that power was derived. To do this, we must go far back into history; and in doing so, we find that what at first seemed an event likely to prove disastrous to the influence of the Church, proved, indirectly, the means of this very acquisition, which now, fortunately or unfortunately, seems passing into other hands.

In the early part of the fourth century, the great Arian heresy, (that the Son of God is inferior to the Father) was readily embraced by the Lombards, and other German tribes; and it is a remarkable fact that this doctrine was accepted only by those tribes who had previously been idolators, (worshippers of Odin) and not by the Christian Romans. The animosities arising from religious differences appear to have been quite as strong in that early day as in the present, and as war was then the most common mode of arbitrement, to war they went. The Lombards occupying the northern portion of Italy, invaded their more southern neighbors, and would doubtless have worsted them, had not Pepin, King of the Franks, came to the rescue of the Church, and having defeated the Lombards, and driven them from the provinces they had invaded, he handed them over to the Bishop of Rome, as the nominal governor. This was the foundation of the "Patrimony of St. Peter." And although important additions and accessions have since been made, it is apparent that the whole was acquired in a very commonplace and worldly manner, and without the least shadow for the pretence of any right more "Divine" than that of sharp diplomacy and keen political cunning.

The grant made by Pepin, was confirmed by his son and successor, Charlemagne, who, in addition to the line of Adriatic coast, from Commacio to Ancona, comprising the Romagna, now added Spoleto and certain lands in Tuscany. In return for these substantial favors, (the result of several campaigns) Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Italy, by the Pope; and in the control of these provinces, they seem to have, by mutual consent, shared the dignity of the supreme power. The Pope crowned the Emperor, and the latter claimed a veto in the election of the Pope.

In the eleventh century, Henry III. (German) exchanged with Pope Leo IX. the city of Benevento, in Sicily, for the revenues and patronage of certain Frankish Churches. At this time, a considerable portion of Sicily was held by the Holy See as a fiefdom, and it nominally continued so, until the general convulsion of the nations, which ended in the overthrow of Bonaparte, in 1815.

In the same century the Margravine Matilda of Tuscany, bequeathed her immense estate to the Church; but it was not until the thirteenth century the papal power was established as distinct and independent of the overshadowing influence of the Empire. That influence was chiefly exerted in controlling the political acts of the Popes, and in the coining of money.

It was by Rodolph of Hapsburg, in 1278, that the "Patrimony of St. Peter" was declared free and independent of the empire; and from this date the real (temporal) power of the Papacy may be said to have taken its rise. The Duchies of Ferrara and Urbino were afterwards added; but with these exceptions, the boundaries of the states of the Church remain much the same at the present day as they were then.

We dwell not now upon the manner in which these states have been governed—upon the suppression of the municipal independence of the towns, or the general tyranny and oppression of a hateful priestly oligarchy. The truthful history of every nation (our own not excepted), has many a dark page, stained by cruelty and wrong, over which the philantropist may well drop a tear, but which, when unatoned for, will be sooner or later visited by the avenging hand of Time; and a terrible retribution awarded.

Well will it be for Italy, if the scorching furnace of Revolution, through which she seems destined yet to pass, will consume only what is effete; and, thus purified, enable her to assume that position among the nations which, by her ancient grandeur, her mediœval beauty and her modern sufferings, she so justly deserves.

NORTH LANARK.

The election of a Representative for the North Riding of Lanark, is to take place at the Vilage of Clayton, on Friday next, the 26th inst. It would be well for Mr. Bell's friends to mark their approval of his Parliamentary conduct by turning out in good numbers on that day; and especially so, as it is more than probable, he will be elected by acclamstion; thus saving the electors the trouble and expense of polling. In the face of the large majority lately polled in the North Eiding for Mr. Bell, it would be sheer folly for any person to attempt to contest this constituency with him.

A recent examination of the Niagara Suspension Bridge has proved by the application of severe tests that there is no deterioration in the strength of the structure. Tho deflection under a load is precisely the same as in 1855 when it was completed. The examination was made by Mr. Roebling, C.E., and he is of opinion that the cables will last several hundred years, and that a small outlay to steady the bridge would enable railway trains to pass over it at full speed. He is of opinion that the theory of the gradual weakening of the cables by granulation of the metal produced by tension and vibration without heat has not been supported by experiment.

The Commercial *Advertiser* says:—A very serious complication is about to arise out of the financial troubles of the Grand Trunk Company. We are informed that some of the American creditors are about to seize and trustee that portion of the line in the United States, the effect of which proceeding will be to cut off the section from the Province line to Portland, and to enable the trustees to dictate their own terms for traffic. As the object of the trustees will be to make as much as possible out of this section, we may expect very high rates for passengers and freight, should the threat be put into execution. This is another evidence of the folly of making the ocean connection through a foreign country.

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Orange body in Western Canada is called for on the 24th instant, at Hamilton, "to take into consideration the recent Proscriptive Course pursued towards the Orangemen of Canada, at which all County and District Masters, and Masters of private lodges are requested to attend."

We are sorry to learn that the old Catholic Chapel in Perth was burned down on the night of Friday last, and that Mr. George Miller, of the Firm of Murray & Miller, was struck by a falling timber, from which he received such injuries as to cause his death in a few hours. We have not heard how the fire originated.

We publish to-day another letter from the *Times'* correspondent, on the Prince's visit to Canada. Although the narrative is highly colored, it will be interesting to our readers generally to see how the matter is viewed by the people of England.

In further confirmation of Sir Edmund Head's intention to remain in England, we note that Captain Retallack his aide-de-camp with Mrs Retollack and child have sailed from Quebec. Mr. J. B. Robinson, M. P.P., went in the same steamer.

To Correspondents.—"A friend" is informed that Thomas Coulter, Esq., is not the author of a communication in our last issue signed an "Orangeman."

Mr. Letellier has been returned for the Granville division of the Legislative Council, beating Mr. Tache.

The abetters of slavery are weaving the thread in the loom, but God is adjusting the pattern. They are asses harnessed to the chariot of Liberty, and, whether they will or no, must draw it on.

The Penman's Manual.—Being a new Theory and System of Practical Penmanship Designed as a Text-Book for Schools and Private Students. By a Business Penman. Published by Fowler and Wells, New York. Price, 50 cents.

In nine-tenths of our schools, penmanship is taught as a mere mechanical process of imitating certain marks that are set in the copy, and without regard to any fixed and rational principles. This fact alone, perhaps, sufficiently acounts for the very small proportion of good penmen there are in the community, inasmuch as it leaves the acquisition of an easy and elegant chirography to the fortuitous outworking's of each individual's personal instincts or talents at *imitation*. The Manuel whose title is given above, aims at a thorough remedy of this defective mode of teaching, by offering in its stead a methodized series of rules which together lift the art of penmanship out of the sphere of mere empiricism, and place it on the basis of a fixed *science*, which all may acquire by a little study and practice. The author has thoroughly analyzed his subject, and has shown, among other things, that all the letters, both of the upper and lower case alphabets, spring from five elements or movements, which elements or movements, become the first copies for the pupil to practice from. The pupil simply by reading and understanding the "Penman's Manual," becomes a good judge and able critic of writing. This fact alone is one of the strongest and most conclusive proofs of the superiority of the system over all others, and we believe that we can give no better advice to those who wish to become good penmen, than to purchase this "Manual," and carefully study it. We should be glad to see it introduced into all of our public schools, and respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the proper officers thereto.

Legislative Council Election.

BATHURST DIVISION.

SOUTH LEEDS.

	Bell	Shaw
Bastard	200	202
Yonge and Escott (rear)	166	108
Yonge (front)	133	38
Escott (front)	73	77
Leeds and Lansdowne (font)	143	239
Leeds and Lansdowne (rear)	69	118
North Crosby	60	83
South Crosby	98	83
Totals	942	948
		942
Majority for Shaw		6

NORTH LANARK.

	Bell	Shaw
Ramsay	246	128
Lanark	192	85
North Sherbrooke, Dalhousie and Lavant	146	11
Darling	12	3
Pakenham	85	87
Totals	681	314
	314	
Majority for Bell	367	

SOUTH LANARK.

	Bell	Shaw
Montague	76	228
South Sherbrooke	10	42
Beckwith	161	139
Drummond	115	224
Bathurst	139	200
North Elmsley	36	130
North Burgess	30	46
Village of Smith's Falls	41	92
Town of Perth:		
Centre Ward	52	53
East Ward	37	79
West Ward	60	43
Totals	766	1,276
		766
Majority for Shaw		510

MAJORITIES,

	Bell	Shaw
South Leeds	0	6
North Lanark	367	0
South Lanark	0	510
Total majorities	367	516
		367
Total majority for Shaw		149

TOTAL VOTES POLLED.

	Bell	Shaw
South Leeds	942	948
North Lanark	681	314
South Lanark	766	1,276
Totals	2,389	2,538

Total votes polled for Shaw	2,538
Do do for Bell	2,389
Total number of votes polled	4,927

For the Carleton Place Herald.

Mr. Editor,—Will you allow me a space in your columns, to correct false and slanderous statements, which of late been put forth, and industriously circulated about Carleton Place, affecting my character. The purport of these statements is this,—that during my business connexions with Wm. Morphy, I mis-applied and appropriated to my own personal use, large sums of money, even to the amount of four or six hundred pounds, without accounting for the same.—If these false statements were confined merely to those who are my avowed enemies, from whom they at first emanated, I would not have given any heed to them; but when they are listened to, partially or wholly believed by parties of whom I would expect better, I find it necessary to come out publicly in vindication of my character, and give the whole a flat contradiction. It is far from my desire to lay before the public family difficulties, or wound the feelings of any; but since the late events in Carleton Place have become the common topic in every circle, and seeing that some parties in and about the village are sparing no means to throw the obloquy of the whole affair upon me, I have no other recourse left me but to come out publicly and plainly, and state that if all the facts of our business relations were only known, and which I am now determined shall be known, instead of Wm. Morphy being the injured party I fear it would be the reverse, and that it has rather been my misfortune. However, that I will leave to competent business men, or even a disinterested public to judge. If Wm. Morphy was really serious in entertaining such ideas, why would he in the face of all that place further responsibility upon me, and give me the sole power over all that he possesses. Had I the least idea that he harbored such a thought I certainly would not have accepted the responsible task, and left his property to the mercy of his creditors. I sincerely trust this explanation will be sufficient until all the facts are known.

I am, &c.,
Yours very truly,
D. Campbell.

Almonte, Oct. 20, 1860.

REQUISITION TO MR. BELL

NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

To Robert Bell, Esq,
Carleton Place,

Sir,—We, the undersigned Electors of the North Riding of Lanark, respectfully and earnestly request you to come forward as a candidate for this Riding, and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return as our Representative.

October, 1860.

John Stevenson	Allan Gilmour sen
William McGee	Allan Gilmour jr
Thomas Jackson	James Gilmour
Andrew Stevenson	Wm Young
John Henderson	Wm Snedden
John Mills	Robert Thompson
Peter McLaren	Alex Sutherland
John McLaren	Alex McLean
William Craton	Hector McPhail
Thomas Code	Donald McPhail
John Hammond	James Marshall
Henry Hammond	John Gray
John Willows	James McAul
Wm Halpenny	Dennis Hailey
John Sturgeon	Wm Sturgeon
Josias Thompson	Robert Thompson
James C Bruce	Arch Robertson
Wm Gilmour	John Killough
John Lang	John Taylor
David Campbell jr	John Cannon
D W Campbell	John Wallace
Peter Campbell	John Patterson
Robert Drury	Neil Stewart
Peter Naismith	James Stewart
Alex Ferguson	Robert Bridges
Robert McKinley sen	Hugh Wilson
John Richardson jr	Robt McFarlane
Duncan McGregor	Robt Bryson
Mathew Anderson	Peter McGregor sen
Moses Barnett	John Bridget
Hugh Lockhart	John Bryson
Joseph Letang	James Duncan
Wm Riddell	Robt Duncan
Wm Lockhart jr	Wm Smith
Wm Russell sen	James Neilson
Daniel H Shipman	James Fumerton
Hugh W Rea	Peter Stewart
David McFarlane	Duncan Stewart
James McFarlane	John Stewart
James Hart	John Baird
John Lockhart	Robert Struthers
David Miller	Robert Teskey
James Turner	Wm Wilson
John Fumerton	Andrew Paterson
Andrew Baird	B B Smart
John McFarlane	Matthew McFarlane
Andrew Wilson	David Aikenhead
Donald McRae	Allan Gilmour jr
Wm Young	Isaac Nantell
Joseph Teskey	Alex McPhail
Martin Mahon	John Graham
John F Cram	John McPhail
David Fumerton	Allan McPhail
Hector McPhail	Lachlin McPhail
James Duncan	Josias Thompson
Wm Hamilton	James McLean
James Dunlop	John Magee
Daniel Wilson	James Culross
Wm McKivvan	Thomas Baird
James Horn	Robert Affleck
Duncan Ballantine	Thomas Watt
Thomas McInnis	James Mair Jr
Wm Stead	Alexander McInnis
John Affleck	James Baird
James Rankin	Peter McLaren
Wm Rankin	Charles McDougall
Arch'd McInnis	James McDonnell
Thos Deachman, Jr	Alexander McDonnell
James A Muir	James Reid
John Blackburn	John McNicol
Robert Watt	Thomas Barrie
Robert McLachlin	James Hunter
John Mann	William Hood
Sohn Stewart	Mathew G Easton
Henry Gallinger	David Easton
Thos Darhmut	Thomas Conroy
Andrew Baird	Edward Conroy
W Robertson	Thomas Wilson
Holmes Mair	Robert Stewart
John Miller	William Rankin
Robt Robertson	Archibald Browning
James Bowes	John A Williams
Daniel Glossop	Robert Govin
Francis Turner	Donald McNicol
W L McCallum	Alexander Horn
D H Mann	Alexander Ferguson
John Mair	William Gibson
John Mair jr	Thomas Gibson
Robert Beatson	Alexander Watt
Boyd Caldwell	Robert Ogilvie
Alex Caldwell	Duncan McIntosh
D Fraser	David Machan
Phillp Shanks	John Cumming
Duncan McIntosh	Duncan Ballantyne
John McLaren jr	Henry Barrie
Petsr McLaren	Colin McNicol
John Campbell	Robert Love
John McDougall	James H Paul
John P Craig	John Easton
Robert Drysdale	Patrick Fyfe
Robert Boyle	Joseph Lorimer
Thomas Francis	Peter Barr
Alxr McCallum	John Baird
Samuel Buffan	Andrew Baird
James Dobbie	John Nairn
Arch'd Nairn	

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—Relying on your kind offer of support, I will be a candidate at the approaching election of a Representative for the North Riding of the County of Lanark.

It gives me much pleasure to know that after having represented the Riding in Parliament for many years, you desire to reelect me.

My views on the leading political questions of the day have been so often explained, and are so well known to most of the Electors, that it is not necessary I should repeat them at present.

Should I again be your chosen Representative, you will, as formerly, always find me opposed to an extravagant and corrupt government.

Your obed't serv't,
R. Bell.

Carleton Place, Oct 17, 1860.

Extraordinary Railway Collision. —At an early hour yesterday morning a railway accident of the usual character occurred. It is well known that at Paris, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway crosses the Great Western line, and at this point the accident we allude to occurred. The regular emigrant train of the Great Western was at the Paris station, when down came a train from the Buffalo and Lake Huron line, and ran smash into the Great Western's train! The collision was very severe, and two freight cars of the Western were entirely smashed, and several others badly damaged. The occurrence took place two minutes before 3 a.m., yesterday. Fortunately no lives were lost and no person was hurt, although the Buffalo train was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The spot where the accident took place is a curve, and is down grade. From what we can learn, the casualty arose through the carelessness of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway officials. The rule is invariably to stop on coming to the place of intersection, but this was not done, and hence the result. The name of the conductor whe ran the train is Whipple. We believe the occurrence is undergoing a searching investigation by the Great Western and Buffalo & Lake Huron railway authorities.—*London Free Press.*

The man who carries a lantern in a dark night can have friends all around him, walking safely by the help of its rays, and be not defrauded. So he who has the God-given light of hope in his breast can help on many other's in this world's darkness, not to his own loss, but to their precious gain.

You never can have congregational singing, if that is all you have. Unless you have singing in the family and singing in the house, singing in the shop and singing in the street, singing every where, until it becomes a habit, you never can have congregational singing. It will be like the cold drops, half water, half ice, which drip in March from some cleft of a rock, one drop here and another there; whereas it should be like the August shower, which comes ten million drops at once, and roars on the roof.

I like to see people sing when they have to stop in the middle of the verse and cry a little. I like such unwritten rests and pauses in the music.

When hymns come to the house of God all redolent of home associations, then singing will be what it ought to be—social Christian worship.

Raphael did well, and Phidias did well; but it is not painter or sculptor who is makink true impressions upon the mind of man; frescoes for eternity, that will not shine out till the light of heaven reveals them; sculptures, not wrought in outward things, but in the inward nature and character of the soul.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED BY THE

LANARK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

AT THEIR EXHIBITION,

Held on Friday, October 5, 1860.

	$	c
Best span horses, J. Lorimer	$3	00
2nd, P. McLaren	1	50
Best 3 yrs. old colt, J. Lorimer,	2	00
2d, P. Reid	1	00
Best 2 yrs. old colt, J. Quin	1	50
2d, S. Knapton	1	00
Best spring colt, J. Lorimer	1	50
Best 4 yrs. old Oxen, R. Affleck	1	50
Bull over 3 yrs. old, D. D. Campbell	2	00
Milch Cow, J. Wilson	2	00
2d, P. McLaren	1	00
2 yrs. old heifer, A. Yuill	1	00
2d, N. Bennett	0	50
Ram over 2 yrs. old, R. Affleck	2	00
2d, R. Robertson	1	00
Ram lamb, A. Stewart	1	00
2d P. Reid	0	50
2 Ewes, P. McLaren	2	00
2 Ewe lambs, A. Stewart	1	00
2d, D. Wilson	0	50
Bushel Fall wheat, A. Stewart	1	00
2d, W. Stead	0	50
Bushel Spriug wheat, R. Boyle	1	00
Bushel oats, J. Young	0	50
2d, P. Reid	0	25
Bushel barley, R. Fleming	0	50
Bushel Pease, R. Bullock	1	00
2d, T. Kelso	0	25
Bushel corn, P. McLaren	1	00
2d T. Wilson	0	50
½ bushel beans, A. Baird	0	50
2d W. Ranken	0	25
½ bushel timothy seed, R. Affleck	1	00
2d, T. Kelso	0	50
25 lbs. butter, S. Gemmill	1	00
2d, A. Stewart	0	50
3d, R. Affleck	0	50
12 lbs. cheese, R. Affleck	1	50
2d, R. Affleck	0	50
½ bushel apples, W. Stead	1	00
Do. 4 varieties, A. Yuill	1	00
Do. Potatoes, J. Lorimer	0	50
2d A. Stewart	0	25
½ bushel Onions, A. Caldwell	0	50
½ bushel carrots, R. Boyle	0	50
2d, D. Kelso	0	25
5 Ruta bagos, A. Baird	0	50
2d, J. Lorimer	0	25
6 beets, T. Kelso	0	50
6 heaps cabbage, R. Boyle	0	50
10 yds. dressed cloth, J. Young	1	00
10 yds. check drugget, J. Young	1	00
2d, J. Young	0	50
3d, J. Baird	0	50
Pair woollen blankets, D. Wilson	1	00
2d, S. Alcorn	0	50
Quilt, J. Gallenger	1	00
Fancy bed cover, S. Alcorn	1	00
3 pairs Socks, R. Bullock	0	50
2d, S. Alcorn	0	25
12 cuts woollen yarn, S. Alcorn	0	50
2d, T. Kelso	0	50

EXTRA ENTRIES.

	$	c
Sewed Petticoats, I. Young	$0	50
Turnips, S. Alcorn	0	50
Flaxseed and collars, R. Bullock	0	75
Cutter harness, I. Gallenger	1	00
Crochet work, W. Stead	0	50
Carpet and citron, W. Ranken	0	75
Jackets and Mitts, W. Ranken	1	00
Sugar, squashes, horse-rug, millet and mitts, R. Affleck	2	25
Sewed petticoat, I. Affleck	0	25
A waggon, I. Drysdale	1	00
Steers and colt, R. Anderson	1	75
Onion seed, T. Kelso	0	25
Melons and egg-plant, A. Stewart	0	50
Picture and frame, W. Robertson	0	50

PLOWING MATEH.

				$	c
1st prize for plowing,			Wm. Stead	$4	00
2d	do	do	James McLaren,	3	00
3d	do	do	David McLaren,	2	50
4th	do	do	James Scoular	2	00

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED BY THE

PAKENHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT THEIR

ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

Held in Pakenham, Oct. 3, 1860.

Stallion for saddle, 1st	Arthur McArthur.
Do do draught, 1st	Samuel Dickson
Mare and foal for saddle, 1st	A. McArthur
2d	James Dickson
3d	Wm. Burrows
Mare end foal for draught	James Woods
2d	Samuel Dickson
3d	James Dickson
Saddle horse, 1st	Allen Carswell
2d	James Dickson
3d	James McAdam
Span of draught horses in harness, 1st,	Wm. Snedden.
2d	Allan Carswell
3d	James McAdam
Span of horses for general purposes in harness, 1st,	Arthur McArthur
2nd	James Dickson
3d	Samuel Dickson
2 year old mare or gelding for draught, 1st	James Woods
2d	James Dickson
2 year old mare or gelding for saddle, 1st	Samuel Dickson
2d	Thomas Simpson
2 year old bull, 1st	Allan Carswell
Year old bull, 1st	Wm. Burrows
Milch cow, 1st	Allan Carswell
2d	Wm. Burrows
3d	Wm. Woods
Yoke of oxen in yoke, 1st	A. McArthur
2d	Hilliard & Dickson
3d	Samuel Dickson
3 year old steers, 1st	Allan Carswell
2d	Wm. Woods
Fatted cow, 1st	Samuel Dickson
2d	Alexander Cornet
Ram 2 years and upwards, 1st	W. Forsyth
2d	James Woods
Ram over 1 and under 2 yrs. 1st	S. Dickson
2d	John Ayres
2 Ewes, 1st	Samuel Dickson
2d	Young Scott
2 lambs, 1st	Samuel Dickson
Sow—any age, 1st	James Woods
2d	James Woods
3d	Wm. Woods
2 pigs 4 to 8 months old, 1st	James Woods
2d	James Woods
Fall wheat—2 acres, 1st	James McAdam
2d	James Dickson
3d	A. McArthur
Oats—2 acres, 1st	Charles Dunlop
2d	John Ayres

3d..........Arthur McArthur
Acre of barley, 1st..........James Woods
2d..........Wm. Woods
Pease—2 acres..........James Woods
2d..........Young Scott
½ acre Indian corn, 1st..........James Dickson
2d..........Wm. Woods.
¼ acre Swedish Turnips, 1st....Jas. Dickson
2d..........Thomas Bowes
¼ acre common turnips, 1st....James Dickson
¼ acre mangle wurtzel, 1st...Samuel Dickson
Acre of potatoes, 1st..........A. McArthur
2d..........Wm. Woods
3d..........Wm. Burrows
Cultivated Farm, 1st..........A. McArthur
Garden, 1st..........Thomas Bowes
2d..........Thomas Ellis
Bushel carrots, 1st..........John Lindsay
Do parsnips, 1st..........James Dickson
Do beets, 1st..........James Dickson
Do onions, 1st..........Thomas Ellis
2d..........James Waddell
Best bushel apples..........Alexander Cornet
Busnel timothy seed, 1st......Wm. Forsyth
Cheese—10lb. 1st..........James Woods
2d..........James Woods
Butter—20 lbs. 1st..........Allan Carswell
2d..........Young Scott
3d..........Wm. Burrows
Maple sugar—10lbs. 1st......James Waddell
Woolen cloth, 2d..........James Waddell
Home-made satinet, 1st.......Allan Carswell
2d..........Allan Carswell
3d..........Thomas Ellis
10 yds. plaid flannel, 1st......Thomas Bowes
2d..........Allan Carswell
20 yds. woollen flannel, 2d....John Lindsay
20 yds. woollen and cotton flannel, 1st...John Lindsay.
2d..........Thomas Simpson
Pair blankets, 1st..........Thomas Ellis
2d..........Thomas Ellis
Home-made quilt woven, 1st...John Lindsay
Do do patchwork, Mrs. McArthur
2 pair wool mitts, 1st..........Young Scott
Do do socks, 1st..........Young Scott
2d..........Mrs. McArthur
Double buggy made in Township...R. Smith
Single do do do W. Forsyth
Lumber wagon made any place, owned in the Township, 1st......A. McArthur
2d..........Alex. Drysdale
Iron plough, 1st..........A. McArthur
2d..........Samuel Dickson
Pair harrows, 1st..........Wm. Lowe
2d..........Alex. Drysdale
Horse rake, 1st..........Samuel Dickson
Sett of double harness, 1st...James Hartney

The following articles were recommended by the Judges, not being enumerated in the Premium list:—
Stripe flannel..........Thomas Ellis
Knitted quilt..........William Burrows
Wax work..........Allan Carswell
Berlin wool flowers..........John Lindsay
Crotchet collars..........John Lindsay
Seed sower..........Samuel Dickson

DIED,

At Kingston, on the 12th inst., Mr. Lachlan Cameron, in the 32nd year of his age.

Ottawa Market Prices.

October 18, 1860.

Wheat—Fall, white	$1 05 @ 1 10
" red	1 00 @ 1 05
Spring, No. 1	1 00 @ 1 05
" No. 2	0 85 @ 0 95
Flour—Fall Wheat X	5 75 @ 6 00
Spring, No. 1	5 50 @ 5 75
" No. 2	3 75 @ 4 00
Farmers'	4 25 @ 4 50
Oatmeal ₽ bbl. 196 lbs	4 50 @ 4 75
Rye ₽ bush. 56 lbs	0 60 @ 0 65
Barley ₽ bush, 48lbs	0 60 @ 0 65
Oats ₽ bushel, 34lbs	0 30 @ 0 35
Peas ₽ bushel, 60lbs	0 50 @ 0 60
Beans ₽ bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Corn ₽ bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Potatoes ₽ bushel	0 30 @ 0 33
Hay ₽ ton	14 00 @16 00
Straw ₽ ton	6 00 @ 8 00
Pork ₽ 100 lbs	6 00 @ 7 50
Beef ₽ 100 lbs	4 00 @ 5 00
" " lb	0 20 @ 0 00
Mutton ₽ lb by the quarter	0 05 @ 0 00
Ham	0 00 @ 0 12
Tallow ₽ lb	0 10 @ 0 13
Lard ₽ lb	0 10 @ 0 00
Hides—slaughtered ₽ 100lb	5 00 @ 6 00
Fowls "	0 25 @ 0 00
Chickens each	0 25 @ 0 30
Wool—fleece washed	0 25 @ 0 30
pulled	0 16 @ 0 20
Apples ₽ bushel	0 60 a 1 20
Wood—hemlock, &c. ₽ cord	1 00 a 1 25
" hardwood "	2 00 a 2 20
Geese each	0 25 a 0 45
Ducks ₽ pair	0 30 a 0 00
Turkeys each	0 50 a 0 60
Butter—fresh ₽ lb	0 18 a 0 19
" tub "	0 14 a 0 15
Eggs ₽ dozen	0 14 a 0 15

BROCKVILLE, Oct 18, 1860.

Fall Flour, ₽ 100 lbs	$2 80 @ 3 00
Spring Flour	2 75 @ 0 00
Fall Wheat	1 12 @ 0 00
Spring Wheat	1 03 @ 0 07
Buckwheat	0 40 @ 0 45
Indian Corn ₽ 56 lbs	0 70 @ 0 00
Barley ₽ 48 lbs	0 50 @ 0 60
Oatmeal ₽ 100 lbs	2 50 @ 0 00
Rye	0 50 @ 0 55
Peas	0 50 @ 0 60
Potatoes	0 25 @ 0 00
Oats	0 25 @ 0 00
Hay ₽ ton	9 00 @10 00
Beef ₽ 100 lbs	0 00 @ 0 00
Butter	0 15 @ 0 16
Eggs	0 10 @ 0 12
Turkeys	0 50 @ 0 60
Hardwood	2 25 @ 2 50
Fowls ₽ pair	0 25 @ 0 00
Pork, Prime Mess	15 00 @12 50
Wool ₽ lb	00 29 @ 0 30

WANTED!

10,000 SHEEP PELTS!!

—ALSO,—

500 BEEF HIDES!!! and any quantity of GOOD WOOL, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, or Cloth in exchange, at the Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment, Carleton Place.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.

Carleton Place, October 22d, 1860. 7-tf

NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, are requested to pay the same before the 1st day of January next. All claims unpaid after that date will be placed in Court for collection.

JAMES COULTER.

Clayton Oct 20, 1860. 7-i

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN CARLETON PLACE, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers by Private Sale, the South-west Half of Lot No. 12 in the 11th concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 100 acres, the greater part of which is good hard wood. The lot is situated within half a mile of Carleton Place, and runs into the Lake. Also, that well known TANNERY and LOT in the business part of the Village of Carleton Place. A rare chance is here offered to any party with a small capital wishing to enter immediately into an established Tannery Business. There is no other Tannery in the Village but itself.

For terms and other particulars apply, and if by letter (post-paid), to the subscriber.

WM. MORPHY,
By his Attorney, D. CAMPBELL.

Carleton Place, Oct 1860. 7-s

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE! IN CARLETON PLACE, C. W.

THE Subscriber, as authorized Attorney of Mr. WILLIAM MORPHY, will offer for Sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

LAVALLEE'S HOTEL, CARLETON PLACE,

ON

Tuesday, the 6th of Nov'r next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

100 Village Lots, situated in the centre of the Village of Carleton Place, C. W. Forty of the Lots are situated on the North side of the Mississippi River, and Sixty and upwards on the South side of the River: also, if not previously sold, 100 acres of good Land [nearly all woods] within half a mile of Carleton Place: and that well-known Tannery and Lot, situated in the business part of the Village; also, those newly-erected Buildings and Lot opposite St. James' Church, Carleton Place—one of the buildings is at present occupied by Mr. Peter Struthers, as Dwelling-house, Store and Post Office. To parties wishing either to engage in Business, or make a safe investment of money, a rare chance is now offered. Plans and further particulars of the property can be had at the Registry Office, in Perth, or of the subscriber, at Carleton Place or Almonte.

TERMS OF SALE

will be one-third cash down, or when the conveyance is made, and the balance in three annual instalments, with interest, secured either by approved notes or mortgage.

A good and sufficient Title will be given.

Parties purchasing to the amount of $200 or upwards, will be allowed their passage money to and from any point on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway. Refreshments will also be provided free of expense to all parties attending the Sale.

D. CAMPBEEL,
Attorney for WM. MORPHY.

Carleton Place, October 20th, 1860.

Wanted Immediately,

A SOBER, Steady MAN, to work an Oat Meal MILL. Apply to the Subscriber

HUGH McLEOD.

Carleton Place, Oct 19, 1860. 7-3w

TEACHER WANTED

FOR THE YEAR 1861,

FOR School Section No 4, Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, holding a Third Class Certificate. Apply to the Undersigned:

JOHN COCHRANE,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
DAVID DICK,
Trustees.

Grattan, Oct 20, 1860. 7-e

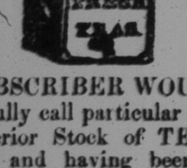
NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY the 27th inst, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

Overseers of Highways who have not yet sent in their Returns, will please have them in at the above date.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, Oct 22, 1860.

TEAS!  TEAS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. McARTHTR.

Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860. 6-

FOUND,

A SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, which will be given to the owner on application at this office.

Herald Office, Carleton Place, October 11th, 1860.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found:

DRY GOODS, in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPES,
GALA PLAIDS,
PRINTS,
GREY COTTEN,
STRIPE SHIRTING,
CASSIMERES,
Fancy Trimmings, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
SALT,
LEATHER,
BOOTS & SHOES.

with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860.

Unconditional Assurance on Life.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND has adopted a NEW SCHEME of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which entirely obviates the objections to the ordinary system of other offices.

OMISSION *to pay a premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after a time, payment may be intentionally postponed for a year.*

The ASSURED *is not subject to any restriction as to Occupation or Residence, and* NO EXTRA PREMIUMS *can ever be payable.*

The ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable.

The POLICY HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy can withdraw a fixed and unusually large proportion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.

So COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Assurance Office Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application.

ENTRANTS TO THE PROFIT CLASS on or before 5th DECEMBER NEXT will secure ONE YEAR'S BONUS more than will be allocated to later entrants.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1838, and has issued upwards of *Thirteen Thousand Policies* for Life Assurances, amounting to nearly *Six Million Pounds Sterling.* The *Annual Income* is upwards of £160,000 sterling. The Policies under the original Scheme have also, for many years, been unusually free from restrictions and imperfections, and the assured have received large benefits. Prospectuses of this Scheme also may be had on application.

JAMES GRANT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

AGENTS:
Almonte, - - - David Campbell.
Arnprior, - - - Andrew Russell, Postmaster.
Renfrew - - - George W. Ross, do.
Pembroke, - - - Andrew Irving. 52

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

THE STANDARD FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

Pronounced by the Press of the United States, the best Lady's Magazine in the World, and the Cheapest.

THE LITERATURE is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engrravings than are published in any other work.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

Our long experience gives us greater advantages than are possessed by others. We give in the course of one year at least sixty full figure fashions, which is thirty-six more than any other maganize gives; and they are really the fashions, which others are not. We challenge contradiction when we state that the fashions of other magazines have never been seen in the streets of Philadelphia or New York, or in the drawing-rooms of either places. Godey's are the only reliable fashions.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Books is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

COLORED ENGRAVINGS

of Knitting, Netting, or some other useful branch of ladies' work is given in every number.

LADIES' WORK TABLE,

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3,50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year $4.50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6,00.

Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Subscribers in the British Provinces, who send for clubs, must remit 36 cents extra on every subscriber, to pay the American postage to the lines.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa

WANTED.

BY the subscriber, 20,000 Bushels of WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be given.

PHILIP THOMPSON.

Chaudier Mills, Ottawa. January 25th, 1859.

Removals.

Removal.—Almonte Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks, to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, since commencing business in this place, would inform them that he has *REMOVED HIS TIN SHOP,* to one of Mr. BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, (nearly opposite Mr. McIntosh's Factory), where he will keep a general assortment of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Sheep Pelts, Cotton Rags, or Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for Tinware.

JOHN KILPATRICK.

Almonte, Aug. 21st, 1860. 50-tf

REMOVAL!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL AND FIVE HUNDRED KEGS OF GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

DURING the building of the Subscriber's New Store on the corner, his business will be carried on in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Bell, near the Bridge, where great inducements to purchasers will be offered.

In order to encourage the Cash Trade he will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all purchases of Dry Goods, where the money is paid down at the time of purchasing, which will be equal to two shillings on every eighteen shillings. He will pay the very highest price for Good WOOL, and will give every facility and encouragement to parties packing Good BUTTER in Kegs. His whole Stock must be cleared out, therefore good Bargains may be expected.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, June 26, 1860. 42

Removal Card.

IN REMOVING FROM BURNSTOWN to Arnprior, A. H. DOWSWELL takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his customers in the surrounding country, for the long and hearty support extended to him, since his establishment in the business of Harness-Maker at Burnstown, and hopes that though changing his place of business to a more commercial centre, the same patronage may follow him, from his old and respected friends and customers. With a view to secure the continuance of the support he has hitherto received, and to extend his business operations, he will have on hand, at all times, at his new establishment, village of Arnprior, all articles connected with his business, made up of the best materials in the market, and by the most experienced workmen, under his own supervision; while orders from a distance will be as strictly attended to as by personal call and inspection. Lumbermen especially are solicited to give him a call, and look over his stock of Heavy Harness.

Arnprior, Aug. 24th, 1860. 51-eg

Woolen Factories, &c.

WOOL! WOOL!

100,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE

IN

CASH OR CLOTH,

WILL BE PAID.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

Victoria Woolen Mills, Almonte, June 11, 1860.

THE BEST AND LARGEST

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS

EVER OFFERED

IN THIS VICINITY

NOW ON HAND.

40-au. JAMES ROSAMOND.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

FACTORY CLOTH AND *DRY GOODS!!*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now on hand

$4,000 WORTH

OF DRY GOODS & FACTORY CLOTH

Amongst which will be found any quantity of

Summer & Winter Tweeds,
Grey Cassimere,
Brown & Grey Satinet,
Galla Plaid,
Twilled & Plain Flannel,
Grey Cotton,
Striped Shirting,
Blue Desims,
and a fine assortment of
PRINTS,
Mousseline de Laine,
Ladies Musin Dresses, &c.

All of which will be exchanged, at very Low Prices, for WOOL, and BUTTER by the Firkin.

CASH PAID for any quantity of GOOD CLEAN WOOL.

JOHN McINTOSH.

Almonte Woolen Mills, June 1, 1860. 39eg

Wool Carding AND *CLOTH DRESSING.*

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and at the same time would inform them that he has got his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment in good working order. All orders left with him will be done with neatness and despatch. Also, he has on hand a great assortment of Tweeds, and other Fancy Cloths, which he will sell cheap for cash, or give in exchange for Wool.

☞ The highest cash price paid for any quantity of good Wool.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.

Carleton Place, May 14, 1860. 36-t

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

TEAS! TEAS!

~ DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI,
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "AUGUSTA MAY."

HAVING Purchased a lot of

CHOICE NEW TEAS

At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at

LOWER PRICES

Than any purchased in the usual way.

MY STOCK

Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, *of the finest samples in*

HYSON,
HYSON TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
YOUNG HYSON,
SOUCHOUNG

These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please.

A full Assortment of

GROCERIES,

and all other GOODS for Sale low.

JAMES H. WYLIE.

Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

New Arrivals AT ALMONTE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS, &c.

—ALSO—

BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

An early inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE WILSON.

May 9, 1860. 35-tf

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION!

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring JOSEPH BOND, Jun., my Indentured Apprentice, as he has unlawfully left my service; any person found doing so will be prosecuted according to law.

JOHN BUTLER,
Tinsmith.

Arnprior, Sept. 25, 1860. 3-t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to William Morphy, by Book account or otherwise, are respectively requested to pay to the undersigned, who alone is duly authorized to collect the same. Also all parties having just and equitable claims against Mr. Morphy, are requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned, either at Almonte or Carleton Place.

D. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for WILLIAM MORPHY.

Carleton Place, 8th October, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of French Bur Mill Stones, 4½ feet, and one pair 4 feet; both of which will be sold low. Apply to

THOMAS LYON.

Richmond, Sept. 20, 1860. tf-3

Foundries and Machine Shops.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND

MACHINE WORKS.

SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.,

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheeler & Milick's

DOUBLE HORSE POWER,

AND

Improved Combined Thresher & Winnower,

The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand.

Also, Buggy, Waggon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.

☞ Cash paid for OLD IRON.

August 20, 1860. 50-tf

SMITH'S FALLS

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box, and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.

Also make to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.

JOB WORK done with Neatness and Despatch.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hintn's SAWS, &c.

☞ Cash paid for old Cast Iron. ☜

FROST & WOOD.

Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-tf

Arnprior Foundry.

THE Subscribers are manufacturing the very best PATTERNS of PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Old Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for castings

ROBISON & McEWEN.

Sept 20, 1859. 2

Machinery, Castings, Implements.

MURRAY & MILLER

MANUFACTURE

FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES

AND ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot.

PERTH, C. W. 42-pa,

THOMAS TOY,

AXE MANUFACTURER

ARNPRIOR, C. W.

BEGS respectfully to return his grateful thanks to the Lumber merchants of the Ottawa district, and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received since commencing the above business; and begs to assure them that he will be found always on hand with a good assortment of superior axes.

Every other article in his line of the best quality, and at the shortest notice.

Arnprior, June 27, 1860. 42-cg.

Marble Works, &c.

PERSONS REQUIRING

MONUMENTS

CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE, should use the much admired

ARNPRIOR MARBLE.

Monuments, Headstones, Mantel-Pieces, Table Tops, &c.,

Manufactured in the best style, by

W. G. H. SMART,

ARNPRIOR, C. W.

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.



JOSIAH DAVIES,

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEAD STONES, HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES,

Executed with neatness and despatch at his WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public, since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province.

10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing.

Orders in his line left with MR. Poole, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.

JOSIAH DAVIES,

May 10, 1859. 35

Engineering and Surveying.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

AND

LAND SURVEYING!!

THE Subscriber having procured the best adapted instruments, is now prepared to attend to every thing in either of the above capacities. Meridian lines accurately drawn. Specifications and Plans made for Bridges in Wood, Iron and Stone. Levels taken, &c. For particulars see hand bills.

C. McLENNAN,
Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor.

Arnprior, July 10, 1860. 45

LAND SURVEYING.

A NEW ERA.

The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in these parts for Land Surveying, and will henceforth Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carlton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges.

For side Lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows, viz.—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over one mile six dollars, not over 1½ miles 8 dollars, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made, liberal credit given, when required. All post paid Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH M. O'CROMWELL,
P. L. Surveyor.

Perth, May 3rd, 1860.

Lands for Sale or to Let.

Land for Sale.

IN the Township of Horton, County of Renfrew, 300 ACRES OF LAND, within ten minutes' walk of the Bonnechere Points Steamboat Landing. The quality of the soil is of the best description, being selected by the Surveyor who surveyed the Township, and is on the main road to Pembroke, joining the Castleford property and the first shute on the Bonnechere, with a large clearance recently made sown with 14 bushels of fall wheat, the appearance of which is as good as any in the County with other grain. And on which there is erected a splendid Barn, put up last summer. Old age and want of health compel the proprietor to offer it for sale. Titles indisputable.

Application to be made to Robert Brown, Pakenham, or James Hally, Castleford Post Office. All letters to be post-paid.

May 28, 1860. 38-tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale that well-known Property, viz: Mud Lake Property, together with Stock, &c. Being composed of Lots Nos. 28, 29 and 30, in the 12th concession of the Township of Wilberforce, in the County of Renfrew, containing by admeasurement 134 acres, be the same more or less. There are excellent buildings thereon—a comfortable Dwelling House, cedar-log Barn, Stables, Store House and Shed, and excellent cedar-log Fences. There are forty acres or more under cultivation; is situated on the shore of Mud Lake, on the River Bonnechere, and within four miles of the flourishing Village of Eganville, (the probable County Town,) in the centre of a good farming country, the public highway passing by the door. For a capitalist that would like this section of the Province, is well situated for Commercial or Public business as well as for agriculture.

An indisputable title can be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN McDONELL.

Wilberforce, August 27, 1860. 52-tf.

WATER PRIVILEGE TO LET AT APPLETON, C. W.

THE Subscriber offers to LEASE for a term of Years, the MILL and LARGE WORK SHOP now occupied by him. The Machinery is all new, and consists of one of Bylow's best SHINGLE MACHINES, LATH MACHINE, BUTTING SAWS, Ripping and Cross-cut Saws, Large Planing Machine, Moulding do., Wood Lathe, Set Lathe do., Broom Handle Machine. Hay Rake Machine, also a Lay Shaft for any purpose. In a good country, only 3 miles from Carleton Place Station, on B. & O. R. R. Any quantity of Pine Shingle Blocks can be procured for $1.60 per cord, and home consumption of Shingles from 3 to 400 at from $2.00 to $2.50. It is a first-rate opening for a Chair and Cabinet Maker. A quantity of Lumber on hand, also any amount can be procured for Trade. A SAW MILL IN SAME YARD.—TERMS REASONABLE, and immediate possession given. For particulars, apply, if by letter (post-paid), to

W. TENNANT.

Appleton, Sept. 3, 1860. 52-tf

For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.

THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsay, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr.

The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises.

WILLIAM BAIRD.
JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-tf

BALACLAVA MILLS

FOR SALE.

THIS Sale is a rare chance for Capitalists, the property is situated on Constant Creek, in the Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, within two miles of the Opeongo Road, and sixteen miles from the Town of Renfrew. A village has been laid out and a few lots sold. Its central position in the midst of a fine agricultural country will make it a rising place. There is a

GOOD SAWMILL

on the premises, and the country around abounds in Timber. A large portion of the materials required for the erection of a GRIST MILL are now on the spot. There are five hundred Acres of LAND attached, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. The Mill Privilege is not excelled by any in the country, either in regard to capability or local position. This property needs only to be seen to be fully appreciated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN FERGUSON.

Grattan, May 18, 1860. 37-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Farm formerly occupied by the Subscriber, being the west half of Lot No. 10, on the 8th Concession of RAMSAY, containg One Hundred Acres. The above land is of good quality, and nearly ninety acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with good and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above farm will be sold cheap, and immediate possession given, if required.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber; if by letter, prepaid; or to William or George Donohoe, near the premises.

JOHN DONOHOE.

Newboro, March 16, 1860. 28 tf

THE Subscriber offers for SALE the MILL SITE and entire WATER PRIVILEGE, on lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, in the 12th concession of the TOWNSHIP of BECKWITH, with six acres of land. The water privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton-Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to ELISABETH BAILEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.

SOUTH-EAST Half Lot No. 9, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and 50 under cultivation ready for crops. A Free-stone Quarry, the second best in the country. The land is well fenced, and there is good Cedar on it. There are also Four Spring Wells, a never-failing Pump Well, and a good Orchard. The Buildings are new and large, and the land is of the best quality. An indisputable title will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Drummond, March 24, 1860. 29-tf

Business and Professional Cards.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER,—BENNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY.

D. FRASER,
BARRISTER, &c.
PERTH, C. W.

J. DEACON, JR.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "
Feb, 1854.

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER,
GORE STREET,.. ....PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.

W. P. ROCHE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
And Accoucheur.
ARNPRIOR, M'NAB, C. W.
37-tf

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICAN, SURGEON
AND
CORONER.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Pakenham, C. W. 34-tf

WILLIAM MOSTYN. M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON &
ACCOUCHEUR,
GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON
CORONER for the United Counties of Lanark And Renfrew.
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
LOWER CANADA.
ALMONTE, C. W.
Almonte, June 7th, 1858.
39-tf

CARD.
ORMOND JONES,
REGISTRAR of North Lanark, Almonte Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Deeds, Mortgages, and all other legal instruments in connection with the Registry, prepared at reasonable prices.

Almonte, Jan. 21, 1860.

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.
August 28, 1859. 51 pa

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS
ALMONTE, C. W.

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Manufacturer of
WOOLEN GOODS

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital,..................£500,000

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notice Losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte
August 18, 1857. 49-tf

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Manufacturer and Patentee of
Campbell's Mailing Machines,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
GEORGETOWN, C. W., AND BUFFALO, N. Y.
Prices, By Hand, $30 & $60; Steam, $200 & $300.
W. M. IRONS, *Traveling Agent.*

JACKSON & MENSIES,
CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS, ARNPRIOR, C. W. Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope by strict attention to work entrusted to them, by moderate prices, and good workmanship, to merit the public support.
Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ua

JOHN O'NEILL,
WAGGON MAKER,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
HAS constantly on hand a supply of Waggons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and everything in his line of business. His work is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and will be sold cheap for cash.
Pakenham, Nov. 1st, 1859. 7tf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
Comfortable conveyances always in readiness.
John McAdam,
PROPRIETOR.
September, 1856. 2-tf.

New Hotel.—Village of Almonte.
ALMONTE HOUSE.
THE proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte where he will be happy to accomodate all parties who may favour him with a call.
J. B. SHIPMAN.
P.S. Parties travelling by the stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the stage puts up there.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED, by the Subscriber,
MATTHEW ANDERSON.
Almonte, Ramsay.

LONDON MUSIC STORE,
OTTAWA CITY.
SPARKS ST., NEXT STORE TO T. C. BATE.
ALL kinds of Musical Instruments constantly on hand, as Flutes, Violins, Fifes, Flageolets, Accordeons, Concertina Flutinas, Guitars, and Banjos.
All kinds of Brass Instruments. Bands supplied with the Best Instruments on Liberal Terms.
Large Drums and Military Side Drums.
Pianos for Sale and on Hire. Old pianos taken in exchange.
Princes celebrated Melodeons.
LEWIS FRECHT.
March, 1860. 38-pa

YIELD NOT TO DARK DESPAIR.

Hast thou not one heart that loves thee,
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee?
Yield not to dark despair.

One hand whose loving fingers
Are pressed in thine alone;
One fond, confiding bosom,
whose thoughts are all thine own?

One truthful voice to guide thee,
And bless thee in distress;
One breast when thou art weary,
Whereon thy head to rest?

Till death thy form have shrouded,
And cold thy heart so warm;
Till death the earth have clouded,
Heed not the passing storm;

Thou hast one tie to bind thee,
And little life-buds rare—
Let love sweet love entwine thee,
In this dark world of care.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)

A FEW WORDS MORE ABOUT THE ORANGEMEN.

Toronto, Sept 10.

The mail had closed when I dispatched my last supplementary letter from Cobourg on the 7th, so that I was obliged to entrust it by hand to a mail agent going east, and who kindly undertook to send it on by the Quebec boat, if possible. Since that date His Royal Highness has visited Cobourg, Peterborough, Port Hope, and Whitpy, on his route to the fine city where he is now staying. At all these places no Orange demonstrations was attempted; and at no other towns which he has yet to visit, I believe, will they be tolerated for a single instant. The quiet determination of the Duke of Newcastle at the commencement of the movement at Kingston, the certainty that the same firmness would be shown throughout, the feeling of indignation that was aroused through the Province at the idea of its Royal guest being thus affronted and excluded from the places to which he came on invitation, and above all, the violent language, and still more unjustifiable conduct of the Kingston demagogues has brought about a reaction which has put a decided check on the whole affair. In regarding the causes which led to these ill-timed attempts no greater mistake can be made than to view them as at all connected, except by name, with religious differences. All Orange organizations are more or less political. In Upper Canada they are entirely so. The fanatical zeal of the subordinate members of the societies is worked upon by abler heads, who simply adopt Orangeism as a stepping-stone to power. The present strong ebullition of feeling has been due, I believe, almost entirely to this cause, and properly managed, an amount of political capital might have been made out of it sufficient to drive the Cartier and Macdonald Ministry from power. But the Kingston men who were chosen to fight the battle and whose reputation for fanatical obstinacy justly stands so high in the Province that it was thought if any men could do it they could, fell into a very common mistake in such matters, and overdid their parts. The result is that they have alienated and disgusetd many of their best lodges; by their own violence they have at the very outset checked a movement which might have given most serious cause of trouble; they have not upset the Ministry or even much shaken it, and the Bright of Canada is still out of office. It was a grievous want of tact on the part of those who secretly pulled the strings to entrust the execution of a scheme so delicate, and so fraught with danger to hot-headed men of the Flannigan and Robinson stamp. If the Kingston people had been content with showing their own most mistaken and inhospitable feeling of independence, I am told that it is more than probable one or two other towns might have been silly enough to follow their example.—But when Messrs Flanagan & Co went beyond this, and determined, as at Belleville, to follow the Prince through to other places, and by the exhibition of their banners, oppose his landing, it wore a very different aspect. The Orange societies of Cobourg and other towns preferred deciding for themselves, without the aid or coercion of Kingston. The mass of the Protestants, who, of course are not Orangemen, were indignant at the determined annoyance with which their Prince was threatened, while the gentlemen connected with the Orange societies found their standing and position in the order overborne by the outcry of a vulgar handful of subordinates. The grief and indignation of the people of Belleville, who had decorated their town with exquisite care, and who saw the Prince turned away from it by the Kingston fanatics, also had its effect. Above all, every woman in the Province, no matter of what rank or age, of course, took the part of the Prince with such determined energy that popular feeling soon underwent a reaction; all the stronger for its being so sudden. It began to be told how, Kingston, that had made no preparation or decoration beyond its offensive Orange arch, could well afford to keep the Prince from seeing the nakedness of the little place. But all the other towns, from Peterborough to Sarnia, had determined to give him a brilliant royal welcome, and almost choked at the idea that their trouble and expense might be rendered of no avail by the acts of a few fanatics from another town, who having achieved the disgrace of expelling the Prince, and feeling rather doubtful of the triumph, could only hope to mitigate their humiliation, by getting others to share it by following this disloyal example. The idea, too, of a few low zealots like Flannigan the butcher, or a vagrant bar-room orator of the Tom Robinson stamp, suddenly determining to give laws to the whole Province, and exclude the Prince from his mother's own dominions, became rather too much for the other societies; so Kingston was voted to have committed a stupid insult, and the Flannigan clique little better than a public nuisance. Cobourg, as I have said, yielded gracefully and willingly. No Orange procession was thought of. The town gave the Prince a brilliant and a very beautiful ball, at which he danced till near daylight on the 7th. From this fete he, of course, came out completely victorious.—Gentlemen were there from Peterborough and Whitby, and even Toronto. Whatever Orange schemes they might have entertained with his Royal Highness at a distance disappeared forever from their minds that night, and the idea of forcing anything on a young guest, whose good-humored courtesy won all hearts, was out of the question. With such favorable impressions, too, was mingled a vague but strong idea that he had been in the right, after all, and maintained the dignity of his own high position with firmness and with moderation. Before the Prince was ready to start next morning, telegrams of entreaty that he would visit them, and promises that no Orange display of any kind or sort would be permitted came in from Peterborough, Port Hope, Whitby, and even this city. In a word, the Orange difficulty was at an end. Even the fiercest partisans spoke no longer of anything but submission—sullenly and with reluctance, it is true; but still it was submission, and one at which three-fourths of the lodge members rejoiced exceedingly. So the Prince of Wales went to Peterborough by rail, crossing en route the little inland sheet of water called Lake Rice, on the shores of which he was met by a party of Indians, who fired a Royal salute from muskets, and who with a small band of native musicians, welcomed him with "God save the Queen," played with extreme slowness and careful pauses, as if the orchestra was rather doubtful of its powers in quick movements.

At Peterborough there were some beautiful decorations and long addresses and replies, and above all, there were tremendous cheers of welcome, compared to which in the eyes of the Kingston emissaries gall and wormwood would have been luxuries. From Peterborough the Royal party returned by rail to Port Hope, a very pretty little town on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and a centre of Orange organization, said to be not inferior in fanaticism to any in Upper Canada. Here it is very likely an Orange procession would have been formed but for the conduct of the Kingston men, whose overbearing interference turned all against them. Nevertheless, some among the crowd called out the Orange watchword "No Surrender," as the Prince stepped ashore, while several shouted that for no man living save the Prince of Wales would they have given in—a statement which I believe admits of no doubt whatever. On the whole, however, the efforts of the turbulent few at Port Hope were entirely discouraged by the chiefs of the party, who would have enforced greater rigor but that they feared losing their influence altogether, and giving tile lead to the most violent members, who were already clamouring for it. At Whitby there was a great concourse of people, who received His Royal Highness with unalloyed manifestations of delight and loyalty; and here, addresses having been duly received and acknowledged, the Prince again embarked on board the steamer Kingston for Toronto, only a few miles distant.

THE ORANGE ARCH IN TORONTO.

There had been great doubts whether the Prince would be able to land at this city at all, for the Kingston men had been very busy, and not without success, among the lowest ranks of the Orange Association. Mr. Hillyard Cameron, a solicitor of great eminence and the Grand Master of the Lodge of Upper Canada, had it is said done his utmost to prevent a demonstration, and in this he had been backed by all the respectable members of the society, and, of course, by Protestants of every class. For some time, however, his efforts were in vain. I am told that he threatened to resign, and would have done so forthwith but for the earnest remonstrances of other members of the party, who pointed out the certainty, in case of the doing so, of his place being instantly filled by some person or other of the firebrands of the association, who would be certain to make matters ten times worse than ever. Mr. Cameron, therefore refrained from this step, and, he being supported energetically by all the respectable Protestants who were not Orangemen, and who were determined to risk everything rather than that the Prince should be driven away, the Orangemen yielded. To say truth, whenever it has been understood that these processions must resolve themselves into a question of physicial force, the Orangemen have proved as tractable as Quakers. So a sort of compromise was effected, and it was agreed that the Orange demonstration should take place at 2 o'clock and be over by three an agreement to which every one consented, as His Royal Highness was not expected to land before 6 or 7.

Before this decision was arrived at, however, the Orangemen had erected an Orange arch in the main street, under which the Prince would have to pass on his way through the town. It was not colored Orange, being erected to represent the gate of Londonderry; but it had several Orange insignia on it, with a transparency of King William III. crossing the Boyne, with the figures "1688" and the motto, "The glorious pious, and immortal memory of King William III." These transparencies were placed on both sides of the arch, while the top was surmounted with the usual Orange emblem of a Bible and Crown and its accompanying motto, "There We Maintain."

Except for the unfortunate misunderstandings and ill-feelings to which this arch has given rise, it would scarcely be worth mention at all; for even the Orangemen admit with a smile that, as an arch, it is the ugliest obstruction the Prince has seen.

Of course the Duke of Newcastle and the Governor General heard of this arch, and Mr. Wilson, the Mayor of Toronto, was at once written to and informed that the Prince would pass under no party memorials of the kind. The Mayor immediately replied that the Orange insignia would be removed, and that the Orangemen had consented to take down the transparencies of King William with their party mottoes, substituting transparencies of the Prince of Wales. The change in the portraits was to be made accordingly in the night. The Prince was at Cobourg, but the Kingston men were in Toronto when this pacific alteration was proposed, and during the night worked upon the feelings of the violent members of the Irish party to such an extent that on the morning the Prince was to land they came to a determination that King William should remain where he was. Mr. Gamble, the city solicitor, took a letter to the Duke from the Mayor, stating that the intended change had been effected though it had not; and Mr. Gamble himself made no mention of the fact that the Orange arch was as much an Orange arch as ever, and that it was intended to represent the gate of Derry. Relying, however, upon the assurance of the Mayor, the Duke at once came on.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE ORANGEMEN OF TORONTO.

With the exception of this arch, all the decorations of Toronto were exceedingly beautiful. At the landing-place a pavilion had been erected, surrounded with a large amphitheatre of seats, with a magnificent lofty arch in the centre, which cost upwards $3,000. The main street, too, was a perfect arcade of arches, having in the centre, where four streets meet, a trophy which deserves especial mention. It was in shape like the old market Cross at Salisbury, or the peculiar vaulted arch which supports the spire of Salisbury Cathedral. It was composed entirely of pine, covered with rough pine bark. Where the four ribs of the arch met in the centre, over King-street, was a magnificient crown, almost large enough to accommodate a dinner party inside it. All the the ribs of the arch were covered with sheaves of ripe corn. At the corners whence the arches sprang were tall waving plants of Indian corn, with large open-work baskets filled full of melons, apples, peaches, and grapes, with other fruit and vegetable products of the colony, which just now are in full season. Altogether the whole idea, as a kind of autumnal harvest home welcome, was admirable, and the beautiful lines of the arch enabled the effect to be carried out to the best and most poetical advantage. Before the Prince arrived the Orange procession marched through the town in great state; and certainly, both in the appearance of the members, in dress, and in banners, it differed as widely in display made by the Kingston ragamuffins as light from darkness. It was intended that this parade should not occupy more than an hour, but at 4 and 5 o'clock the men were still abroad, and people began to fear that the Prince would not come. The precurser of Royalty throughout this tour—the dull, heavy rain—which soon set in, made people easy on this score, for it seemed evident, from the way it lowered and fell in heavy drops, that the Prince was going to land. It is strange that, throughout all this tour, only at Kingston and Belleville has the Prince had a chance of disembarking with fair weather and clear skies, and at both those places he was not allowed to put his foot on shore.

THE RECEPTION IN TORONTO VERY MAGNIFICENT.

It was getting dark on the evening of the 7th as the Royal steamer was seen winding round the long spit of land which stretches out before this city, and forms for its commerce one of the most perfect natural harbors in the world. Among those who knew that the orange arch was intended to represent the gate of Londonderry, and that the society had refused to move the transparency of King William crossing the Boyne, the announcement of the arrival created great sensation, for it was scarcely hoped that the Prince would pass under it along the route arranged for the cortege. Very few were aware that in these matters the Mayor had deceived the Duke of Newcastle, and that the Royal party relied entirely on the reiterated assurance given that no party emblems had been erected. So the Prince came to the landing-place. All the amphitheathre was filled with ladies and gentlemen, the lower seats being occupied by 3,000 children dressed in white. As the Prince stepped on shore all these infant voices broke out with the National Anthem, and the effect of the whole scene—the dark gloomy sunset over Lake Ontario—the cheering of the crowd outside, just heard over the strong solemn chorus of the children—the flags of the arches, and the dim illuminations of the city in the distance, along the streets of which the crowds was running with a great rush by thousands, all made it one of those pictorial and poetical displays which no description, however vivid, can recall. There was a sense of relief to mingle with the feeling or rejoicing which led the crowds gradually to join with the anthem, which went peeling out over the water in a grand volume of sound, enough almost to be heard on the shores of the United States beyond. An address was presented by the civic authorities which there was considerable difficulty in reading, even with the aid of lights, for the night had now fallen and was dark and windy. At the conclusion of this the procession was formed and followed by hundreds of people cheering. The *cortege* wound through the principal streets to the old residence of the Governor of the Province, which like all the other resting places of his Royal Highness had been carefully prepared for his accomodation in the most splendid style. The Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon. John Rose, had all the arrangements for the Prince's tour throughout, and at every single place whether among the wilds of the Upper Ottawa, across the woods from Arnprior to Almonte, or at the little towns like Brockville or Sherbroke, they have been perfect to a degree that have elicited not admiration only, but almost the astonishment of the Royal party. While on his way to the Government-house, however, the Prince passed under the Orange arch. Its character was not seen by the Duke of Newcastle, who was sitting with his back to the horses, until he had actually passed under it. There were a few "hurrahs" from Orangemen, and cries of "No Surrender," as the cariage went beneath it, but this was all. For the rest, all the houses was gaily illuminated, and thousands were in the streets, a great many wearing Orange ribands and insignia; but the popular feeling being strong in favor of giving the Prince a welcome, independent of partizan feeling of any kind, the St. George's Temperance Society, with one or two other associations of the same kind, joined the procession with their flags and banners, in which I am told amid the darkness and hurry, a few of the Orange flags were mixed. But of this fact I cannot speak of my own knowledge, for it was much too dark, notwithstanding the illuminations, to distinguish anything with accuracy, and all the Orangemen seemed quite content with their victory in having got His Royal Highness to pass under their arch without just then venturing anything further. The great blaze of light which was shed on the procession was at the Rossin House, the Principal Hotel in Canada, where many of the Royal suite were to stay, and which was illuminated from top to bottom as if it were on fire, and, viewing the *cortege* from this point I certainly could not distinguish any Orange banners in it.

When His Royal Highness arrived at the Government House, the Duke of Newcastle at once had an interview with the Mayor, and in the strongest terms complained of the deceit which had been practised on the Prince, and of the manner in which relying upon the Mayor's promise that no party emblems had been erected, His Royal Highness had been entrapped into passing under the Orange arch. The Duke of Newcastle I am informed, also stated that, if some apology or explanation were not given for such an affront he would feel it his duty to advise the Prince either to leave the city, or to mark his sense of the deceit practisd on him by declining to receive the Mayor or any other members of the corporation who had been parties to it at his Levee on the following day. His Worship requested time to convene the Common Council, in order that a formal answer might be returned on the following morning, and to this of course, the Duke at once consented.

Saturday, the 8th of September, was fixed for a grand review of the Volunteers, but the weather, as usual, was in the highest degree unfavorable, and as at Newfoundland as at Halifax, as at Prince Edward Island at Quebec, at Montreal, and Ottawa, at all the resting-places along the route, in fact, the rain came down in torrents. The rain was too heavy even for an inspection of Canadian Lumberers so it was early announced that only the Levee would take place. The Duke of Newcastle waited long in the expectation of receiving some reply from the Mayor of Toronto in tha matter of the Orange arch. None came, however, and accordingly His Grace sent the following letter to Mr. Wilson.

[This letter has been published.]

Just before this letter was despatched a note from the Mayor was conveyed to the Government House. It is to this document. that the P. S. of the Duke of Newcastle refers. By this time it had become more generally known that the arch was built to represent the gate of Londonderry, but as a matter of course such information was not forwarded to the Duke, and among strangers it was thought, on the whole, to be rather a concession on the part of the Orangemen that they had not adopted their party tinge to paint their arch, but had on the contrary used common stone color.

THE LEVEE AND THE REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE MAYOR.

The levee took place at the time announced in the programme. It was of the usual dull routine style of all the others which have preceded it, though certainly not nearly so numerously attended as those at Quebec or Montreal. Of course, after the intimation conveyed in the Duke's letter, neither the Mayor nor any members in the Common Council presented themselves, and it was soon noised abroad that they had attended the Levee and had been refused the honor of a presentation to his Royal Highness because they were Orangemen. The mob never stopped to consider [as what mob does,] that had the rule of excluding Orangemen had been laid down and enforced, very few would have been presented at all. So the rumor spread that an insult had been offered to the city in the person of its municipality, and all the old Orange animus was revived among the lower orders of the society with greater force than ever. The Kingston emissaries, who till now had found their occupation gone, at once perceived their chance, and improved upon it. While these worthies were expatiating on the wrong done so unjustly to the city the Mayor and Council had met, and the Mayor had written and sent his letter of apology to the Duke, an apology which admitted the deceit practised which, in fact, stated that it was the first time ever his Worship had ever been guilty of such an act, and which promised if this offence was ever looked, that he would never been be guilty of it again.

In this reply of course nothing was said as to the object the arch was intended to represent, and as no manner of good could then be done by stating it, was much better kept in the back-ground. Not many, indeed, would have known of it but for it the vaporing of the Orangemen, who went about declaring that they had rather the Prince passed under that an any other form of Orange arch they could devise. The blusterers, however, as has been the case all through, where the mere dregs of the party—noisy, violent Irishmen, on whom all the leaders looked down with distrust and annoyance. To the almost abject apology of the Mayor the Duke of Newcastle replied in the following letter, which terminated the correspondence:—

[This letter has also been pnblished.]

This closed the correspondence on the subject between his worship and the Duke, and it was intimated to the Mayor and members of the Council that, the matter being forgiven and forgotten, they would all have the honer of being presented to his Royal Highness before the visit to Toronto terminated.

THE RECEPTION AT OSGOODE HALL.

On the evening of the 8th, after the banquet at the Government-House, his Royal Highness held a grand reception at Osgoode Hall. This hall, which like all the other public buildings at Toronto, is a really magnificent structure, is at once both the Middle Temple and Westminster Hall of Upper Canada. The external features of the architecture much resemble, on a smaller scale, the noble entrance to the British Museum, while the entrance hall inside is built with a double row of Gothic columns, and a corridor round it, after the plan of the hall of Bridge-water-house. All the interior, however, is of massive cut stone, with inlaid tesselated pavement of the most exquisite designs. The mode of lighting is from behind colored glass screens in the ceiling of each chamber, and the effect of the soft rich light which is thus defused over the whole is exceedingly chaste and beautiful. In different parts of the building the various courts of law are situated, all loftier, more commodious, and better ventilated than those of Westminster Hall. One side of the hall is entirely occupied by a splendid libary, and in this, as the largest apartment a raised dais was placed for the Prince. His Royal Highness arrived at the building at 9 o'clock, and was received by the visitors who had been invited to meet him at the hall with a great outburst of enthusiasm. Mr. Cameron, the Treasurer of the Law Society, with all the Judges and members of the Canadian bar, met his Highness in the lower hall, and presented him with a long and eloquent address, to which the Prince replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I have accepted your invitation to this hall with very great pleasure and must thank you warmly for the address just presented to me. The purity of the bench and the independence of the bar are the proud characteristices of the legal profession in England, and I rejoice to think that this province, equally with the mother country, enjoys these great securites for liberty and order. I hope that this hall may in future generatians continue to have enrolled in its list of members men as illustrious as those whose names are loved and venerated in the United Kingdom."

This address and walking through the courts formed the only cermonial part of the business, and dancing was at once commenced in the library with some eight or ten set of quadrilles. Spacious as this apartment was, however, it was limited to accommodate all who wished to dance; so, as there were plenty of bands, auxiliary polkas and waltzes were soon formed in all the learned nooks and corners of the building and Courts of Common Pleas and solemn Halls of Convocations resounded with galops, music, laughter, and the little whisperings of half-concealed flirtations. The Prince, as usual, danced every dance till nearly 12 o'clock, and the Duke, who never does dance was sufficiently occupied all the evening in receiving the congratulations of the chief members of the Orange lodges for the firm stand he had made against their violent dictations. Before 12 o'clock the Prince left, and as it was then nearly Sunday morning every one followed his example, and soon after midnight the spacious building was silent and deserted.

THE PRINCE AT CHURCH—THE ORANGEMEN AGAIN.

Yesterday the Prince and suite attended Divine service at *St. James's, the beautiful cathedral church of Toronto*, which is situated almost alongside of the Orange arch. By driving round another way, however, his Royal Highness avoided passing under it, and the groups of Orangemen who had collected near it were savagely angry and violent at what they were pleased to call this slight to their memorial. They soon became more exasperated, and their groans and cries of "No Surrender," with yellings at the name of Newcastle, began almost to disturb the quiet service of the cathedral, round which the mob gathered. Amid cheers and shouts a large number of Orange banners were brought down and hung all over the arch, while some five or six, carried by the most violent of the crowd, were held near the cathedral door, so that they might be the first objects seen when the Prince issued from church. At the conclusion of the service the Prince and the party passed out through the vestry into the churchyard to avoid the crowd. In this, however, they were not quite successful, as they were seen crossing the inclosure, and there were great groans and hootings at the Duke of Newcastle. None, however, alluded to the Prince, save when he stepped into his carriage, when there was a cry to cut the traces and drag the carriage perforce under the Orange arch.

There were, however, too many police on the spot to make it easy to carry out such a daring affront, and, as I have before remarked, the Orangemen of Toronto yield at once when they violence is likely to be repelled in kind. The Prince, therefore, drove away unmolested, and did not pass under the Orange arch after all, though when he was seen to turn in another direction the people yelled and hooted at "Newcastle" with redoubled energy. As a Sabbath recreation the whole scene was certainly not calculated to impress one with the notion that, in a religious point of view, Orangemen are a bit more scrupulous or moral than other Protestants.

The Prince did not go out again that day, but the Duke of Newcastle, with Sir Edmund and two other gentlemen, took a short walk through the city. They were recognized in the principal street, and soon followed by a mob hooting and yelling at the "Duke and the Governor General." Three or four policemen, however, kept the crowd back and threatened to make some arrests. But for this interference I believe his Grace would have run some risk of sustaining personal violence. Later in the afternoon, by the orders of the various Grand Masters, the Orange banners were quietly taken down from the arch and returned to the lodges, and after this the temporary excitement soon died out.

At 8 o'clock this morning the Prince and suite will start for Collingwood, on Lake Huron. He will hold a levee there and make a short excursion round Georgian Bay, the scenery of which is said to be very fine. He returns to this city at 7 o'clock to-night. No further Orange demonstration is expected. The most violent of the fanatics talk of meeting the Prince with an Orange procession on his return this evening. If such an insult is attempted the Prince will leave here for Niagara the first thing to-morrow, and it is only the certainty of his doing so which has kept the Orangemen in check till now.

The Kingston Orangemen now state as an excuse that they never would have made any demonstration at all but for certain offensive resolutions which were passed at a meeting of the Roman Catholics, held in Regiopolis College at Kingston. On the face of it this excuse must be false, as the resolutions were only passed to protest against the Orange procession which had then been determined on.

I can add further, on the highest authority, that none of these resolutions had been received either by the Duke or the Governor General when his Grace wrote his first letter to Sir F. Head, dated Montreal, August 30. At that time the Duke was only generally aware that Orange processions were contemplated at various towns, and that the intention had at once kindled all slumbering animosities between the Orangemen and Papists into a fierce flame, which might result in the most serious outbreaks in both Upper and Lower Canada if the movement were not checked instanter. On such general information only did the Duke act, and it was not till after the letter of the 30th had been sent that the protests and resolutions of the Roman Catholics against processions reached him from all parts of the province.

THE ORANGE DIFFICULTY.

From the London Times.

Yesterday we called the attention of the unworthy treatment received by one of our countrymen from Prussian officials. But we must not waste all our invectives on what M. Guizot calls the "brutality of German manners," or suppose that outrages equally gross may not be perpetrated under circums'ances much less extenuating by persons calling themselves subjects of Her Majesty. The conduct of the Orange bullies of Canada, and we regret to add, of a very high functionary at Toronto, has not much to gain by comparison with Teutonic inhospitality. The more we hear of it the more does it appear to be a masterpiece of disloyal effrontary on the part of a few ill conditioned persons, countenanced by the weakness of the municipal authorities. One who is not only our countryman, but Heir Apparent to our Throne, traveling by special invitation, not among strangers, but within his own mother's dominions, was not protected against ruffianly annoyances from men whose affection of loyalty is pharisaical, and this after a positive guarantee from the Mayor of Toronto. The last accounts had led us to suppose that, after being hunted from Kingston to Belleville, and from Belleville to Cobourg, the Prince would be welcomed at Toronto without any further molestation. Such an expectation was borne out by his reception at Peterborough, Port Hope, and Whitby, and by the assurance conveyed in a letter from the Mayor, "stating that the intended change" (of an Orange arch into an unexceptionable form) "had been effected," though it had not, as the Mayor subsequently admitted that he knew. But the Orange spirit was up; from bluster they proceeded to threats, and from threats to something not far from actual violence. Determined to be conspicious in spoiling, if they could not succeed in appropriating, the Prince's visit, they fairly beat their Irish brethern at their own game. Whether or not a hint was borrowed from the alleged French insult to the city of Geneva, and an Orange flag flaunted in the Duke's "face at "the landing place," an arch with "several "Orange insignia, a transparency of King "William III. crossing the Boyne," and Orange mottoes was erected in the line of the Prince's route. In spite of the remonstrances of every sober Protestant, the "disgust of many of their best Lodges," and of their Grand Master, Mr. Cameron, and in open violation of the Mayor's promise, this arch was carefully guarded, and the Prince entrapped into passing under it. The Duke lost no time in becoming terms, and while he abstained from postponing the levee, tells the Mayor that he trusts he will see the pro"priety of not attending it so long as this "matter is unexplained and no reparation "offered." After some delay, the Mayor sent an apology, admitting his misconduct, and the Duke expressed in handsome terms his wish to forget all difference in the "re"collection of the unanimous and enthusi"astic loyalty of the people of Toronto."

Unhappily this acknowledgement, dated Sept. 8th, was premature. As the Prince avoided the Orange "arch in driving to church on the 9th, the groups of Orange"men who collected near it were savagely "angry and violent at what they were pleas"ed to call this slight to their memorial." Yells were heard during service, and the arch was loaded with Orange decorations. While the Prince and his party passed out through the vestry into the churchyard "there were great groans and hootings for "the Duke of Newcastle. None, however, "alluded to the Prince, save when he step"ped into his carriage, when there were "cries to cut the traces and drag the car"riage perforce under the Orange arch." "On the next day Orange arches, literally covered with the colours and insignia of the Order," were so erected that they could not avoid passing under them on a Railway trip to Collingwood. Meanwhile an edifying resolutioh was passed at a meeting of Orange Lodges for the district of Toronto throwing the blame on "a few persons who "are not in connection with the Order," and who are gently reprimanded not as disloyal rioters, but as "forgetful of the sanctity "of the Sabbath." This clumsy manifesto ends with a sentence couched in the form of a Parliamentary amendment:—"While re"gretting that an institutiou based on de"voted attachment to the Sovereign and fi"delity of Constitution as by law established "should be slighted by any authority of the "Empire, we cannot but at the same time "express our hearty congratulations at the "arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince "of Wales among us.

History tells us that the most frantic passions may be excited by party colours, and those who have heard of the Blue and Green factions under the Byzantine Empire will not easily be startled by the wild extravagances of Orangeism. But it seems that we have hitherto been mistaken as to the nature of the movement. We fancied that that it was purely Anti-Catholic, and that the conception of an Orange conspiracy against a Protestant Prince of the reigning dynasty would involve a kind of "bull." We now see that so long as somebody is insulted, and a "political capital" made out of it, the Orange leaders are not very fastidious. "The fanatical zeal of the subordi"nate members of the societies is worked "upon by able heads, who simply adopt Or"angeism as a stepping stone to power." It probably occurred to no one during the late debate on "Party Emblems" that old colours of 1690 and 1798 could be turned to any use but that of irritating Papists, or that Canada could rival and surpass Ireland in the art of dressing up a new quarrel out of old materials. Still less could any Englishman have believed, till a few days ago, that while the French Emperor was sanctioning the servile genuflexions of obsequious Mayors and Prefects, a Prince of Wales attended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would be negotiating in vain with the municipal authorities of a loyal town respecting the omission of some offensive ceremonies. It is positively humiliating to read the excuses made for colonial rowdyism by our cousins in the United States, and their assurances that the Prince shall not be mobbed and pursued by filibustering fanatics after he has crossed the frontier. When they denounce the un-English spirit of the Canadian Orangemen as alike foreign to the Yankee character and to our own, and father it upon the Celtic nationality, it is difficult not to feel some sympathy with them. But we frankly own that the purely Irish party feelings which the recent legislation was designed to check, if more dangerous, are more rational and less base than those whish seem to operate in Upper Canada.

It is not singular that the Duke of Newcastle should be selected as the butt of the Toronto Protestants, and their ingenuity should be taxed to place him in an undignified position. We learn from the latest accounts that their example has not been followed by the towns which the Prince has since visited. Kingston and Toronto does not choose to face alone the feelings which they know will be excited in England when we are told that a paltry clique were allowed to belie our Queen's confidence in the loyalty of Canada. They know well enough that they must account for their conduct somehow to public opinion, and they instinctively turn round on the man who has the most difficult and responsable part to play. We may be quite sure that the most will be made of the slightest indiscription or want of temper on his part. It is not the first time that devotion to the Prince and hostility to the Minister have been the watchword of a selfish party. But the evasion will deceive no one, nor deprive the Duke of the credit due to him for combining firmness with conciliation. If he should be unable to conceal his disgust at the unworthy tactics which have partly marred the pleasure and success of his visit, he may lose popularity at Kingston and Toronto, but he will not forfeit the respect of this country.

THE GRAND MASTER AND THE ORANGE IMBROGLIO.

The meeting of citizens at St. Lawrence Hall on the 5th inst., has proved very unsatisfactory to the ministerial organs. They expected that the Duke of Newcastle would be censured in unmistakable terms. For *that* they were quite prepared. They had avowed their readiness to join in any movement to throw blame upon the Duke, especially after he had turned his back upon Canada, and was sufficiently occupied with the duties and incidents of the American tour, to overlook what was transpiring behind him. Indeed, they rather chuckled at the idea of making a "Minister of the Queen," the scrape-goat for all the mistakes and insults of the Royal tour; but the proposal to include the Governor General and *his* Ministers, was repudiated with great warmth. For *that* the Ministerial organs admit they were not prepared. It took them quite by surprise, and they are now zealously engaged in warding off the attack from their masters. The Duke supplies no pap, is safely out of the wav, therefore let him be abused. John A. & Co., still hold the soup-dish; their successors will not allow us to dip in our spoons, therefore, John A. & Co., must be held harmless. This is the case of the organists, when reduced to its simple elements. But the Toronto meeting introduced to the public another gentleman who now divides the "blame"—which all agree must rest somewhere,—with his Grace of Newcastle. This is no less personage than the Grand Master of the Orangemen, the very Lamoriciere of the Western division of the Ministerial army. The Montreal *Pilot* says, "we think the Hon. Grand "Master cut rather a contemptible figure at "the meeting, and was too easily let off," and proceeds to point out that Mr. Cameron knew the wishes of the Royal party on the subject of Orange demonstrations before they landed at Quebec, and ought to have prevented these demonstrations. Let us now examine this view of the question for a moment.

It appears from Mr. Cameron's statement at the meeting, that he had been entrusted by the Grand Lodge with the duty of making whatever arrangements might be necessary, on behalf of the Orange body in connection with the Royal visit. They gave him *carte blanche*. Apprehending objections to the recognition of Orangemen, as such, by the Prince, the Grand Master proceeded to Quebec and had an interview with His Excellency—the proper authority—while His Royal Highness was still on ship-board. He told the Governor "that as he was aware, "the body over which he had the honour to "preside, was a body of loyal men, whose "attachment to the throne he had never heard "doubted, that they were not desirous of in "any way whatever embarrassing the course of "His Royal Highness, and that, therefore, "he desired if His Excellency could tell him, "he should do so, whether an Address would "be received from the Orange body or not." To this Sir Edmund replied on tne 13th of August, five days before the Prince landed. He says—"After seeing the Duke, I have "no hesitation in saying, my impressions are "confirmed. The Address of which you "spoke would be very embarassing." It thus appears that both the Governor General and the Grand Master knew before the Prince landed in Canada, that it would be "very embarrassing" to him to receive Orange demonstrations. We hardly think it worth while to notice the distinction which Mr. Cameron attemps to draw between an Address and the display of Orange emblems, arches, &c. The Governor repudiates the distinction, contending that of the two, the Address was the least difficult to deal with, because an antidote could be administered in the reply. We are disposed to agree with His Excellency for once. The intimation to Mr. Cameron was this: "a public recognition of Orangemen, by the Prince, while in Canada, will be very embarrassing." Why did not Mr. Camerom immediately issue his orders to the body to abstain from these "very embarassing" exhibitions? He had full authority to act in the premises; he had timely notice of the feelings of the Royal party on the subject, and he had pledged his word that the brethren "were not desirous of in any way whatever embarrassing the course of His Royal Highness!" Was all this made known to the brethren at the time? Were they told before the "stubborn Duke" touched our shores, before anything had happened in Lower Canada to convey an impression that His Royal Highness was not at all particular as to the persons he received, or the institutions he visited, that this particular institution was obnoxious to him?—We think the public have a right to ask these questions, and we think the Orangemen for their own credit ought to see that they are answered. The loyalty and the good name of a large portion of the community are seriously compromised as the question now stands. It is due to the Orangemen themselves, it is due to the people of Canada, whose character and credi have suffered by their act, that Mr. Cameron should make known the facts with regard to this point.

We all remember the censures levelled at the Duke, by that portion of the press which sympathized with the Orangemen—and to a certain extent we joined in those censures—for not announcing his wishes and intentions in this matter as soon as he landed in Canada. The Kingston Corporation in their reply to the Duke made this a strong point, and Mr. Cameron himself referred to the same ground of complaint in his speech, but attempted to turn it off in another direction. He showed triumphantly that the Duke was "aware" of the existance of "Orange Associations in America," a fact never doubted or denied by any one! What he to have shown was, that the Duke had not communicated his notice on the subject of Orangeism to the Canadian Government, until the Catholic remonstrance reached him at Montreal. But Mr. Cameron has now proved that not only was the Duke of Newcastle aware of the existence of Orange lodges in Canada, but that before putting his foot on our soil, he informed the Government that their attempt to obtain recognition would be very embarrassing to the Prince! We agree with the 'Pilot' that this disclosure shifts the blame of these unfortunate demonstrations—or a large portion of it—from the Duke's shoulders to those of Mr. Cameron, and also—though the 'Pilot' endeavors to avoid this conclusion—to the shoulders of the Provincial Government.

Mr. Cameron promised, on behalf of the Orangemen, that nothing in any way embarrassing should occur to obstruct the course of the Prince; he ascertained through the proper channel that any recognition of the society would be embarassing, and yet, on the ridiculous plea that the communication of the Governor was 'private,' he allows the body to remain in ignorance of the Prince's desires until they have committed themselves to a public demonstration, when a withdrawal would look like a *snub*, or an abandonment of principle. Was this treating his brethren fairly or honorably? Was it just or loyal towards the Prince? And what is the position of the Government? They were informed that these displays would be "embarrassing," several days before the Prince landed. What did they do to prevent them? Does any one doubt that if Br. John A. Macdonald and Brother Sidney Smith had taken proper steps to influence the 'brethren' who have supported their Government so long and so unflinchingly, whose members were seen on Monday and Tuesday last, side by side with Catholics, endeavoring to elect the ministerial candidate, they would have succeeded? But they, too, kept everything 'private' until the storm burst in the face of the Royal party at Kingston, and they now attempt to throw the blame upon everybody's shoulders but their own. Yesterday it was the Duke, to-day the Grand Master comes in for a small share, and to-morrow, we doubt not, Sir Edmund will be made to carry off the balance! We venture to predict that, as soon as he has sailed for England, every organ, great and small, will cry out, "There goes the man who is to blame for it all!!" The people of Canada, however, with the light they now have, will judge more truly. They will say, the Ministry, whose duty it was to advise the Governor General, and through him the Duke of Newcastle, are responsible for all the sins of omission as well as those of commission; and the Orange body, we think, will say in addition, that their Grand Master is to blame for all the difficulties and all the public censure they have encountered in connection with the Royal visit.

Upon the question of "embarrassment" itself, we have already expressed our opinion, and we have seen nothing in the arguments of the Duke or remarks of the English press, to change that opinion. The Prince ought not to have been embarrassed by an Orange Address in Canada, where the law does not prohibit or restrain the operations of the Society, and especially after that Society had been publicly received and flattered by Her Majesty in the person of her representative. The argument that because the Society was under the ban of the law in Ireland—though not in England or Scotland. nor anywhere else in the whole British Empire—it would be "very embarrassing" for the Prince to recognize its existence and legality in Canada—where it both exists and is legal whether so recognized or not—may have some weight with the "Times" and other English journals, but in this country it is not appreciated at all. The answer to this argument has boon given by the Duke of Newcastle himself, and is invincible. He *did* recognize and paid special court to bodies and institutions in Lower Canada, which are quite as offensive to a larger portion of Her Majesty's subjects as the Orange society can be—bodies and institutions that His Royal Highness would not have been permitted to receive or visit under like circumstances in England. He did this, as it would appear, without "embarrassment;" the same argument that justifies the one departure from English practice and policy, would have justified the other; the discrimination, therefore, in favor of the institutions and feelings of Catholics, and against those of Protestants, was unwise, impolitic, and indefensible. But the Prince and his advisers had determined upon their course before landing in the Province, and communicated their wishes to the Canadian Government. It was then the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to make known the wishes of the Royal party, so as to prevent all danger of misunderstanding or collision between them and any portion of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects; or, if they disapproved of that policy, it was their duty to have pointed out the difficulty of enforcing it, the disturbances and angry feelings it would probably cause, and to have advised a different course. If their advice had been rejected, they could have said, and ought to have said, "We are the responsible advisers of the Crown *in Canada*, and on behalf of the people of Canada; we know the character and circumstances, the political and religious feelings of the people; we are responsible for the peace of the country, and therefore we cannot sanction a course which may endanger that peace, and will at least create difficulties in the future conduct of the government, quite as embarrassing to us as the recognition by the Prince of the people and their institutions, *as he finds them*—can be to the Duke of Newcastle; if the Duke persists, and the Governor, as his subordinate, takes the same view, there is but one alternative for us—we will resign." We say this was the only constitutional course the Canadian Ministers could have adopted, *if they disapproved of the Duke's contemplated proscription of the Orange Society*. If, on the contrary, they approved of the Duke's policy, their conduct is explicable enough. They had then no advice to offer, and no cause for resignation. They admitted that it was right for the representative of the English Crown to receive and flatter Catholic priests and dignitaries, and recognize the peculiar institutions of their Church, and at the same time refuse to recognize a loyal association of Protestants, or to land at a town where an "article of their dress" or a badge of their Society could be seen! Twist and wriggle as they may, Ministers cannot escape this conclusion. It will be not less ungrateful than unconstitutional to make the Governor, who has served them so long and so faithfully, the scrape-goat for all the political sins which the Duke of Newcastle was unable to carry away with him. Of the Ministry and of the Grand Master must the people of Canada and the Orange Society demand both explanation and reparation. The conduct of others may be disapproved, but from these only can satisfaction be obtained.—*Globe.*