

The Carleton Place Herald

JAMES POOLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Only One Dollar a Year. IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: Six lines and under—first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion...

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

The Bohemian passed here at 12.45 to-day. She brings 24 cabin and 151 steerage passengers. She experienced strong head winds. The Liberator arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 17th. The Bohemian passed the North American on the 22nd in lat. 56 north long. 16 50 west, and the Great Eastern at Queenstown on the 17th, disabled. The Bohemian left Liverpool on the 19th, and London derry on the 20th.

An official despatch to Paris says Garibaldi actually declined the offer, but mainly on account of unsatisfactory health.

The London Post says the new phase of the American quarrel raised by Fremont's proclamation renders all hope of conciliation or compromise impossible.

A large business was done in cotton at Liverpool for export to America. The Edinburgh has a large quantity, and three succeeding steamers also fully engaged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Eastern arrived at Queenstown on the 17th. She experienced a terrific gale after being two days out, about 280 miles west of Cape Clear. Both paddles were completely carried away, and the top of her rudder post, a bar of iron, ten inches in diameter, was wrecked off.

Russell in the latest letter to the Times eulogizes the army of the Potomac, and says it will soon justify expectations. He treats the Hattass affairs as important, but the Times editorially does not build much upon it, but regards the expedition down the Mississippi as far more important, and its success far less certain.

Further details of the Great Eastern indicate that the calamity entirely arose from the breaking of her rudder. The scene on the vessel was fearful in the extreme.

THE MIND OF A DOCTOR—AN ANECDOTE.

Dr. Thomson concludes an editorial in a late Advocate and Journal thus: "Faith and hope work wonders upon the body. An unmediated particle of sugar will frequently answer as well as a medicated piece, if the patient does not know the difference, and in most cases of disease the medicine mentis does more than the medicine corporis."

The celebrated Sydenham tells a good story which illustrates the modus operandi of watering places. He had a troublesome and obstinate case of dyspepsia, brought on by indolence and intemperance; he told his noble patient that he could not do more for him, and that Dr. Robinson, of Inverness, was the only man that could cure him.

CANADA AS A FIELD OF FLAX CULTURE.

From the Belfast Northern Whig, Aug. 23. The never-ceasing energy of the Lancashire cotton planters has been the wonder of all nations at all to comprehend the gigantic effects they have made year after year, for the large supply of raw material. In their case neither time nor money has been spared for the accomplishment of the great object in view, and the result has been to meet in view, and the result has been to meet in view, and the result has been to meet in view.

THE LOVE OF HOME.

It is only shallow-minded politicians who either make distinctions between the origin of either race, or who cherish a narrow and selfish view of personal preference. Talent and skill are the same in all nations, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published results. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his country.

ENTHUSIASM.

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OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

We find in an Irish paper a speech delivered by Lord Monck at the recent meeting of Belfast, of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. It is principally devoted to pointing out the advantages of Agricultural Societies and Exhibitions, and is evidently the production of a thoughtful and an cultivated mind. We give the closing portion of his speech: "Gentlemen there is another ground upon which I think the direct tendency of these Societies is entitled to your highest praise. We have all our own opinions upon religion and politics, and we all conscientiously hold them; and God forbid it should ever be otherwise! Free discussion in my opinion, is the life-blood of progress and advancement. In intelligent minds conducted consistently holding an conscientiously maintained opinion, are embodied those bright principles which take place among genius and literature, and science in art. But, gentlemen, the constitution of the human mind is such that the maintenance of antagonistic opinion is very likely to produce personal antipathy and sectarian rancour; and it appears to me that if you can bring together who differ in opinion, and who are willing to co-operate and act in common object, you are likely to smooth down those personal asperities which may arise in the maintenance of antagonistic opinions, and by doing so, you will be all working together for a common object, and probably, induce them, without sacrificing the strength of their opinion upon other matters, and accept of the opinions with greater tolerance and moderation. Gentlemen such an opportunity is offered by societies like that which we are now about to celebrate. Here is the common platform upon which men of all creeds and parties may, for a moment, cast aside all their particular differences, and work harmoniously and cordially together for the promotion of the common good, and the most important, interest of society, and for the advancement of their country and the prosperity of its population. To those societies may be applied most justly the beautiful words of that historian and poet, whose loss we have lately had reason to deplore—'Here none are for a party, here none are for a sect, here the rich man helps the poor, and the poor man helps the great.'"

HOW A MAN FEELS UNDER FIRE.

(From the Philadelphia North American.) How a man feels when in battle is a question that our volunteers have doubtless frequently asked themselves. We yesterday stumbled upon a volunteer on furlough, who first smelt powder at Bull's Run. During an hour's chat with him he gave us a very good general idea of the way in which a man feels when under an enemy's gun. Our friend don't claim to be courageous. He gives due value upon the integrity of the American eagle, but enlists mainly because he had no other employment at the time. He did camp duty faithfully, and endured the hardships of long marches without any special grumbling. That he dreaded to confront the enemy he freely admits. What he would at any time to kill a bigger man than himself under justifiable pretences, he disliked the idea of the sudden sensation imparted by a bayonet thrust in the abdomen, while only second to this was his horror of being cut down with a rifle ball like an unexpecting squirrel.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

During a few years past "cod-liver oil" has been the great popular remedy for consumption, tens of thousands of barrels of so-called cod-liver oil have been sold at enormous prices, and consumed. We say "so-called," for it is quite certain that a very large proportion of material sold under this name has been mainly lard oil. We think little harm has been done by the deception, except by the cheat involved in selling for \$1 per gallon. There is no doubt that thousands of cures have been effected by the use of both the pure cod-liver oil, and the cod-liver oil adulterated with lard oil, in the hands of the patient, and in the advice of the doctor, and in the cases dispensed fear, and started the patient on the high road to health; while the real nourishment afforded by the oil is often just what is needed by the dyspeptic patient suffering for lack of nutriment. Indeed it is believed that to the carbonaceous elements of the oil, which are essential to good nutrition, is mainly due the benefit that has been derived from the much lauded cod-liver oil. Acting upon this belief, one of our first physicians, Dr. Alonso Clark, who is perhaps the highest authority of our city, has proposed the use of pure sweet cream as a substitute for the oil. Cream is essentially a lard oil, very similar in its composition to the cod-liver oil, and is far more palatable, and vastly cheaper. The Medical Reporter says that a consumptive patient, now under treatment, is taking cream with better effect than was experienced under the cod liver oil previously tried.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPMENT.

The steam fleet of Great Britain has contributed incalculably to her pre-eminence as a commercial nation. Indeed, few have any adequate conception of the rapid growth of this important interest, or the extent already attained. It appears from an official return that at the commencement of the present year, 1,945 steamers were registered in the United Kingdom, of a gross tonnage of 686,417 tons, being an increase of 82 vessels and 19,944 tons, as compared with the corresponding date of 1860. The number of paddle steamers was 1,342; of screws 601. As regards the materials of which they were constructed, 61 were built of wood, 1,080 of iron, and five of steel. Of the whole number of steamships 515 were in London, the balance of operations entered upon by some of the leading steamship companies of England is enormous. First, in importance as concerns the United States, is the "Canard fleet," owned principally in Glasgow, comprising no less than thirty large steamers, averaging not far from 2,000 tons. The largest of these is the new steamer Scotia, which measures 4,000 tons.

HOW THE WORLD IS GOVERNED.

There are about one hundred separately organized governments in the world at the present time. Nearly one half are monarchies in Europe, and of these a large proportion are petty principalities and dukedoms, containing altogether about six millions of inhabitants. Of the governments of Europe Great Britain is a limited monarchy; France is nominally constitutional, but in reality an absolute monarchy; Russia and Austria are absolute; Prussia, Spain and Sardinia are limited, with two chambers of deputies. There are only four republics in Europe—Switzerland, San Marino, Montenegro and Andorra. The three latter contain an aggregate population of not over 120,000 people. Switzerland, secure in her mountain fastness, is now, by common consent, left unmolested.

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We respectfully but very earnestly call the attention of our readers to the statements below. It will be seen that it is proved by a very extensive collection of facts that children learn more when they study three hours a day than they do when they study six.—We have long been convinced of this from our own experience and observation, and we believe that no more momentous truth can be demonstrated among the community. When a child comes in fresh from his play, with the blood bounding through his veins, his brain is full of life and vigor, his ideas are all clear, and he can learn more in fifteen minutes than he can in two hours after his brain is fatigued and his whole system has become languid by confinement at his desk.

WAR OR PEACE.

We are glad to see that the absurd and mischievous threats of the New York Herald against Britain and Spain are being repudiated by the Northern press. In regard to the Herald's prediction that Canada and Cuba would be assailed after the conclusion of the civil war, the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The whole spirit of the article is without any warrant, either in the state of international affairs or of popular feeling."</

shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and, from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 55th Article of War.

"By order,
"L. THOMAS,
"Adjutant-General."

Gen. McClellan is rapidly becoming master of the situation. In Washington the silence in the streets at night is profound. The soldiers are kept in camp and have plenty of work to do.

One has very little of the President, but in his very active, and naturally takes a deep interest in the work of all the departments. He moves about dressed in a plain gray shooting jacket and suit, without any attendant, from one Minister to another, now visiting Capt. Dahlgren at the Navy yard, then dropping in on Gen. Scott, or Gen. McClellan, taking a constant but not obtrusive share in all the various business on hand from day to day. Mr. Seward is away for the time, and his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, is acting in his place.

The new passports issued to enable British subjects to travel in or leave the United States have the following memorandum written by Mr. Seward across the back: "It is expected that the bearer will not enter any of the insurrectionary States." It would be well, indeed, just now for British subjects to abstain from travelling between the North and the South, for they are the objects of suspicion, liable to annoyance, and if, as is likely, they carry letters given them, it may be, by friends or acquaintances, they may be unwittingly violating the law by conveying information to either enemy.

There are literally thousands of British subjects seeking assistance to get to the United States, and the inhabitants of St. Louis in any way connected with the old country, seem animated by an intense longing to re-emigrate. Many cases of hardship and great distress occur there to show the severe pressure of the times upon the people. There are some statements calculated to mislead in respect to Lord Lyons' interference in procuring the discharge of British subjects from the United States army. His lordship has only applied for and procured discharges in the case of a few young men under age, whose parents or guardians desired their release from military service. The numerous demands made by Irish Catholics, English to be freed from obligations they had contracted of their own free will, have not been attended to when they were men of mature age—nor, indeed, could they well be successful.

There will be very rigid discipline enforced among the men of the new army, and indeed it is required. Look at the strange affair in the Kanawha valley at Summersville. A whole regiment had to cook breakfast in what may be called an enemy's country. No pickets are thrown out, no sentinels posted, not the slightest precaution taken to prevent what happened, and what was likely, or at least possible, to be prevented by the enemy, in which the regiment suffered most severely at the hands of a superior force. If proper dispositions had been made such an operation could not have been effected, and it appears that the road to Gaslow bridge must have been open, so that a judicious retreat could have saved the regiment, just as its baggage was rescued. The Kanawha valley is the source of much fighting and marching; it is, in fact, the heart of Western Virginia, and its importance is so great that the Union men, as you are aware, proposed to call the State they were going to carve out between the Ohio and the Blue Ridge by the name of the river Kanawha, just the opinion of Mr. Bates, the Attorney-General, indeed then to favor the project. The discipline which will be enforced must prove distasteful to many of the volunteers, but in the end they will experience the advantage of it. Although the regiments are generally composed of the best men, there are scattered through the ranks a proportion of men who are unfit for military service, who were enlisted and passed muster in the early stages of organizing the army. These men will all be dismissed, and a medical examination has been directed to take place of all soldiers in the service.

One of the most formidable symptoms for the United States Government, in its endeavors to augment the regular army, is the extreme unwillingness of the population to enlist. There is no lack of volunteers, but the nucleus of the military organization does not increase in proportion. It is natural enough that when the fighting population are eagerly canvassed by the owners of the volunteer regiments they should not be willing to enter into the regular army, where the discipline is supposed to be stricter and the duties more arduous. Recruiting in New York produced only eighteen men last week; the 12th regiment has not succeeded in obtaining more than a couple of good companies; the 14th regiment, also new, was more successful; and the new cavalry regiment mustered about 400 men, 200 short of its full complement. In the navy there is much greater ease in obtaining the services of a good description of seamen than there is in the army of procuring the proper material for soldiers. An instance of this rapidity with which the United States can obtain a navy is furnished by the *Tuscarora*, which was launched in five weeks from the day her keel was laid down in Philadelphia. She is a steam gunboat 210 feet long, 900 tons burthen, carrying 32 pounders and two 11-inch guns.

The officers of the regular army do not depend as much as they might on the volunteers; they remember Mexico, where they would go away before the war was concluded at critical periods, causing by their departure debility in the operations and an increase of expenditure and loss of life to the country.

It will be some time before the discontented spirits are rooted out; but they are already beginning to feel Gen. McClellan's hand, as an untrained horse recognizes the force of his rider. The dissatisfaction connected with the payment of the men in some regiments was caused by the officers, who did not furnish the paymasters with the proper lists; and if delay was occasioned by want of money in some instances, the patriotic feeling of the men should have induced them to have borne the privation with a little more patience.

In the quality of their clothing, however, there has been just ground of discontent; the contractors have been at their usual work, Gen. Burt pointed out to me a few Fort Monroe soldiers who were clad in a sort of gray stuff which looked like the worn-out linings of infantry tunics—fluffy yet threadbare, hard yet ragged, looking as if wool had been glued on to rotten calico; it seems probable that contractors henceforth will be compelled to make less money and better clothes, as some regiments are prevented leaving for the front, because the inhabitants of their districts will not pledge themselves to keep the families of the volunteers from want when they are away. Every man, too, wants to have the best description of rife musket—an obvious impossibility at present. Although the wedding of officers has been carried on to a considerable extent, there are still many whom it is desirable to get rid of. The colonel of a regiment aspiring to be the President's life guards has been charged by his own officers with obtaining money under false pretences; the sale of appointments,

and made a few very interesting remarks, both pleasant and agreeable, followed by an associate of the chairman, and the Band. Mr. McDougall of Smith's Falls then came forward and made a few remarks of a very interesting and agreeable nature, followed by the choir singing another beautiful hymn. Mr. Henry Landon of Smith's Falls was then called upon by the chairman and he too acquitted himself very creditably; the band then played a beautiful piece, the music and the chairman then introduced Mr. Mackay to the audience. Mr. Mackay then gave the final lecture, which was of an instructive, useful, important and admonitory nature and concluded by exhorting the young and aged to follow in the paths of morality and rectitude. The Band then played "God save the Queen" and the meeting dispersed by voting thanks to the chairman, the speakers and the Good Templars of South Elmsley and indeed they all deserved thanks. Great praise is due to Saunders Frayn, Esq., and Wm. Keay, Esq., officers of the Good Templars Lodge in this place, who showed by their activity energy and zeal that they were zealously working for the good cause of Temperance. Let us hope that their working is not in vain, that their harvest will be a rich one and may we say Amen to their prosperity.

I remain Mr. Editor, yours truly,
A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISASTER.
From the Liverpool Post, Sept. 19.

We have been favored by a passenger who returned to Liverpool yesterday morning from Cork, with particulars which enable us, to some extent, to describe the incidents of the disaster which befell the *Great Eastern* in her attempted voyage from Liverpool to America. She left her moorings in the Mersey 25 minutes past one on Tuesday and parted finally with the pilot at 4 o'clock that day, immediately putting on full steam. All went well till Thursday at 4 o'clock, when a strong breeze prevailed, and when the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship whilst the vessel was heeled, but found to his surprise that she would not answer the helm; the fact was (although it was not then known) the rudder pin was broken, and the wheel had no command over the rudder. The fore stay was run up, but the wind immediately split it to ribbons; the fore stay was also run up, and that was blown down in the same manner. The vessel stopped and the boat ordered to be cut away. The *Great Eastern* once more started on her course, the passengers went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission three days. Everything breakable was broken, furniture, fittings, services, glasses, piano, were all involved in one common wreck. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About 6 o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some 7 cwt each, which were in the engine-room rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These rolls had been secured, another start was made, when tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes. Paddles had become twisted and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship; paddles stopped, and thenceforward a scene is described as awful in the annals of maritime disasters. The vessel was heeled to starboard, and the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides dangers arising from collision and crashes constantly going on, had shipped probably through port holes a great deal of water, and stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the passengers escaped down, a large number were smashed into a thousand fragments—rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken; and some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on the deck, and a heavy iron bar was hurled into the water, and struck a hole through the ship's side. 200 gallons of oil were spilled, and so much damaged by another occasion that the 200 gallons fish oil which contained ran into the hold and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odour. Passengers luggage in great numbers was lying on the deck, two feet in the water, and before the ship's deliverance was effected, was literally reduced to rags. 25 fractures occurred from concussion caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. A cook was cast violently by one of these lurches against the paddle-box, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull, and another one of the stanchions, breaking one of his legs in 3 places. A baker received injuries of a very terrible character in a vital part, and one of the most striking incidents of the affair was this poor man's crawling in his agony to extinguish some portions of the burning gear which had caught fire. Thursday night, gale was from southwest, but Friday morning it had veered to northwest, and the ship was drifting as unmanageable as a log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder, the pin upon which it turned had broken, three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron 10 inches diameter; the iron appeared thoroughly good. It was now found necessary to rig up some description of steering gear:—first a spar was thrown over with the anchor fluke attached which, dragging in the water behind the ship, might bring her head to the wind; but the swinging of the rudder made it useless. A plan was then suggested to the captain by a passenger, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was to pass two or three turns of chain cable round the rudder pin immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and to secure with wedges and small chains. By pulling either end of this chain cable a circular motion of the pin was produced and connection being effected with the usual chains attached to the rudder and a temporary wheel rigged up below deck a shift was made once more to proceed, but screw of vessel upon the locomotion now depended, hardly a vestige of paddle remained, soon stopped being fouled by rudder. Another plan was adopted by which rudder prevented from veering more than necessary to steer ship. All Friday occupied these arrangements ship had drifted up west coast Ireland out of ordinary track. Saturday night brig Major's Halifax horse insight, came alongside and lay to for purpose of rendering assistance. On Sunday at 2 o'clock got under way, rudder found to set. The vessel proceeded 9 knots an hour with screw alone. The mot "Persia" next morning—signalled her to come under lee which she did, but proceeding the "Great Eastern" did not slacken speed it is supposed she concluded her intentions unfair and put on full speed and was soon beyond reach. Attempt made at explanation but "Persia" too far off. The "Great Eastern" continued her course. Tuesday morning reached the head of Kin-sailed stopped 5 hours to arrange tackle, signalled about noon to be taken; at 4 o'clock arrived off Cork, a small steamer came off to assist her. Harbor soon reached. Informed states it is almost impossible to exaggerate anxious state, which prevailed while fate of ship doubtful. Several clergymen on board. Religious services frequently held. The demeanor of passengers sufficient apart from signs of disaster around them to signify distressing nature of crisis. Meeting held in saloon on Tuesday resolutions of pious and congratulatory character passed. Passengers expressed gratitude to commander of "Brig Magnet," and complimented Captain Walker, officers and crew for indefatigable exertions.

AN OUTRAGE ON CANADA.—The peaceful farmers on the neighborhood of Gosfield were disturbed on Sunday last by the arrival of several soldiers in the United States service, armed with bows knives, daggers and revolvers, scattering for Gosfield. We understand that four were taken, and such being contrary to the law, were turned out on horse, and a rescue was effected the Yankees exhibiting their weapons but without intimidation. We would advise people throughout the country generally, of the fact, that persons by law are not allowed to carry such weapons, as above mentioned, and we regret that the offenders in this case were not immediately arrested and lodged in our county gaol. There is likely to be more trouble of this kind, and justices of the peace should be on their guard prepared for such emergencies. If a few of these gangs were arrested, and made to suffer the penalties of the law, we think it would teach our neighbors a wholesome lesson, and possibly prevent a repetition of such disturbances as we have recorded.—*Evening Journal.*

The New Brunswick Reporter of the 20th inst. states that it is longer any doubt that a delegation from the Eastern Provinces is immediately to be held in, and in connection with Canada on the subject of an Inter-colonial Railroad; not only with the view of submitting the plan which was adopted to the respective Colonial Legislatures, but with the further one of negotiating the matter with the Imperial Government. These projected deliberations will involve, in the first place, the amount of local encouragement to be guaranteed by the Provinces; and in the next the amount of subsidy to be granted by the Home Government in return for the service of conveying Her Majesty's mails all the way through an British territory. The Reporter does not doubt that a far more extensive view than even that of mail conveyance will be entertained on this subject in Great Britain; that the project—not less useful than magnificent—of connecting by railroad the whole continent of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has long engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers; and it is certain that the present position of affairs in India, in Europe and in America, must necessarily urge this consideration with more weight than ever.

The last advices from Europe confirm the reported deficiency of the French harvest; it is even asserted that the French will require an importation of from eight to ten millions of quarters of wheat to supply the wants of her population. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is certainly the fact that the deficiency is certainly that the country will be tried to the utmost to make it good for abroad. Besides the large purchase made in the United States, sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain; and all the markets of the world have been effected by the sudden demand.

One evening last week a young man living near Orilla taking his gun with him went out to watch for a bear that he believed had been visiting his wheat field. Noticing something moving among the wheat near the fence, he fired five times, when not liking to venture too close to the animal alone, he returned to the house. Next morning, in company with other young men he started for the supposed dead bear. On reaching the place, however, instead of a bear they found a fine steer lying dead, valued at \$30, which amount the young man had to make up to the owner.

Private letters from New York declare the feeling in commercial circles to be very gloomy. It is believed that politicians and contractors are hurrying the country to ruin, and that a decisive defeat of Federal arms would be a blessing to the country, by inducing some compromise which, if it did not restore the Union at once, would at least put a stop to the anarchy and tyranny which now reign supreme, and stop a war which is not only ruining and demoralizing the country, but which, the longer it endures, renders peace between the belligerents less possible.

A fatal error was made in Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday week. A Mr. Allen gathered what he thought to be mushrooms, and with his family, ate them for breakfast. They ate toadstools, and before night two of his children were dead. On Wednesday morning the third died. Mr. Allen recovered. This is the first case of the kind reported in the country, and is a terrible result of carelessness or ignorance in selecting this vegetable.

ARREST OF COL. RANKIN, M. P. P.
A good deal of excitement was created in town yesterday (Sunday) by the arrest of Arthur Rankin, Esq., M. P. P., at the Rossin House, on a warrant issued against him based upon the following information:—
"The information and complaint of John Wilson, of said City, gentleman, taken on oath before me, George Garnett, Esq., Police Magistrate of said City, this 6th Oct. 1861.
"Complaint upon his oath aforesaid saith, that he has been informed and verily believes that one Arthur Rankin, lately residing in the county of Essex, in the Province of Ontario, and being at present in the said City of Toronto, Esq., the said Arthur Rankin being a natural born subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has taken or accepted, or agreed to take or accept, a military commission and to enter into the service of a foreign state, to wit, the United States of America, without the leave or license of Her Majesty for that purpose had and obtained.
"And further that the said Arthur Rankin, within the Province of Canada aforesaid, has within the period of three months last past hired, retained, engaged, procured, or attempted or endeavored to hire, retain, engage or procure several persons, being natural born subjects of Her Majesty, to enlist, or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed, as officers or soldiers in the service of the foreign state aforesaid.
"The said acts of the said Arthur Rankin, being in violation of the laws and especially of the provisions of the Imperial statute passed in the 50th year of His Majesty King George the Third, chap. 59, known as 'The Foreign Enlistment Act.'
"Wherefore complainant prays that a warrant may issue against the said Arthur Rankin, in order that he may be called on to answer the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law."
(Signed), GEO. WILSON,
"Sworn before me, J. G. GURNEET, P. M."
The arrest was made by Sergeant-major McDowell, of the Toronto police force, who accompanied the prisoner to procure bail, which was finally obtained, and secured by the Police Magistrate. The case will come up for examination at the Police Court tomorrow (Tuesday). It will doubtless create a wide-spread interest, indications of which presented themselves yesterday in the crowds who collected at the Rossin House and discussed its important bearings. The opinion was almost unanimous that a right step had been taken.

The Evening Post says that During the month of September, over 350 squads and regiments were transported by rail to the seat of war.

A Quebec newspaper states that the reason assigned for the suspension of operations on the Parliament buildings at Ottawa is that the \$900,000 appropriated for the work are expended, and that an additional sum of \$400,000 will be required to complete the edifice, an outlay which cannot of course be attempted without the sanction of Parliament. The Quebecers flatter themselves that owing to this delay they will be sure to enjoy two more seasons of the presence of the Legislature, whereas previously they could not count with certainty upon more than one.

We again find it necessary to caution our readers against paying their subscriptions to any one pretending to be our Agent. We have no Agents for the Herald, and the only safe way of paying for the paper is to send the money by Mail, in a Registered letter, post paid.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.
From appearances, Canada will not be represented at the approaching Exhibition in England—or if represented, it will be in a manner not commensurate with the present importance of the Province. From an economical point of view, in the present financial tightness, the Canadian Legislature, during last Session, refused to vote any money for the purpose of promoting Canadian interests at the World's Exhibition, although the importance of the subject was brought before them by various influential bodies throughout the Province. However, the Governor has appointed Commissioners through whom Canadians can procure exhibition of such articles as they may desire to transmit to Britain for the Exhibition. With no funds at the disposal of the Commissioners to further the object in view, there is little hope that Canada will be properly represented.

RECRUITING IN THE U. S.—Raising an army in the Northern States, appears to be tough work; the western papers are cutting away at the New Yorkers and down Eaters for their loud talking, and boasting, and no fighting propensities, and insist that drafting for troops be immediately commenced. It appears that the north and north-west have been the most prolific in furnishing troops, and those have been principally Germans and Irish; the real native enthusiasm culminating in stump oratory, and a profuse display of the "star spangled banner." Different modes of raising troops are adopted by our republican cousins, one of which is the system of extensively circulating posting bills throughout Western Canada, of which the following is a copy:
500 MEN WANTED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
Steady employment will be given to active young men of good habits and character, accustomed to farm labor and the care of horses.
I will pay good wages, thirteen dollars a month and upwards, with good board and clothing, and will allow to all employed travelling expenses to this place, upon the certificate the Railroad Ticket Agent at the Station at which Fares are paid will give, which all will be sure to get.
Apply at my store, No. 144 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.
J. W. TILLMAN.
It is not only in the West this system is pursued, as there is a handbill laying before us, Wanting 79 men for a Cavalry company at Ogdenburgh, with a request to hang the bill up in our office.

PAKENHAM SHOW FAIR.
The Annual Exhibition of the Pakenham Branch Agricultural Society was held as usual on the first Wednesday of October. The day being fine, the attendance of Exhibitors and Visitors was more numerous than on any former occasion, and the character of the Exhibition as compared with former years shewed a very marked improvement. The Stock entered for competition, generally speaking, exemplified what a little care and judgment in breeding will accomplish. Farming implements and articles of local manufacture were few in number; this is to be regretted, as few places in Canada, possessing the same advantages, has more successful mechanics than Pakenham. The Produce of the Garden, the Farm, and the Loom, were well represented, and highly commendable, and the display of fancy and useful articles—the handwork of the Ladies—were much admired. The Town Hall, where the indoor Exhibition was held, was however, over-crowded, and the accommodation quite insufficient; a more suitable place ought to be provided, as many articles were either crowded out of sight or did not appear to advantage.

After the Premiums were awarded, the Judges sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Mayne, Baker. The whole proceedings gave entire satisfaction, reflecting credit to the Judges and Officers of the Society, from which the Upper Pakenham correspondent of the *Almonte Express*, with all his arrogance and truthless insinuations, cannot detract.—*Com.*

Pakenham, 5th Oct. 1861.

The storm of wind and rain, which was felt so severely here on the 27th and 28th ult., has done considerable damage on Lake Ontario, the mail steamer *Banshee* being disabled for the remainder of the season, and the steamer *Oshawa* having been driven ashore with a load of flour, and rendered perfectly useless. There are several other vessels wrecked.

It is stated that the Mexican Government have given liberty to the Federal government to march troops through their territory in order to attack the Texan Secessionists on their southern frontier.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
South Elmsley, Sept. 26 1861.
DEAR SIR.—Yesterday was the scene of great pleasure and amusement in this neighborhood, in consequence of a Soiree given by the Good Templars of No. 395. The evening being calm and bearing the appearance of a pleasant day, the Good Templars and friends of Temperance sallied out in goodly numbers, to enjoy themselves as friends of Temperance can only do. The Town Hall was the first place of assemblage from whence they marched, headed by the Band (which sent forth the notes of the Teutonic quick step) to a beautiful grove kindly given for the occasion by Eliza Landon, Esq. of this place, and where all the bounties of the season could be had by those who wanted to refresh themselves, and really there was an abundance of bounties to be had. After partaking of the good things set before them in the place provided for that purpose they returned by the place of speaking, where a stand had been erected for the speakers, beautified by a very nice arch of overgreens; after which several speakers addressed the audience. Mr. Henry Arnold of South Elmsley being called to the chair, made known the nature of the meeting, and gave a very appropriate though short address, followed by a beautiful hymn sung by the choir, which had been procured for the occasion, together with other appropriate music. Mr. Brown of Smith's Falls was then called upon to speak,

and made a few very interesting remarks, both pleasant and agreeable, followed by an associate of the chairman, and the Band. Mr. McDougall of Smith's Falls then came forward and made a few remarks of a very interesting and agreeable nature, followed by the choir singing another beautiful hymn. Mr. Henry Landon of Smith's Falls was then called upon by the chairman and he too acquitted himself very creditably; the band then played a beautiful piece, the music and the chairman then introduced Mr. Mackay to the audience. Mr. Mackay then gave the final lecture, which was of an instructive, useful, important and admonitory nature and concluded by exhorting the young and aged to follow in the paths of morality and rectitude. The Band then played "God save the Queen" and the meeting dispersed by voting thanks to the chairman, the speakers and the Good Templars of South Elmsley and indeed they all deserved thanks. Great praise is due to Saunders Frayn, Esq., and Wm. Keay, Esq., officers of the Good Templars Lodge in this place, who showed by their activity energy and zeal that they were zealously working for the good cause of Temperance. Let us hope that their working is not in vain, that their harvest will be a rich one and may we say Amen to their prosperity.

I remain Mr. Editor, yours truly,
A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.
Douglas, Sept. 30th 1861.

Sir.—You will oblige by publishing in your next issue, the following remarks upon the Pembroke Observer's account of the meeting held in the Village of Renfrew, on the 17th inst. in so far as that account has reference to me. That I stated at the meeting that I had never pledged myself, in my capacity as Reeve, for locating the County Town of Renfrew in the Village of Renfrew or at Pembroke is true, and at that meeting I challenged and I still challenge the Pembroke Observer, to produce proof of the contrary. That clique has profited by long experience, that I am not to be either bought or bullied into their service,—and hence their venom. In order to show how grossly my acts in this County Town matter have been misrepresented, I permit me to explain. In the year 1857 the County of Renfrew united township of Wilberforce and Gratton, of which I was Reeve, advised me, that in case Douglas could not command a majority of the votes of the Reeves, to give my support next to Renfrew. Again in 1859 the Council of Bromley, of which I was then the Reeve, advised that I should support Pembroke in the event of Douglas being elected a majority of votes. Now the reasons why I was thus advised were—Douglas being the most central place for the County Town we believed that the true interests of the whole County would be served by placing it there. Again it was mooted that a division of the county was not expedient, and in that case I always held that Pembroke would be the choice of the northern portion. I also, more than once, advised the Reeves to decide by their vote whether it was more desirable to divide the county into two counties or leave it a whole; and I still contend that this was the proper course, as that question once decided, the rest would be easy. The policy pursued by Douglas, from some of the Reeves was most contemptible. Ampror first shewed a disposition to unite with Pembroke, in order to effect a division of the county. In 1859 and 1860 the Reeve of Renfrew in committee declared that Renfrew would also fall in with this course, assured that by this means they would be enabled to locate the County Town at that moment I became completely disgusted with their meanly selfish and manifestly unjust system of doing business that I declared, that rather than give my sanction to such a course, I would submit to see the County Town located not only at Pembroke but at the Joachim. To my surprise I pressed myself again and again both to them of Renfrew and Pembroke, and these are the sentiments now so distorted by the "Observer," and I again defy him, with his fifty witnesses of whom he speaks, to prove his assertions in regard to them. The whole contents of what I said, suited neither his purpose nor his merit, and I repeat that I tried to make his readers believe that I have played false—his does not, cannot believe his own statement. Why, I ask him, did he not expose my want of principle at the Public meeting at Renfrew, supported as he was by a phalanx of creatures according to his own heart? Why did he rather, in the streets of that village say, that I had shown more honesty of purpose in relation to the County Town question, than any of the other County Towns had to do with it? On the question of the County Town, of which so much has been said, I will just state, that for the last six years, I have been in a position to exercise some influence, and that influence has, throughout been exerted in favor of the even-handed justice to all—fair play to the county at large, and in return I have received more abuse than any other man in the county. But from whom did I receive it? From mammon worshippers—from men who would sacrifice the public well at the shrine of their own aggrandizement—from men, in a word, who cared not what they did to perpetrate upon others, provided they were afforded their own selfish views. I can therefore afford to treat them with the contempt they deserve. Pembroke, however, has obtained the much coveted honour of being made the County Town, much to the dissatisfaction, however, of the great bulk of the people of the county and the longer the articles proving the location bear the consequences the more they will feel the necessary result of their corrupt and selfish conduct. When after a little time they become initiated into the secret of supporting two sets of officials, and erecting two sets of county buildings, they will, I much fear, have to repent of their regret, and when too late condemn the selfish and ill-judged policy which now prompts the first step towards the division of this poor though large county. In the meantime consider how ill-situated Pembroke is for our County Town—situated at the extreme north corner of the habitable portion of the county—with an assumed value less than four-fifths of some other municipalities within the county—and with a country above which may defy competition for sterility. This is more obvious when we reflect that the village of Pembroke, Alice, Rolph, Stafford and Paterburg, together do not exceed in assessed value the single municipality of the township of McNab. These other municipalities in the county, one of which only is above Pembroke, and it is the most worthless of them all. Thus it will be seen that no less than five municipalities have, as might be said, been manufactured by the cunning dodgers of the village of Pembroke for the purpose of giving their corner of the county an appearance of importance and of increasing their numbers of Reeves should a vote of the same be required.—Fancy a township giving its County Tax with three shillings and nine pence or an inhabitant assessed one shilling and three pence for everything he owns. All these facts taken into consideration, I cannot conceive how the people of Pembroke in the first place were vain enough to arrogate to themselves the right of having the County Town, but, having among them a few devout and ambitious leaders, some of whom, by the way, having a much greater amount of wealth than brains, they were at length taught to believe it. Some of these leaders, I am constrained to say, are the most

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, October 9, 1861.

EMANCIPATION IN THE SOUTH.
The Federal newspapers of the Northern States, and some of the Canadian organs, in discussing the present aspect of the struggle in the United States, are advocating and urging on the attention of the Federal Government the terrible alternative of holding out the boon of freedom to the slaves of the South in order to get them to raise their hands against the white population, and thus through the horrible ordeal of domestic incendiarism, and rapine, unchecked and reckless with brutal lust, put an end to the so-called rebellion of the South—a term which has not yet been recognized by Europe.—The humanity and wisdom of this argument is so striking and conclusive, that we dare say the majority of our readers will hold their breath for a while, at the atrocity of the suggestion. Among us, in the extreme settled northern portion of the continent, where the severity of the climate is the insurmountable barrier which deters the black population from seeking a home here, and mingling with us in our every-day domestic life, enthusiastic bathos and sentiment on the popular theme of emancipation, without checks, in the style of Mrs. Stowe, is very apt to take the place of reason, and the further we are removed from contact with the African race, the more boisterous many Canadians are in their denunciations of the South, and admiration for abolition, immediate and unrestricted. Under the fear of having a liberated slave population to provide for, or exterminate, those enthusiastic and unreasoning abolitionists would, at the present period of deadly peril to the very existence of the cotton-growing States, "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war;" they would, at one fell swoop, precipitate a war of extermination between the white and black races of the South, which eventually would culminate in the whites of the North being forced to place, with a tenfold harshness, the iron heel of the despot upon the neck of the African for self-preservation.

The Toronto *Globe*, for some weeks past, has been launching its thunders against the South, and assuming in its columns as rabid a partisanship in the conflict which is raging in the neighboring republic, as could possibly be exhibited in any recognized organ of the Federal government. It says that unless four millions of slaves are prompted to take part against their masters, the rebellion never will be suppressed. This is the old system of curing one disease by inducing another into the system. This suggestion, although advocated with ability by the *New York Tribune*, has in it, when looked at calmly, and after due consideration, more calculated atrocity, than even the hiring of the Indian tribes against our countrymen in the war of Independence, against which the eloquence of a dying Chatham was raised in language never to be forgotten. To inaugurate emancipation at the present time, is the worst possible way to end the Southern disorders. If our northern politicians and human regenerators, are so enthusiastic in their frantic suggestions and advocacy for the freedom of the slave population, have they not the example of England before them to copy. The first spark of insurrection among the black population in the West Indies, was crushed in the most decisive manner, and their emancipation was a long period of probationary servitude and gradual loosening of the bonds, to enable them to comprehend that they were entering an era in life in which they would have to contend for a living in competition with each other.—Throwing the incendiary brand of emancipation among four millions of uncultivated humanity, at the present time, would be adding a terrible element of destruction of life and property to Heate's cauldron which is already boiling over among our neighbors. Suppose for an instant that the emancipation policy would be adopted by the Federal government, and that through the wholesale destruction of life and property by the embittered, unreasoning, undisciplined negro population, the revolted Southern States of the Republic would be crushed, what system could be adopted to govern four millions of blacks flushed with triumph against those whom they were led to believe were their oppressors: naturally the negro views the white man as his enemy, and his jealousy and hatred would be directed against the northern conquerors, and their extermination from the soil would be a necessity in order to rule the South as an integral portion of the republic. A northern physician prescribing physic for Southern diseases is not to be depended on for effecting a cure. In the meantime the Lincoln policy is opposed to interfering with slavery, but there is no foretelling what the pressure from without may do, or how the next battle may change that policy.

SHITHS FALLS FAIR.
This Fair took place on Friday last, and a considerable improvement was exhibited in the Stock brought for sale. Beef cattle appeared to be the principal thing sought for by buyers, a quantity of which changed hands during the day, however the demand was not very brisk. Working Cattle were scarce, and the display of horses was comparatively meagre.

In the new Town Hall, which is a very handsome building and an ornament to the village—a Ladies Fancy Bazaar was held, in aid of the funds of the Episcopal Church, where on tables ranged the whole length and breadth of the building, were exhibited the artful work of the presiding Hebes and Junos whose tact as vendors, no doubt, found a ready sale for their handwork.

We understand that the amounts drawn by the Ladies of the Bazaar, on the different days were as follows: It opened on Thursday and cash was drawn to the amount of \$200; on Friday, \$200; and on Saturday \$35, when it closed at 9 o'clock in the evening, with everything disposed of.

The Bazaar was liberally patronized by ladies and gentlemen from Perth and the surrounding country, and differences of creed appeared to make no distinction among the visitors in purchasing. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Principal of the Grammar School, in Smith's Falls, was called on by Dr. Barritt to address the assembly, when he returned thanks on behalf of the ladies, to the strangers and others for the patronage which they had so kindly and liberally bestowed. He also wished to state, what he supposed was already known to most present, that the funds raised was for the completion of the St. John's Church, in the village.—The Merrickville Brass Band was present, and enlivened the evening with music, without connection.

In consequence with this subject, may be mentioned the progress which Smith's Falls is making; it is evidently keeping pace with the times, as various improvements are apparent, among which there is a Roman Catholic church nearly erected, and the bustle of the place generally, denotes that some enterprising business men have made it their head quarters.

County of Renfrew Agricultural Society Exhibition.
The Annual Exhibition of the County of Renfrew Agricultural Society was held at the Village of Renfrew, on the 2nd inst.—The day turned out fine, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather for some days previous, and the number of spectators were, as usual, large and respectable. The number of entries for this Exhibition was about 450, of which Horses, Cattle and Grain formed a prominent part, in which classes it excelled over that of former years. There was no Dinner held this year, in consequence of the funeral that day of the daughter of the Ex-President, Jno. McNab, Esq. Previous to reading the Prizes, Alex. Stewart, Esq., President, and George Ross, Esq., Secy., addressed the people, from whose remarks we learn that the society continues to flourish. The Town Hall was beautifully decorated with a large number of flags, and the day past off very harmoniously.

The following paragraph is from the London Times of the 13th ult.:—The hired transport *Comely*, yesterday went alongside Woolwich pier in preparation to ship guns and Tower stores, and will receive 700 tons of gunpowder for Quebec. She is expected to sail from Woolwich on Wednesday next. The *Academe* has also arrived at Woolwich pier to ship war stores for Halifax.

THE GREAT EASTERN DISASTER.

From the Liverpool Post, Sept. 19.

We have been favored by a passenger who returned to Liverpool yesterday morning from Cork, with particulars which enable us, to some extent, to describe the incidents of the disaster which befell the *Great Eastern* in her attempted voyage from Liverpool to America. She left her moorings in the Mersey 25 minutes past one on Tuesday and parted finally with the pilot at 4 o'clock that day, immediately putting on full steam. All went well till Thursday at 4 o'clock, when a strong breeze prevailed, and when the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship whilst the vessel was heeled, but found to his surprise that she would not answer the helm; the fact was (although it was not then known) the rudder pin was broken, and the wheel had no command over the rudder. The fore stay was run up, but the wind immediately split it to ribbons; the fore stay was also run up, and that was blown down in the same manner. The vessel stopped and the boat ordered to be cut away. The *Great Eastern* once more started on her course, the passengers went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission three days. Everything breakable was broken, furniture, fittings, services, glasses, piano, were all involved in one common wreck. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About 6 o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some 7 cwt each, which were in the engine-room rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These rolls had been secured, another start was made, when tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes. Paddles had become twisted and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship; paddles stopped, and thenceforward a scene is described as awful in the annals of maritime disasters. The vessel was heeled to starboard, and the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides dangers arising from collision and crashes constantly going on, had shipped probably through port holes a great deal of water, and stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the passengers escaped down, a large number were smashed into a thousand fragments—rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken; and some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on the deck, and a heavy iron bar was hurled into the water, and struck a hole through the ship's side. 200 gallons of oil were spilled, and so much damaged by another occasion that the 200 gallons fish oil which contained ran into the hold and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odour. Passengers luggage in great numbers was lying on the deck, two feet in the water, and before the ship's deliverance was effected, was literally reduced to rags. 25 fractures occurred from concussion caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel, and cuts and bruises were innumerable. A cook was cast violently by one of these lurches against the paddle-box, sustaining a severe fracture of the skull, and another one of the stanchions, breaking one of his legs in 3 places. A baker received injuries of a very terrible character in a vital part, and one of the most striking incidents of the affair was this poor man's crawling in his agony to extinguish some portions of the burning gear which had caught fire. Thursday night, gale was from southwest, but Friday morning it had veered to northwest, and the ship was drifting as unmanageable as a log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder, the pin upon which it turned had broken, three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron 10 inches diameter; the iron appeared thoroughly good. It was now found necessary to rig up some description of steering gear:—first a spar was thrown over with the anchor fluke attached which, dragging in the water behind the ship, might bring her head to the wind; but the swinging of the rudder made it useless. A plan was then suggested to the captain by a passenger, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was to pass two or three turns of chain cable round the rudder pin immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and to secure with wedges and small chains. By pulling either end of this chain cable a circular motion of the pin was produced and connection being effected with the usual chains attached to the rudder and a temporary wheel rigged up below deck a shift was made once more to proceed, but screw of vessel upon the locomotion now depended, hardly a vestige of paddle remained, soon stopped being fouled by rudder. Another plan was adopted by which rudder prevented from veering more than necessary to steer ship. All Friday occupied these arrangements ship had drifted up west coast Ireland out of ordinary track. Saturday night brig Major's Halifax horse insight, came alongside and lay to for purpose of rendering assistance. On Sunday at 2 o'clock got under way, rudder found to set. The vessel proceeded 9 knots an hour with screw alone. The mot "Persia" next morning—signalled her to come under lee which she did, but proceeding the "Great Eastern" did not slacken speed it is supposed she concluded her intentions unfair and put on full speed and was soon beyond reach. Attempt made at explanation but "Persia" too far off. The "Great Eastern" continued her course. Tuesday morning reached the head of Kin-sailed stopped 5 hours to arrange tackle, signalled about noon to be taken; at 4 o'clock arrived off Cork, a small steamer came off to assist her. Harbor soon reached. Informed states it is almost impossible to exaggerate anxious state, which prevailed while fate of ship doubtful. Several clergymen on board. Religious services frequently held. The demeanor of passengers sufficient apart from signs of disaster around them to signify distressing nature of crisis. Meeting held in saloon on Tuesday resolutions of pious and congratulatory character passed. Passengers expressed gratitude to commander of "Brig Magnet," and complimented Captain Walker, officers and crew for indefatigable exertions.

Some of proceedings, however, of less pleasing character. Severe comments were made on condition of ship, strength of paddles, and was belittled.

The St. Catharines Journal states that the Hon. W. E. Merritt had a slight attack of paralysis on Monday evening, but it is generally supposed that no fatal consequences will ensue.

ARREST OF COL. RANKIN, M. P. P.
A good deal of excitement was created in town yesterday (Sunday) by the arrest of Arthur Rankin, Esq., M. P. P., at the Rossin House, on a warrant issued against him based upon the following information:—
"The information and complaint of John Wilson, of said City, gentleman, taken on oath before me, George Garnett, Esq., Police Magistrate of said City, this 6th Oct. 1861.
"Complaint upon his oath aforesaid saith, that he has been informed and verily believes that one Arthur Rankin, lately residing in the county of Essex, in the Province of Ontario, and being at present in the said City of Toronto, Esq., the said Arthur Rankin being a natural born subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has taken or accepted, or agreed to take or accept, a military commission and to enter into the service of a foreign state, to wit, the United States of America, without the leave or license of Her Majesty for that purpose had and obtained.
"And further that the said Arthur Rankin, within the Province of Canada aforesaid, has within the period of three months last past hired, retained, engaged, procured, or attempted or endeavored to hire, retain, engage or procure several persons, being natural born subjects of Her Majesty, to enlist, or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed, as officers or soldiers in the service of the foreign state aforesaid.
"The said acts of the said Arthur Rankin, being in violation of the laws and especially of the provisions of the Imperial statute passed in the 50th year of His Majesty King George the Third, chap. 59, known as 'The Foreign Enlistment Act.'
"Wherefore complainant prays that a warrant may issue against the said Arthur Rankin, in order that he may be called on to answer the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law."
(Signed), GEO. WILSON,
"Sworn before me, J. G. GURNEET, P. M."
The arrest was made by Sergeant-major McDowell, of the Toronto police force, who accompanied the prisoner to procure bail, which was finally obtained, and secured by the Police Magistrate. The case will come up for examination at the Police Court tomorrow (Tuesday). It will doubtless create a wide-spread interest, indications of which presented themselves yesterday in the crowds who collected at the Rossin House and discussed its important bearings. The opinion was almost unanimous that a right step had been taken.

The Evening Post says that During the month of September, over 350 squads and regiments were transported by rail to the seat of war.

consummate impudence—as an instance—on more than one occasion one of them went all the way to Perth to try what effect his flattery would have in influencing the County Council in favor of Pembroke. I, however, as a member of that Council, gave him clearly to understand that he was not wanted. It appears to me that under an affected eccentricity of manner he concealed a sinister motive. I understand that some of those smart men have, of late, been making frequent visits to Quebec, no doubt for the purpose of effecting some other wonderful advancement of the interests of the county. Some of the Pembroke men, too, who of all others should have been firm in the cause of equity, have in this County Town matter behaved most unworthily and if the innocent had not to suffer with the guilty I would say "servet them right." But to conclude Mr. Editor, I repudiate and unhesitatingly deny any hostile or unworthy feeling towards either Pembroke or any other place in the county, or any man or set of men in the county, but I cannot tamely submit to abuse from such croakers as the "Pembroke Observer", without a reply. I am no pleasure nor do I engage to the great for the manner of the Observer's clique, but I thank God I am independent of them and every other clique, and will hold myself in readiness to repel their vile attacks should they again make the attempt.

I am, Sir,
Yours Respectfully,
ROBERT R. SMITH.

Advices from the Indian territory state that the Indians have gone over to the rebels, and raised one thousand men for service. Letting themselves be so easily won over by the Federal forces landed at the mouth of the Mississippi river and fortified both banks, and re-lighted the light houses. This establishes the blockade of the Mississippi in efficient style.

MINUTES OF LANARK COUNCIL.

Lanark, 30th Sept. 1861.

Agreeably to adjournment the Council met this day, the Reeve and Councilors Mathie Affleck and Stevenson present.

The Minutes of last session having been read, approved and signed, the following were presented and read.

A communication from the Reeve of the Township of Darling, inviting the Council of Lanark to co-operate in some necessary repairs of the highway separating the two townships.

Do. from road commissioners, Messrs. Cummings and McCallum, declining to enter upon their duties upon the terms prescribed by the Council to them, and stating that the stone embankment is certain to give way; and suggesting a wooden bridge across the Ravine, instead of covering the embankment with earth.

Report from John Halpenny, road Commissioner.

Petition from Rev. R. K. Black, and others praying relief from the Poor fund, in favour of Widow Anderson and family, in a destitute condition.

Do. from John McLaughlin, praying the Council to direct the removal of a track or road running through his land, which has no legal existence, to the original allowance for road, as far as may be found practicable; otherwise, to grant compensation for the land so occupied and costs of defence.

On the report of John Halpenny, Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the report be adopted, and an order granted for payment. Carried.

Agreeably to a former notice, a By-law providing for the sale and conveyance of certain original allowances for road was read a first time.

Mr. Affleck gave notice that he would in the course of the present session of Council introduce a By-law providing for a sum of money equal to the Legislative grant for education and also for county and town rate.

Mr. Stevenson gave notice that he would at this session of Council introduce a By-law providing for a poor rate.

Adjourned for one hour.

The Council having resumed a Petition presented and read, from Daniel Mc Curdie and others craving permission to expend one days statute labour, of each person in the 2nd division of the 4th line, in advance of 1862, to repair an impassable portion of the road leading from the Village of Lanark to Deacons's bridge.

On the above petition, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that permission be granted. Carried.

On the petition of John McLaughlin, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the lot in question, it will be premature to take an opinion in premises, until the petitioners communicate with the Canada Company—the owners of the land. Carried.

On the proposition of the Reeve of Darling moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that as the road in question is of very partial advantage to the inhabitants of the Township of Lanark, this Council do meet the wishes of the Council of Darling to the extent of fifty per cent of the sum sought for. Carried.

Report from Arch Rankin, bridge commissioner, stating that he had expended \$8 in the purchase of timber for the bridge.

Report adopted and an order granted for payment.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the By-law providing for the sale of certain allowances for road be now read a second time. Carried. By-law read accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the By-law be now read a third time, short and passed. Carried. By-law read a third time, short and passed.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the By-law providing for County and Town rate, and likewise for Educational use be now read a first time. Carried. By-law read a first time accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the By-law providing for levying a special school rate be now read a third time, short and passed. Carried. By-law read a third time, short and passed.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the By-law providing for County and Educational use be now read a second time. Carried. By-law read a second time accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the By-law providing for County and Educational use be now read a second time. Carried. By-law read a second time accordingly.

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Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the By-law providing for County and Educational use be now read a second time. Carried. By-law read a second time accordingly.

read a third time short and passed. By-law read a third time short and passed.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the By-law providing for a Township poor rate be now read a third time and passed. Carried. By-law read a third time and passed.

On the petition of Rev. R. K. Black and others, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that it be ever until next meeting of Council. Carried.

Adjourned till 19th October, to meet at Gilles's School House, third line.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Town Clerk.

Lanark, 2nd Oct. 1861.

List of prizes awarded on growing Crops, and at the annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society for the Township of Annaprior, held in the Village of Annaprior, the 25th Sept. 1861.

Fall Wheat, 1st.....D. McLachlin
Spring Wheat, 1st.....Duncan Campbell
Peas, 1st.....D. Campbell
Oats, 1st.....Mal. Campbell
2nd.....Mal. Campbell
3rd.....Jas. Young
Barley, 1st.....D. Campbell
Corn, 1st.....John Robertson
Potatoes, 1st.....D. Campbell
2nd.....James Young
3rd.....D. McLachlin
Stallions, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....David Stewart
Mares and Pools, 1st.....A. Henderson
2nd.....A. Henderson
3rd.....David Goodwin
Working Horses, 1st.....John Campbell
2nd.....Mal. Campbell
3rd.....Jno. Carmichael
Saddle Horse, 1st.....W. Russell
2nd.....John Harvey
3rd.....D. McLachlin
2 year old Colt, 1st.....R. Robertson
2nd.....D. Goodwin
1 year old Colt, 1st.....J. McCormie
2nd.....D. McLachlin
3rd.....D. McLachlin
3 year old Bull, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....John Campbell
2 yr. old Bull, 1st.....M. Campbell
2nd.....Wm. Mackey
3rd.....Wm. Mackey
Milk Cow, 1st.....Jno. Russell
2nd.....N. Burwash
3rd.....J. Butler
2 yr. old Heifer, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....W. Mackey
3rd.....D. McLachlin
1 yr. old Heifer, 1st.....W. Russell
2nd.....W. Mackey
3rd.....Jno. Campbell
Oxen, 1st.....R. Pinkerton
3 yr. old Steers, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....D. McLachlin
2 yr. old Steers, 1st.....John Otterson
3rd.....John Otterson
Bull Calf, 1st.....W. Mackey
2nd.....Jno. Russell
3rd.....Jno. Russell
Heifer Calf, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....W. Russell
3rd.....D. McLachlin
2 yr. old Rams, 1st.....M. Campbell
1 yr. old Lamb, 1st.....Wm. Russell
Iron Plow, 1st.....J. McLachlin
2nd.....D. Campbell
3rd.....D. McLachlin
Wooden Plough, 1st.....Jas. Morrison
2nd.....Alex. Stewart
Beans, 1st.....Jas. Robertson
2nd.....Jno. Stewart
3rd.....Alex. Stewart
Timothy Seed, 1st.....Jas. McLachlin
2nd.....A. Stewart
3rd.....D. Robertson
Corn Turnips, 1st.....Jas. Dickson
2nd.....D. Robertson
3rd.....Jas. Robertson
Carrots, 1st.....D. Robertson
2nd.....D. McLachlin
3rd.....E. Edey
Swedish Turnips, 1st.....D. Goodwin
2nd.....Jas. Dickson
Blood Beets, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....Jno. Robertson
3rd.....E. Edey
Onions, 1st.....E. Edey
2nd.....J. Robertson
3rd.....D. McLachlin
Cabbages, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....N. Burwash
3rd.....E. Edey
Apples, 1st.....Jno. McLachlin
Citrons, 1st.....R. Lyons
2nd.....Wm. Russell
3rd.....D. Campbell
Cheese, 1st.....D. McLachlin
2nd.....D. McLachlin
3rd.....Jno. McLachlin
Butter, 1st.....Jas. McLachlin
2nd.....A. Henderson
3rd.....D. Campbell
Narrow Axes, 1st.....Thomas T. Home
Home made Blankets, 1st.....A. Henderson
2nd.....Jas. McLachlin
3rd.....D. McLachlin
Quilted Quilt, 1st.....D. Stewart
2nd.....D. Robertson
3rd.....Mrs. J. Grant
Stockings, 1st.....A. Henderson
2nd.....Jno. McLachlin
3rd.....Jas. McLachlin
Socks, 1st.....Jno. McLachlin
2nd.....Jas. McLachlin
3rd.....A. Henderson
Mittens, 1st.....Jno. McLachlin
2nd.....Jas. McLachlin
3rd.....A. Henderson
Straw Hats, 1st.....Jno. Russell
2nd.....A. Henderson
3rd.....Jas. McLachlin
Crock Pot Work, 1st.....Jas. McLachlin
2nd.....A. Henderson
3rd.....D. McLachlin

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES WERE RECOMMENDED BY THE JUDGES AS FOLLOWS:—
To A. H. Dowdell, for a very fine set of Cutter and Buggy Harness.
To D. McLachlin for a Home made Carpet.
To A. Henderson for a piece of Home made cloth.
To Robert Young for excellent Cauldrons.
To D. McLachlin for Tomatoes, Squashes and Cucumbers.
To N. Shippy for superior Brick.
To Jno. McLachlin for a sample of Grapes.
To W. Russell for a number of fine young pigs.

ERIC HARRINGTON,
Scrier, and Press.

Township of McNab A. S.
Annaprior, 27th Sept. 1861.

Arrival of the Niagara.

THE GREAT EASTERN ANCHORED AT QUEENSTOWN.

St. Johns, Md., Oct. 2.

The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 21st September, etc. Queenstown on the 27th, passed Cape race this morning.

Her date is two days later than the Bohemian's.

By the Niagara it is inferred, from an article in the *Monitor*, that the going of Garibaldi to America would suit the French policy.

The Great Eastern, after considerable trouble and anxiety in regard to her safety, had anchored at Queenstown.

The London *Times* ridicules the appeal of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, as Washington, for a loan.

Among the passengers on board the Niagara, is Prince Alfred, who was the guest of the Mayor of Liverpool the day previous to the sailing of the Niagara, in which city it

young Prince was received with great attention by the people.

It was supposed that the repairs on the Great Eastern will be speedily commenced.

The night preceding her anchorage she was obliged to put off from the coast, owing to the prevalence of a very heavy Southern gale.

Great praise is accorded to an American named Hamilton, of Boston, Massachusetts, by whom the temporary steering gear was arranged, without which the big ship would have been unmanageable and doubtless would have become a complete wreck.

The assertions that Garibaldi intends to embark for America, where he will espouse the cause of the government, decline to be made and contradicted. The latest telegraphic despatch from Turin declares that he has abandoned all intention of leaving for America for the present.

The Iron plated frigate *Warrior* made her first trip to sea on the 19th, proceeding from the Thames to Portsmouth. Her performance was highly favorable.

The late telegraphic Secretary of India, had addressed the members of the Manchester Cotton Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and other leading merchants of that city on the subject of India. He said he thought that to promote the growth of cotton it was specially necessary to advance efforts by whom the temporary steering gear was arranged, without which the big ship would have been unmanageable and doubtless would have become a complete wreck.

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the gross weight is deducted for tare. Heavy taxes, therefore, always command the highest prices here. Flour barrels should weigh 20 lbs., that is the uniform tare allowed in Liverpool; poor, ill-made and unseasoned barrels cause heavy loss to all concerned, and can only be sold at a sacrifice. Butter kegs and Tonnets should be the best and easiest that can be made; they must be kept scrupulously clean; old and soiled packages materially decrease the value of the Butter.

Consignments and orders solidified. Strict personal attention given to every consignment, in order to realize the highest market price. Prompt sales made whenever practicable, and returns made as soon as realized.

AKIN & KIRKPATRICK,
Commission Merchants.

Montreal, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

The New York *World*, an administration organ attributes the slack resulting of the Federal army, to the Government's failure to pay, or rather not to pay, it says that there are many regiments, the men of which have served two months and upwards, but have never received any pay, although the rolls are complete; and in consequence they and their families suffer severely from want.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—We learn from Quebec that the Parliament buildings are being turned inside out for the Governor's farewell Ball. The floors are being laid in both Chambers, and the furniture removed. People ask why the Music Hall was not employed, and the only answer is that the Governor would have been required to pay for that.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says:—The railway train from Toronto on Saturday morning was detained near Waterloo by the washing away of the track. The very heavy rains of the previous day had produced a flood which undermined and washed away the road from a space of thirty yards. A disintegrated employer of the company, who was on duty, discovered early in the morning the injury by the flood, gave a warning to the coming train, and by so doing a disaster was avoided. The road was put in condition again by the afternoon.

FAIRS.
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
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