

A COLDNESS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SWEDEN.

The most extraordinary rumor regarding the reception of the King of Sweden at the English court was current when the King left England. His Swedish Majesty was treated with a marked coldness, and Lord Palmerston was even rude in his behavior at a dinner given in honor of the royal visitors. While the King of Sweden was in London, Count Platin, the Swedish envoy thought it his duty to offer to his Majesty a grand dinner, to which the English ministers and other persons of distinction were also invited. The Prime Minister of Queen Victoria, who can be courteous and affable when circumstances require it, though fit, before, during, and after official dinner, to show himself very stiff, morose, and even haughty towards all the Swedes present, especially as towards his Majesty Charles XV. This attitude on the part of the noble lord created some surprise. But it soon became known that the British government wished to take this mode of intimating to the Swedish Robergen their displeasure at certain mutual engagements entered into at Paris, the result of which will indubitably be to convulse Europe from end to end. The British Cabinet is perfectly aware of the vast plans conceived by the King of Sweden, which it is not difficult to understand are directed against England, whose naval supremacy must be put down, and whose powerful fleet must be destroyed in the midst of a general conflagration by the union of the navies of the secondary powers of Northern and Southern Europe to that of France.

There has been some talk of a mutual engagement entered into between the French Emperor and the King for state purposes, offensive and defensive, and of a matrimonial alliance between one of the daughters of Prince Murat and Prince Oscar's younger brother as a means of strengthening this mutual alliance.—English paper.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

Approves of the meeting of Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Montreal. The Herald refers to the present position of the church and notices the gradual increase of its self-governing power. The Bishops hitherto appointed by the Queen are not elected by the flock, as was done in the primitive Church. Dr. Falgout was probably the last Bishop who was appointed by the Crown in a Canadian Diocese. Of the five Bishops now present at the Synod including Dr. Lewis, who awaits his appointment, two of them owe their appointments to the esteem of the clergy and people whom they are to govern ecclesiastically, having gone so far, the Church in Canada will have the honor of electing its own Bishops. It is a matter of course to create a Metropolitan See. Her Majesty has done so; but so framed her letters patent that the successors of the Bishop of Montreal in his Diocese will also be his successor in the dignity of Metropolitan. It follows that the ecclesiastical electors of Montreal will have the power of electing the Metropolitan for the entire country. Canada has the loud and frequent demonstration of the didolality of petitioning Her Majesty to change her determination, which echoed through the Province, apropos of the Best of Government, and considering the well-known loyalty of both orders of the Church of England it would perhaps have been supposed that these members would have already and so speedily acquiesced in the decision of Her Majesty. It seems, however, that few of the very respectable assembly forming the Provincial Synod could have entertained this extreme view of the necessity of passive obedience, in a loyal subject, inasmuch as they unanimously agree to petition Her Majesty to make such alterations in her previous decision as their better satisfaction with the condition of the country makes them think desirable. They are about to petition to have the dignity of Metropolitan made elective, and the powers conferred upon him by patent limited or explained, or annulled by the decisions of the General Assembly of the Church. This will no doubt be entirely self-governing; the Queen's supremacy and the allegiance to the See of Canterbury being merely the shadows of mighty names. Few of the members of the Church of England, however, but are pained in sentiment, while for substantial reasons they desire this virtual separation from the Mother Church, and a movement will be made to create a tie of a new kind subordinating all the Provincial Synods to a kind of Ecumenical Council for the British Empire—an arrangement which modern civilization, by its steam vessels and railroads, has made very possible. Whether the idea of such an assembly which might, perhaps eventually embrace the Church of the United States and would collect representatives from such diverse parts of the world, does not appeal by its vastness to the imagination rather than to reason by its necessity for the uniformity which might be expected to grow out of it, we shall not discuss. The meeting if realized would undoubtedly be a noble one, and might give the example for a league for other and more general purposes, in which every branch of the Empire, perhaps of the race might be represented.—Montreal Advt.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The late census brings out some highly significant statistics as to the present and relative position of the Established Church in Ireland, that institution which the Late Lord Macaulay said was "the most utterly absurd and indefensible of all the institutions now existing in the civilized world." It appears that there are in Ireland—members of the Established Church, 678,661; Dissenters of all kinds from that church, 5,098,311. The majority of dissenters, 4,419,650. So that a majority of four and a half millions enjoy the privilege of contributing to the support of the religion of the three quarter million minority. The relative proportions of the clergy in the latter are equally striking and significant. The 678,661, of the established Church denomination are spiritually tended by no fewer than 2,294 clergy, being at the rate of a clergyman to every 299 individuals. The Presbyterians numbering 528,992, have 565 ministers, being one to every 938 persons. The Roman Catholics, amounting to 4,469,588, have 4,822 priests, being one to 1,898 of their laity. Some of the country denominational statistics are remarkable. In County Meath, for example, by no means the most Roman Catholic county in Ireland, and where there are a good many Presbyterians and other dissenters—there are 140 clergy of the Established Church to 6,584 souls, every 47 persons of that denomination having a clergyman to themselves. In the same county, 141 Roman Catholic priests minister to a Roman Catholic population of 103,489—one to every 735.—North-ern Whig.

ERUDITION.—The following intimation, says the Aberdeen Herald, was copied from a board of the entrance to a quarry, near Baskhorn station:—
Sub notice who
is the horn blo
is a mist.

New Remedy for Whooping Cough strong coffee is the new specific for whooping cough.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.

FOURTEEN BALLET GIRLS BURNED—SIX DEAD.
(From the Philadelphia Press.)
An accident of frightful fatality occurred at the Continental Theatre, in Walnut street on Saturday night. Since the destruction and accompanying casualties of the National Theatre, some years ago, we had no theatrical matters so terrible to recount. A few weeks ago Mr. William Whelan, an old and favorite actor and manager, leased and refitted the place. At Whelan's "Tempest," and devoted annual means to perfecting the scenic and mechanical arrangements. The ballet corps was numerous. All at once, those accustomed to witnessing show pieces saw an unnecessary light glaring over the top of the rear scene. Before they had time to speculate upon it a number of men in their shirt sleeves (stage carpenters) ran upon the stage, and while the confusion grew momentarily, a sharp scream rang upon the ears of the people, and a woman in ballet costume, waving her arms above her head. In a moment she fell into the abyss where the ship was riding. At the same time a succession of screams ensued. Triceno suddenly ceased to joke, and dropped into the waters, while Stephano forgot to be drunk, and became as sober as a judge. The girls were dressing for the ballet. The dressing-rooms adjoin Samson street, and in a dressing-room at the northwest corner of the building the Misses Gale were adjusting themselves for the ballet. At the Misses Zella Gale one of the sisters, stood upon a stool to reach her dress, and when in the act to hand it down, the flame of gas from an adjacent tube set it on fire; the flame communicated to her underclothes, and she was all ablaze in an instant. Her sisters rushed up to extinguish the fire, and they were killed. The fire mounted to their arms and breast inflicting terrible burns. Pain-stricken they ran from the room, through a narrow passage-way, into the next dressing-room, filled with ballet-ladies. The gauze dresses of those blazed up directly, and screaming, struggling, wringing their hands, they leaped from the window into Samson street, or ran hither and thither, calling for assistance. Miss Zella Gale, with her clothing on fire and uttering loud screams ran down stairs and upon the stage, behind the scenes, falling below the stage level, where she was caught in the arm of Mr. Thomas Bayard, the carpenter of the theatre. Mr. Bayard is attempting to extinguish the fire with a "sea-cloth," which himself burned about the hands and arms. Miss Clara Clifton was caught in the arms of the by-standers, having leaped down and escaped unhurt, her underclothing not having taken fire. Miss Hannah Gale did not jump from the window until she was badly burned, and when she leaped she fell to the ground upon her back, and sustained severe injuries from the fall as well as from her burns. She was carried into Greer's tavern near by, where she lay in an almost hopeless condition at a late hour. On Sunday at 10 o'clock, she expired at the hospital, in great agony. Miss Anna Nicholas in her flight jumped from a fourth story window, a distance of about 100 feet. She will not recover. Miss Abby Carr was burned about the breast and waist, Phoebe Forbes died in the morning at nine o'clock. Miss Anna Metcalf died at six in the morning. Misses Adeline Gale and Ruth Gale are badly burned their cases are not hopeless. Mrs. Mary E. Hermon will not live. Her husband was severely hurt to a late hour last night. Miss Ann Phillips died during Sunday afternoon. Kate Harris was burned slightly. The Misses Gale were young ladies of prepossessing appearance. They were English by birth, and they first appeared professionally in this city in the Kosman troupe, at the theatre. They were brought out as a ballet at the Academy of Music.

Six of those burned women had died up to midnight, and four more are not expected to survive the next twenty-four hours. All of them suffered most terribly, calling for water most piteously, and maintained their senses unimpaired to the last. Mr. and Mrs. Whelan were in the hospital through-out, attending to their necessities and doing all in their power to make their last moments peaceful. The matter was purely accidental, and no stigma can in any way be cast upon the management.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

Seventy-four years ago to-day, viz., on 17th September, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the Convention appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the Congress of the then Confederate States, passed on 21st Feb. 1787. It was subsequently ratified by the conventions of the so-called "original thirteen" States, as follows:—Delaware, Dec. 7, '87; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, '87; New Jersey, Dec. 18, '87; Georgia, Jan. 2, '88; Connecticut Jan. 9, '88; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, '88; Maryland, April 9, '88; South Carolina, May 23, '88; New Hampshire, June 21, '88; Virginia, June 26, '88; New York, July 26, '88; North Carolina, Nov. 21, '89; Rhode Island, May 29, '90. Washington was unanimously elected President in Jan. 1789, under the Constitution, by the eleven States which had then ratified it; and on Thursday, April 30, of that year he was duly inaugurated in the City of New York as the first President, then commencing the proceedings of the Constitutional Government of the United States of America. There have been a few scattering indications of a desire in some of the States for a general holiday on this anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, but it came to nothing. The natives of Salisbury, Mass., have been called together from all parts of the United States, to have a great clam-bake and shoveler party on that day.—Mont. Advt.

IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT A HUMAN BEING IS SEEN TO PLACE HIMSELF WITHIN A LEAGUE OF STERILITY.

and the loss of the bodily life, and that intense anxiety which leads even delicately nurtured ladies to look on deadened scenes, and crowd the Crystal Palace in London, England. This man (Blondie) though he has the gifts of a monkey, may die in his bed, but he is just as likely some day to dash out his brains by taking a false step; and thousands go, probably speculating on such a contingency. We cannot regard such spectacles as creditable to our civilization. What good ends can this man's fate possibly lead to? Do they even contribute to rational or decent amusement?—(English paper.)

PERSONAL.—We beg to introduce to the public of our Canadian cities, Mrs. H. Nias Smith, a lecturer upon the "Women of Slave and Free States"; and Miss Helen M. Deane, a lecturer on the "Memories, lately opening here as a pair of Yankee swindlers who have cheated the printer, and every one else they could get credit from.—Montreal Advertiser.

The Baltimore South contains an announcement from the printers of the arrest of the editor, and that in consequence the publication will be suspended for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Europa from Liverpool on the 7th inst. arrived on the 8th, arrived. The Perla, from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 7th, and the Navarra at Southampton on the same day. Sales at Liverpool on Saturday, 8000 bales the market closing dull. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull. Consols 92. General news not of great importance. Affidavits had been sent to America providing that Serrill, who was recently arrested in New York, had no political mission from England, and that the money found in his possession for business purposes only. The interview between Napoleon and the King of Prussia will take place at Compiegne on the 22nd Oct. Political affairs on the continent remain unchanged. GREAT BRITAIN.—Politics were stagnant. At a meeting of the British Association, Mr. Badley, of Manchester, read another paper on the cotton question, in which the commercial policy of the United States was bitterly denounced, and the expediency of England freeing herself from dependence on America strongly urged. The Liverpool Post asserts that T. S. Serrill who was arrested on the last arrival of the Perla at New York, must have been imprisoned under a misconception of affidavits made by Smith, Payne, & Smith Bankers of London. Some correspondence in proof conclusively that he had no political mission. FRANCE.—Paris papers say that an interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will take place at Compiegne on the 22nd October. French naval divisions will remain off Syria the whole winter for protection of Christians. Bourse firm but closed drooping. Rentes 69 1/2. P. Italy, projector of the Nicaraguan canal, was taking a legal step against the English Company which was assuming the right over the projected canal. The London Money Market Funds declined 1/4 on Saturday the 6th. MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL.—Various weekly circulars report flour buoyant at an advance of 6d to 1s 3d since Tuesday, quotations ranging at 24s 6d to 28s 4d. Wheat active. Red Western 9s 6d to 11s 4d; Red Southern 11s 6d to 12s; White Western 12s; White Southern 12s 6d to 13s 6d. Corn had an upward tendency with an advance of 1s per qr.; Mixed 30s 6d to 31s; Yellow 31s to 31s 6d; White 32s to 35s. LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Market generally firm. Flour buoyant. Wheat still upward. Corn steady. The Provision market has ruled quiet during the week. Pork quiet and steady.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND FIVE LIVES LOST.

The schooner N. E. Clark, which arrived at this port yesterday, had on board Capt. Reynier Williams, the sole survivor of the schooner Joseph Hasselet, of Goder Creek, Del., which was foundered at sea on the 19th inst., and three seamen, a passenger, and a child of the captain were lost. Captain Williams states that he was bound from Stony Point, Hudson River, for Milford, Del., with a cargo of lime, and at 1 o'clock, Tuesday night, 10th inst., when off Great Egg Harbor, the vessel suddenly sprung a leak. The weather was squally and a very heavy sea, and before anything could be done to ascertain the locality of the leak the schooner filled with water, all over her side and went down in twenty minutes after the disaster was discovered. Just before she sunk a boat was prepared for leaving, and took his little child into the cabin and took his little son with him about nine years of age who was asleep in his berth, and placed him in the boat. He then returned again to the cabin for a sum of money which he obtained in safety, although the water was up to his waist and was fast rising. After having secured his child and money in the boat he went up to the crew not promptly responding to the orders given only part of the tackle wafted which caused the boat to capsize instantly and at a moment more the vessel fell over and went down, throwing all hands into the sea. The captain and the passengers agra struggling in the water and clutched hold of pieces of the floating wreck. None of the others were seen after the vessel sank, and they undoubtedly perished at the time. The two survivors clung to a plank, and remained together until the following noon, when the passenger becoming exhausted and discouraged fell off into the sea and was drowned. Capt. Williams still held on to his plank and although depressed by the loss of his darling boy, and nearly exhausted by the rough waves which swept over him every moment, yet he hoped for success. He continued in this condition for sixty hours, without any sustenance, when the looked for sail appeared, and the captain by a vigorous shouting for help, attracted the attention of the seamen on board the passing vessel, which proved to be the schooner N. E. Clark, from Philadelphia for Boston. Captain Williams was immediately taken on board and received a sailor's welcome.—Boston Journal.

THE GREAT KATEKIN.

It is officially denied by the secretary of the company that this vessel is chartered for the conveyance of more troops to Canada. Mr. Yates says that she will sail on Tuesday next, the 19th instant, commanded by Capt. Walker, who has had experience in the Canard, the African mail, and the Galway companies having latterly commanded the Adriatic. DEATH FROM GRIEF.—The Gloucester Chronicle announces the death of Mr. E. C. Greer, in charge of the ship, Mr. de Cypre, from grief. He had recently returned from Teignmouth, where he had lost a child, and his wife dying on Thursday, the 15th ult., he was so overwhelmed with the double calamity that he expired on the following Wednesday, leaving five little children, the youngest of whom, a babe of six months, is not expected to live. The bears are early in their visits this year, says the Lindsay Herald of the 11th. On Monday night they visited the farms of Messrs. Burgess, Cream, and Carral on the 9th Concession of Ops, and committed some depredations amongst the wheat. In the same locality the deer have shown their liking to potatoes to some extent. A tanned is in process of construction under the bed of the river Indus in India. It is to be 7,215 feet long, and lighted by gas. The cost will not be less than \$250,000. Mr. Geo. Scott has just entered his 76th year. He was born on the 13th of June, 1796, near Petersburg, Va. Gen. John E. Wool was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1789 and consequently is in his 72nd year. Prince Alfred has, through Major Corwell, presented to Captain Stone, of the steamship Andia, of the Canard line, a valuable gold ring, as a memento of the pleasure trip he had in crossing the Atlantic on board that fine ship.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1861. THE GRAIN MARKET is now pretty well ascertained that a large proportion of the Flour and Wheat shipped from Montreal last spring arrived in Britain in a heated and unsound condition, and had to be sold at a great loss. Many parcels of Flour, for instance, were sold from 18s to 21s, which would have been worth 24s to 26s had they been sound, and parties largely concerned in the trade think that probably the average rate of sales of Superior sound and unsound will not exceed 21s 2d per barrel. From this, if we deduct the average of 4s freight and 2s 6d for wharf, commission, insurance, and all other charges, we have 15s sterling net, which, at 5 per cent, the average net return to shippers. Now this Flour cost to some parties or other, an average of about \$5, and therefore there has been a clear average loss on Spring shipments of about \$1.50 per barrel. Now the shipments of Flour in May, June and July were upwards of 300,000 barrels, showing a loss of \$450,000 on Flour alone, which must deduct a million many a fortune on both sides of the Atlantic, and by severely men who had but small capital to lose. And he it observed, the loss is not so much on account of fall in price as deterioration of quality. In fact, to ship from this port in spring appears to be so hazardous, that few will be willing, we think, to venture it hereafter, except at exceedingly low prices; and therefore, those who keep their Flour in store, may very probably find they have made a great miscalculation. The fall voyage is quite safe, so far as heating is concerned, and the saving of nine months' interest, shaves and commences, is so small matter. In fact, it would be about as well all concerned to sell Wheat now for 80 cents, as to keep it till Spring and sell for \$1, while it is not unlikely that a higher price will be obtained now than in Spring. The parties chiefly concerned in the trade will, it is believed, only buy at very low prices this winter. MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Wheat per 60 lbs, Spring \$1 to 1.50; 1.05; White winter \$1.10 to 1.20; Red winter \$1.05 to 1.15. Corn per 56 lbs, 49c to 51c. Peas per 66 lbs, 65c to 75c nominal. Barley in demand at 1c a pound. Flour—Middlings \$2.75 to 3; Fine \$3.00 to 3.75; Super No 2, \$4.25 to 4.40; Superior, \$4.85 to 4.95; Family, \$4.95 to \$5.05; Extra, \$5.50 to \$6. Bags, \$2.40 to \$2.60. Sales Super, at \$4.85, and \$4.90; sales Extra at \$5.20 and \$5.25; Superior Extra at \$5.25. Oatmeal per brl, 200 lbs, \$3.75 to 3.80. Pork mess \$15.50 to 16.50; Thin Mess, \$15 to 16; Prime Mess, \$14 to 14.50; Prime, \$13 to 13.50 Sales Prime Mess at \$14. Lard 8 to 9 1/2 for good. Tallow, 8 to 9 for good. Butter per lb, good dairy 12 to 12 1/2c.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF ONTARIO WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, AT KINGSTON, UPON THE ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND OF THE LETTERS PATENT.

The conscription of the new Bishop of Ontario will take place at the Cathedral Church of St. George, at Kingston, upon the arrival from England of the letters patent. The conscription of the new Bishop of Ontario will take place at the Cathedral Church of St. George, at Kingston, upon the arrival from England of the letters patent.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

By this time the Great Eastern will be on the ocean with troops for Canada; three regiments of infantry having been ordered to this Province. This event has given rise to many newspaper speculations in the Northern States, and is looked on as a menace by some of their leading men. In this connection, we may remark, that it has always been the policy of Great Britain to follow the maxim, that the best way to secure the blessings of peace, is to be prepared for war. Far be it from us to fan the smothered embers of hostility between the two countries, but if we are to judge from the utterances of hostility published over the border by the organs of the Federal government, the demand, arbitrarily urged, that the talented correspondent of the Times, be ordered out of the country, and many other indices of the feelings which they regard our mother country, they do not assure us that Canada would not be the battle-ground should the Northern Government come out of the present contest flushed with triumph, an immense army with all its material in fighting order, and its officers, intoxicated with ambition, and their appetite for fame only sharpened. Canada would be a magnificent prize and worth a tremendous risk. In this view it is better to be prepared for such an emergency and not tempt the cupidity of a nation with an organized army within its boundaries. On this point, Canada fast rising into the scale of nations, it must be admitted in a general sense, has no military organization within itself; the militia, as fine a military material as over any country produced, is not fit to cope, on an emergency, with an army which may have been in the smoke of several campaigns, but with a nucleus formed of a few regiments of British soldiers, we could furnish an army of 50,000 fighting men, capable of hurling from our soil, any force which the Northern States could bring against us. On this subject, the London Times observes:—"What we give, and most willingly give, to Canada is our powerful and inseparable alliance; and the offensive and defensive alliance of England is worth something to any State. He who attacks Canada declares war against England, and will call down upon himself all the might of England, the younger of whom, a babe of six months, is not expected to live. The bears are early in their visits this year, says the Lindsay Herald of the 11th. On Monday night they visited the farms of Messrs. Burgess, Cream, and Carral on the 9th Concession of Ops, and committed some depredations amongst the wheat. In the same locality the deer have shown their liking to potatoes to some extent. A tanned is in process of construction under the bed of the river Indus in India. It is to be 7,215 feet long, and lighted by gas. The cost will not be less than \$250,000. Mr. Geo. Scott has just entered his 76th year. He was born on the 13th of June, 1796, near Petersburg, Va. Gen. John E. Wool was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1789 and consequently is in his 72nd year. Prince Alfred has, through Major Corwell, presented to Captain Stone, of the steamship Andia, of the Canard line, a valuable gold ring, as a memento of the pleasure trip he had in crossing the Atlantic on board that fine ship.

CRIME IN CANADA APPEARS TO BE GREATLY ON THE INCREASE.

scarcely a week passes without a murder, or an attempt at one having been committed in some part of the Province, and robberies are occurring daily in different places. We never remember seeing so many travelling showmen, and stragglers, floating about the country. Montreal is full of thieving importations from the United States. Parties have been robbed in the streets, and some heavy store robberies have occurred lately. It is mentioned in the Toronto Globe that the whole strength of the government is employed in the Trent Division to secure the return of the Postmaster General to the Legislature; Council. Mr. Gowan is through in the canvass, Mr. Benjamin, and Mr. J. H. Cameron is also there, beside a Mr. Jones, contractor from Ottawa, all doing dirty work for a sinking industry. The taxation in the city of New York is heavier than anything of the kind known in Europe, averaging about fifteen dollars per head of the population, independent of the war tax, and the tax on imported articles.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

The following paragraphs from papers received by the Africa, appear to leave no doubt that Sir Edmund Head is about to be superseded by Lord Monk as Governor General. One of them is from the London Post, a recognised organ of the British Government, and especially of the Premier, Lord Palmerston:—
"We understand that Viscount Monk is likely to succeed Sir Edmund Walker Head as Governor General of Canada. Although this appointment is somewhat exceptional in its character, from the fact of Lord Monk not having been previously in the Colonial service, it is one which we feel certain will be approved by the public generally and the community with whose interests it is more peculiarly connected. As a professional man, a member of Parliament for some years, and a member of the Government, Lord Monk evinced great business capacity and acquired general popularity. We have every reason to anticipate that his Canadian career will be attended with beneficial results to the public interests."
HIS LORDSHIP'S DUTY POINTED OUT BY THE PREMIER.
From the London Post, Aug. 31.
"We do not anticipate that Viscount Monk will have a very difficult task. Even if by some accident peace should be restored in the United States, and the half a million men in arms should be let loose on Canada, the Province is quite ready, and has full strength enough to hold its own. Viscount Monk, however, may accomplish great good by elevating the tone of public men in Canada. At present it is believed that the members of the Provincial Government (composed chiefly of lawyers) are not altogether in want of competency in those jobs which have made the Grand Trunk Railway a scandal and disgrace to the Province. In the present circumstances of the United States he will not only have to maintain the dignity and neutrality of Canada, but he may foster manufactures and commerce, and, above all, attract to the Province that vast stream of emigration which hitherto has so unconsciously proceeded to the States of the American Union."
Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

NORTH RIDING OF LANARK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday last, in accordance with notice previously given, the Exhibition of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society was held in the Village of Almonte. The weather was all that could be wished, a splendid September day, with a golden haze and just breeze enough to temper the rays of the sun. The hale, hearty yeomanry of the Riding, in all its branches, turned out en masse, and from an early hour in the morning, the various roads which led to the centre of attraction presented all the gay and enlivening features of a gala day; vehicles of every description were on the move, filled with the products of the field; and groups of well dressed individuals were pouring into the Village from all directions. The assemblage was larger than at any previous annual meeting, and proves the deep and increasing interest which the people are taking in agricultural matters, and everything connected with the material progress of our country. The number on the grounds was estimated at 2000 individuals, and with one very trifling exception, the utmost harmony and quietness reigned throughout the day. The live Stock exhibited, although showing improvement, is still hardly up to the Stock exhibited in the Western districts. Some very fine horses were on the ground, of the size most suitable for this section of country, being of a description which combines strength with activity. In a lumbering country such as the Ottawa, such horses as were exhibited on Tuesday last are the most suitable; large heavy horses do not suit the speedy travelling on the road in our winter business. The Hogs which were shown, appeared to be of good quality, none of great size, but possessing many points of excellence. The other Stock exhibited a marked improvement on former years. In the grain department, as a whole, the samples shown, were inferior to those of 1860. In the vegetable department we observed some excellent specimens of beets and tomatoes; the varieties, however, were not numerous, and there is plenty of scope for cultivating this branch of our productions; the onions appeared to be good samples. Outside were agricultural implements of various descriptions, threshing machines, fanners, drill sowing machines, and luggies, among the last mentioned we observed an exceedingly attractive double buggy, which obtained a First Prize, built by Mr. John Graham, of Carleton Place, and from the encomiums passed on it, we have no doubt that it was a masterpiece of fine work. Among the manufactures, a good variety of cloths were shown, also blankets, and various minor articles of manufactures, the qualities of which reflects credit on the producers. The ladies were well represented by their handiwork; quilts of a multitude of hues and patterns decorated the walls, and smiling fair countenances bent over the stands on which the articles were exhibited, in earnest scrutiny of all the mysteries of crochet work. Among the quilts was a white one which attracted great attention, and which, to do it justice was got up in extreme good taste. We also noticed a case of flowers wrought with hair, which displayed ingenuity and taste highly creditable to the fair fingers which created them. From the very rapid glance which we had through the crowded room, it was almost impossible to note the many commendable articles furnished by our gentle friends, but we can assure them that their efforts to advance our common progress as part of a great country, is duly appreciated.

AMERICAN WAR.

A dead quiet reigns supreme along the lines at Washington, and nothing of any importance has occurred between the contending parties, if we except a skirmish in Missouri in which the Federal troops were successful. It is supposed that General Beauregard will make an attack on Washington, in a few days, and the advance of troops will be made from Harper's Ferry. The officers of the Maryland legislature are all under arrest, and there is at present no legislature. The Americans are a comical people, full of dry jokes and humour, albeit they imagine they are just now the most serious people in the world; the last absurdity mooted by telegraph is that numerous negroes having joined the Federal army in the national uniform, Mr. Cameron, Secretary at War, insisted that they should not wear the uniform of the troops. The negroes are giving a Rowland for an Oliver; in times of peace the Americans amused the white population by ridiculing the domestic habits of the naturalised African in minstrel performances, in return the negro has paid the joke back with interest, by assuming the Bull's Run uniform when the country is in tribulation. A correspondent informs us that the ladies of the Episcopal Church in Smith's Falls intend holding a Bazaar at that village on the 3rd and 4th of October next, the object of which is to procure funds for the purpose of completing and enlarging St. John's Church, which is a recent structure. Several rich donations have been received from various parts of Canada, and the exhibition of fancy work is expected to be very creditable. The Montreal papers state that the larger portion of the flour shipped from Montreal this season has either soured on the voyage or been shipped in that condition. The name of Canadian flour is suffering at present, there having been heavy losses sustained by dealers. We beg to call the attention of our readers at Clayton and vicinity to Mr. Coulter's advertisement in to-days issue. We understand that a fine assortment of Goods are now opening up for sale. PERSONAL.—A daughter of Sir Allan McNab's was married a few days ago to a son of the Hon. Dominic Daly. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Farrell in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary's, Hamilton. A return made lately states that within a radius of six miles from Charing Cross, London, there are 2,637 miles of streets. Since 1849 the number of houses has increased by 60,000, and the length of streets by 900 miles.

FOR THE C. P. Herald.

Ma. Editor.—In your last issue, I noticed an article having reference to stealing and pilfering being practised to a considerable extent about your village. I am sorry to say that similar acts, and of a worse nature, are being committed at present to a great extent about our heretofore quiet and peaceable village. A short time since the Carding Mills of Mr. Blair, of this village, was entered by means of a kind of scaffolding erected at the rear side of the building, by which means the thief succeeded in getting into the upper story where the wool is kept, and took off about one hundred pounds of customer's wool, which had not been carded. No steps were taken to ferret out the thief, but the eye of suspicion rests now upon one individual. Other acts of stealing of a more trifling nature, such as stealing hams and bringing out of the smoke-house, clothes and wearing apparel of the clothes-line, wood, &c., are committed frequently; but it appears that either through negligence, fear, or delicacy by those upon whom the crimes are committed, the perpetrators are allowed to pass, without even an investigation of the matter. In connection with the above, I have to mention, that on the night of Saturday last, a stack of hay, belonging to Mr. Isaac Marshall, in the immediate vicinity of this place was set on fire, and burned down—loss about three tons; and on Monday night last, a stack of hay belonging to J. O'Connors, a next neighbour of Mr. Marshall's, was set on fire and also burned down—loss about four tons. Suspicion I understand, rests upon one individual of respectable connections. Such actions as these indicate a fearful state of society, and it is time that active steps should be taken to put such birds as commit the above offences safely in the Provincial cage at Kingston. Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Western papers state that the coming exhibition promises to be the most successful ever held in Upper Canada. It appears by the Secretary's books that there is a third more entries than in any previous exhibition. The out-buildings have been found inadequate for the immense number of live stock which will be exhibited. The following are the entries of horses, cattle, &c. up to the 20th inst.:
Horses of which 142 are stallions...386
Head of Cattle...585
Sheep...750
Pigs...250
To judge from the above, Canada does not appear either to be going back or standing still, but shows indubitable evidence, that notwithstanding the several years of financial pressure under which the Province has laboured, and the troubles which are ruining the business men of the neighboring republic, with whom we have large business connections, our young country is proving that she possesses a strong back bone of agricultural prosperity to preserve her until a better business period dawns upon her existence. AMERICAN WAR. A dead quiet reigns supreme along the lines at Washington, and nothing of any importance has occurred between the contending parties, if we except a skirmish in Missouri in which the Federal troops were successful. It is supposed that General Beauregard will make an attack on Washington, in a few days, and the advance of troops will be made from Harper's Ferry. The officers of the Maryland legislature are all under arrest, and there is at present no legislature. The Americans are a comical people, full of dry jokes and humour, albeit they imagine they are just now the most serious people in the world; the last absurdity mooted by telegraph is that numerous negroes having joined the Federal army in the national uniform, Mr. Cameron, Secretary at War, insisted that they should not wear the uniform of the troops. The negroes are giving a Rowland for an Oliver; in times of peace the Americans amused the white population by ridiculing the domestic habits of the naturalised African in minstrel performances, in return the negro has paid the joke back with interest, by assuming the Bull's Run uniform when the country is in tribulation. A correspondent informs us that the ladies of the Episcopal Church in Smith's Falls intend holding a Bazaar at that village on the 3rd and 4th of October next, the object of which is to procure funds for the purpose of completing and enlarging St. John's Church, which is a recent structure. Several rich donations have been received from various parts of Canada, and the exhibition of fancy work is expected to be very creditable. The Montreal papers state that the larger portion of the flour shipped from Montreal this season has either soured on the voyage or been shipped in that condition. The name of Canadian flour is suffering at present, there having been heavy losses sustained by dealers. We beg to call the attention of our readers at Clayton and vicinity to Mr. Coulter's advertisement in to-days issue. We understand that a fine assortment of Goods are now opening up for sale. PERSONAL.—A daughter of Sir Allan McNab's was married a few days ago to a son of the Hon. Dominic Daly. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Farrell in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary's, Hamilton. A return made lately states that within a radius of six miles from Charing Cross, London, there are 2,637 miles of streets. Since 1849 the number of houses has increased by 60,000, and the length of streets by 900 miles.

AN IRISH REGIMENT ROUTS A WHOLE ARMY!

Kansas City, Sept. 19. 1,500 men under Col. Smith overtook 3,000 secessionists as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills Landing, on the 17th instant completely routing them, and killing from 150 to 200, and taking 12 prisoners. The Federal loss was 50 killed and 25 wounded. Advice received by a private letter from Lexington to-day says that Price attacked the Federals at ten o'clock yesterday morning with a force of 30,000. The Federal force was estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. The Federals fought them two hours, when the secessionists drove them back into their entrenchments, carrying everything before them. The Irish brigade then came out, and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the rebels everywhere. Price was to attack them again this morning with 17 pieces of artillery. No estimate of the loss on either side is given. On Thursday evening last, a young man named Rostwick, a resident of Brampton, was engaged at a threshing machine on lot No. 7, 5th line Chingowee, and by some means or other got into the machinery of the horse power and fractured the thigh in the most dreadful manner, tearing off the integument and muscles about the ankle. Amputation near the hip joint was performed by Dr. Bell of Toronto, but in spite of the efforts of the Medical gentlemen, the patient died soon after the operation.

A BATTLE AT LEXINGTON.

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WAR NEWS.

Baltimore, Sept. 18. There is much alarm at Martinsburg and Winchester about Gen. Banks crossing the Potomac with 21,000 men. The rebels had sent to Johnston for assistance. Reliable accounts from Winchester state that the Railroad between Strasburg and that place is not being built, as reported, and that the rails taken up are to be used for laying a line from Richmond to Manassas. It has hitherto required three days for the transportation of troops between these places.

Washington, Sept. 19. The Herald's correspondence says that General McClellan and several of his staff, this afternoon, went to examine our earthworks garrisoned by a portion of General Franklin's command. While reviewing the enemy's position, General McClellan discovered some of the enemy's batteries approaching about two miles distant. He immediately ordered several rifled cannon to be put in position, and sent his compliments to the Confederates in the shape of a 20-pounder shell that burst in their very midst, producing the wildest consternation.

The whole force was seen to scatter and fly. There is no doubt that a large number were killed. The enemy did not return the fire. Gen. McClellan after disposing of this advancing force of Confederates, directed his attention to a new battery recently thrown up by the enemy a short distance south of Munson's Hill, known as Munson's Hill. He threw several shells and shot into their works, causing some of the rebels to knock off. They were evidently surprised by this sudden opening of our batteries upon them as they suddenly disappeared and did not return the fire.

A deserter from the Confederate camp at Munson's Hill, came into our lines to-day and was immediately conveyed to General McClellan's headquarters. He states that Generals Beauregard and Johnston were at Munson's Hill yesterday and made a thorough reconnaissance of our position.

He says there are only about 1,000 soldiers at Munson's Hill, and that the main body of the troops are at Fairfax and Centerville. He says that Jeff. Davis was at these two points on Tuesday last, and reviewed the troops in person. He says he saw Jeff. Davis at Munson's Hill yesterday, examining our works with a glass.

He does not think from all he has seen and could learn, as a private, that there are over 100,000 men at all these points; 15,000 were reported to have been sent from Manassas a few days ago, to north-western Virginia. When asked if he thought the Confederates were going to make an attack on our lines, he replied that they were daily expecting an attack from our force. He says distinctly that he never heard the intention expressed by the Confederates of making an attack on our intrenchments.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT. The trade of this week has been active, the advance rates for wheat and flour, owing to the news of a similar advance in the English market.

We are doing business at present in a very bare market, which must be supplied soon. The fall stock is now near by all here and will be seeking cargoes in a few days at low rates. Existing London is advancing. There is very little around Canadian flour in the English market; putting all these circumstances together, we think it not unreasonable to hope for a steady market at prices ranging very close to those obtained in England.

Flour.—No. 1, is most in demand. Sales are made to-day at \$4.95, and for a choice brand \$4.90 to \$5.00. Holders are asked to sell to us. No. 2, is also in demand at \$4.30 to \$4.50. Fancy very little offering or selling, quotation \$5.10, extra \$5.60 to \$6.00. Stocks of all kinds are very light. We have to mention that a great deal of flour coming in just now is rejected, being found musty and otherwise unsound.

Wheat.—The transactions at present are principally for future delivery—there is but little arriving at present. U. C. Spring is sold at 96c. to \$1.05 to arrive; good samples ex. car, bring 96c. to 98c.

Wheat.—Are wanted, clean samples bring 70c. per 60 lb.

Oatmeal.—Good is scarce, there is plenty to be had of an inferior quality; choice brings \$3.75.

Pork.—Is dull, and selling principally in retail lots, Mess \$16.50. Prime Mess \$14.00. Prime \$12.00 to \$13.00.

Butter.—Continues in a good demand for a good article in shipping packages, (Kefer) and in small tins, at 12c. to 13c.; inferior 8c. to 11c.

Ashe.—The demand for Pearls is steady here. Our English letters speak of Pearls as declining, partly under the impression that there are a good many being made, and that orders can be filled later on, at less money. Our speculators seem to think differently.

N. B.—Many manufacturers of Potash, are in the habit of covering them over with dry ashes or lime if they have not got a barrel ready—this is injurious; it spoils the color on the outside, thus giving good clear pots a bad appearance. Have your well seasoned barrels of oak, or white ash, ready then as soon as the ashes are cool, put them in and cover the barrel up tight, and you may rely on getting every advantage that the inspection can give.

W. & T. LEEMING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 28 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, September 19th, 1861.

On Friday night, some men employed on the steamer *Islander*, now undergoing repairs in Goderich harbour, heard a heavy splash in the water, and immediately afterwards perceived a man floating in the river. They threw him a rope and called to him to catch hold of it, but receiving no reply, nor did the man make any exertions to save himself. They then got into a boat and pulled for him, but he sank before they reached him. The body was not recovered until an hour afterwards, when it was found to be that of a young man named John McKenzie, who for a few days previously had been in the employ of Mr. D. Molanus, merchant, of Goderich. On account of circumstances which transpired at the inquest, the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by drowning while labouring under a temporary fit of insanity."

The Pif (Scotland) *Herald*, in a paragraph dated from Newburgh, says that the salmon season in the Tay, just closed, has been the worst remembered in that quarter. Not a single station has paid its expenses—the loss to the Newburgh fishers is estimated at something over £1000.

A petition, largely signed by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, is about to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the removal of Sir Alexander Bannerman, as Governor of the Island.

A desperate character, named Martin King, recently out of the Provincial Penitentiary, has been arrested in Montreal on the charge of severely assaulting and beating an artilleryman.

UNPLEASANT VISITOR OF THE REVOLUTION OF CALABRATA. On Sunday week, a young lady was gathering flowers in a garden, at Bradford, when her attention was attracted by a bee, and she was about to crush it, when she was seized by a man who had been lurking in a bush, and she was thrown into a pond and plunged overhead. She was, however, severely stung, and had to take to her bed. It was expected that she would quite recover in a few days.

The body of a man was found beside the Great Western Railway track, near the Stamford Junction, on Tuesday morning last. It is supposed he had been walking on the track the previous evening, and had failed to get out of the way of a passing train. A bottle party filled with whiskey was found in his pocket, and probably threw a little light on the cause of the catastrophe.

The celebrated composer Meyerbeer has consented to write a grand march for the opening of the exhibition next year.

MARRIED. In Saint James' Church, Carlton Place, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, on Thursday, the 12th inst., Mr. James Price to Miss Sarah Martin, daughter of Mr. Abel Martin, all of Ramsey.

DIED. At the residence of Hon. James Shaw, Smith's Falls, on Tuesday the 17th Sept., Boderick Matheson, Infant Son of Henry D. and Flor. M. Shaw. Aged 11 months and 14 days.

At Port Hope, on Friday the 13th September, Lillie Margaret Lotthrop, daughter of F. L. Lotthrop, Esq., of Brockville, and wife of G. A. Knox Esq., aged 21 years. The deceased was universally beloved, and her death is most universally regretted by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. They do not mourn, however, as those who have no hope; the deceased young as she was, having departed with a sure hope of being with her Lord forever.

In Lyn. Sept. 7th, Olive Haydon, daughter of H. E. and Sarah A. Macdonald, aged 16 years, and 11 months.

At his residence, Elizabethtown, August 29 1861, Mr. David Manhart, in the 81st year of his age.

PUBLIC NOTICE. CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC, 28th August 1861.

THE UNMENTIONED lands in the county of CARLETON will be offered at Public Auction at the Office of the Agent for Public Lands in the City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the third day of October next, at the hour of noon.

TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

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TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

Con. 6, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 15, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 16, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 17, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 18, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 19, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLY. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF MARCH. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF MARLBOROUGH. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF MARLBOROUGH. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF MARLBOROUGH. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF MARLBOROUGH. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF MARLBOROUGH. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27, 100 acres. Con. 10, lot 28, 29, 30, 100 acres. Con. 11, lot 31, 32, 33, 100 acres. Con. 12, lot 34, 35, 36, 100 acres. Con. 13, lot 37, 38, 39, 100 acres. Con. 14, lot 40, 41, 42, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN. Con. 1, lot 1, 2, 3, 100 acres. Con. 2, lot 4, 5, 6, 100 acres. Con. 3, lot 7, 8, 9, 100 acres. Con. 4, lot 10, 11, 12, 100 acres. Con. 5, lot 13, 14, 15, 100 acres. Con. 6, lot 16, 17, 18, 100 acres. Con. 7, lot 19, 20, 21, 100 acres. Con. 8, lot 22, 23, 24, 100 acres. Con. 9, lot 25, 26, 27,

