





## LAUNCH OF THE SCOTIA. THE SECOND LARGEST MERCHANT STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

On Tuesday afternoon, the steamship Scotia, the second iron paddle-wheel liner built by the orders of the Messrs. Burns, this city, for the Canada and British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, at Govan. Although the weather was rather unfavorable, yet an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the event. The Scotia, which is somewhat larger than the Perla, is the second vessel in point of magnitude and capacity that has been constructed for mercantile service. From the adaptation by the builders of every improvement and scientific auxiliary, Scotia is expected to attain a very high degree of speed, and no doubt is felt that she will, in ordinary circumstances, perform the voyage between New York and Liverpool in nine days.

The preliminary arrangements were of the extreme of simplicity, but also of effectiveness. There were attached to her two chain cables, which stretched across the river, and were fastened to anchors weighing five tons each, and only the ground on the north side. The chain cables were 24 inches in diameter, and were each capable of resisting a strain of 120 tons. There was no checking gear on the south side of the river. The inclined plane or sliding plank, along which the vessel was to glide into the water, was constructed in the usual manner, as were also the framing, the blocks, and dophors. On deck floated the union jack, the stars and stripes, and several pennons.

For two hours before the launch, visitors—among whom were many ladies—thronged to the building yard, to the time fixed for the event it was almost completely filled. Shortly after three o'clock, the knots of workmen stationed at various parts of the vessel knocked away the plank blocks, when the vessel sank down upon her own keel, resting on the two artificial blocks, or movable base, which slides along the surface of the fixed inclined plane or sliding plank. Between the movable base and the immovable base, the usual composition of rubber and black soap, to facilitate and smooth her descent into the water. There was only at this moment the little dog-shore, with its one end fastened to the immovable base and its other secured to the movable base, to hold back the enormous structure, weighing as it did 2300 tons, and prevent the vessel from rushing down into the water.

The ship was then named the Scotia by Miss Arbuthnot, the youthful daughter of G. C. Arbuthnot, Esq., of Mavisbank, Midlothian. For the performance of this interesting ceremony a small covered stand had been erected at the stern of the vessel.

One moment's anxious expectation, and the loud stroke of the hammer was heard which removed the little dog-shore near the stern. Instantaneously the vessel moved. The sound had scarcely reached the ears of the spectators at the stern when the magnificent hull was in motion of her own accord, gliding smoothly and gracefully into the water amidst the peal of the multitude.

## THE PALMETTO FLAG IN ST. JOHN.

The St. John, N. B., Freeman gives an amusing account of the excitement caused on Sunday morning last among a number of resident Americans by the appearance of the Palmetto flag in the harbor. A vessel laden partly with railroad iron, it appears, came into that port some days ago and reported that she was consigned to a Southern port, but on arriving there she found the port blockaded. She then put into New York, but when it was bruited abroad there that she was really a Southern vessel and that her cargo belonged to Southern owners, the place became too hot, and the master wisely concluded that he had better seek a cooler climate and await orders.

Vessels in port usually make a display of bunting on Sundays, and on the "Alliance" the British ensign floated at the peak; but at the main mast a quiet looking flag, which ordinary observers thought to be merely a private signal, but which the excited Americans declared to be a Palmetto flag. They insisted that it must be hauled down, and said if necessary they would cut away the mast to bring it down. The Mayor and the Police authorities, when they learned what the matter was, reminded the gentlemen that the flag was neither offensive nor illegal in that port, and that no one had the right or authority to order it to be hauled down, or to interfere in any way, and that any attempt to board the vessel for the purpose would be a violation of law. When the excited Yankees threatened to take the law into their own hands they were strongly advised not to attempt anything of the kind, as any breach of the peace would be summarily and effectually dealt with.

Finding they could do nothing else the parties vented their rage by having the American flags all over the harbour lowered—thus very ridiculously and very foolishly striking the United States flag to the flag of the State of South Carolina.

## THE LATE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The Sultan was born May, 6th, 1822. At the death of his father, Mahmud II, in 1839, Abdul Medjid ascended the throne. He found the affairs of the empire in almost insupportable confusion, and his naturally weak and pliable character would have secured his overthrow but for the influence of England and Germany against Melhem Ali, who had led Egypt into revolt, and the Sultan's Grand Admiral, who treacherously surrendered all his fleet to the enemy. By the treaties of 1840 and 1841, Turkey was admitted into the political system of Europe and from that day the Sultan has been passive in the hands of western dictators. Under the advice of Besside Pasha, the Vizier, he made many important reforms in the administration of justice, the toleration of religion, the educational system, and the financial levies of the empire. He offered a sacred asylum to the refugees of Hungary, and rather than violate the Mahomedan Convention of hospitality, ran the risk of a serious war. For the last ten years of his life he has been destroying his nerve and brain by dissipation.

The name of the Watertown and Rome Rail Road has been changed to the "Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Rail Road Company." This change is rendered appropriate by the determination of the company to build a branch of nineteen miles in length, and rendering the line between Rome and Ogdensburg, its main line. Both the building of the branch and the change of name was authorized by an act of the Legislature of 1880. It is expected that cars will be running over the new branch by the first of June next.

The 6th annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada was held in the Temperance Hall, London on the 10th instant. One hundred and fifty lodges were represented, the number of members present being one hundred and twenty-five. Thomas D. Harrington The Grand Master, read an address, and other preliminary business was transacted.

A new musket has been invented in France which is discharged by the ignition of the powder by the pressure of a column of air immediately set free.

**EXTRAORDINARY RESULT OF EATING BAD PORK SAUSAGES.**—Rachel Brady, 20 years of age, an inmate of Walsall Workhouse had often complained of her head, and on Sunday morning week she was found dead in bed. The medical officer of the union having opened the head of the deceased, found in the tuber arachnoid, where the brain and the spinal marrow join, four hydatid sacs or cysticercus cellulosi. He had ascertained that it was not uncommon for her to eat sausages not properly cooked composed of mutton and pork. The worms thus taken into the body forced its way into the various organs, the liver, the head, eyes and brain, and deposited its eggs, and thus again forced its way wheresoever it could gain most nourishment. In the present instance the hydatid sac, pressing upon the brain at the particular point named, caused death.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

**MEN FOR BUSINESS.**—"Give us the straightforward, fearless, enterprising men for business. One such is worth a dozen of those who, when any thing is to be done, stop, falter and hesitate, that are never ready to take a decided stand. One turns everything within his reach into gold; the other tarnishes even what is bright. The one will succeed in life, and the other will be a continual creeping moth, never rising above mediocrity but rather falling below. Make up your mind to be firm, resolute and industrious, if you desire prosperity. There is much in that saying of Solomon, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.'"

**BOLD ROBBERY.**—Last evening about half-past eight o'clock, passing down Notre Dame Street, Montreal, our attention was attracted to a crowd opposite the store of Mr. Silverman, jeweller, and Mrs. Silverman, milliner, and on enquiry we found that at that hour and in such a crowded thoroughfare, a man had smashed in a pane of glass in the jewelry window, and had immediately abstracted a case containing about seventy gold rings; with these he fled down St. Jean Baptiste Street towards the river, but was pursued and captured by a Michael Jacob. On being brought to the Station House, he gave his name as John Hunter, shoemaker, of Quebec. During the chase after him he dropped quite a number of the rings, many of which were found and returned to Mrs. Silverman, her husband being absent, but there are still a good many missing.—*Pilot of Tuesday.*

The depredations upon the telegraph line in Newfoundland still continue, and are the subject of much comment by the press. The Superintendent of the Telegraph in Newfoundland has issued the following notice:

"Near Chapel Arm, Trinity Bay, on Monday evening last, two boats crews belonging to Conception Bay landed and cut and carried off the telegraph wire for over half a mile. As no sufficient wire is available to repair, the line must remain down some time. The depredation is taken by an operator on the spot, and carried backward and forward to each end of the broken wire. At Harbor Main last evening the poles were cut down for nearly half a mile and carried off."

"I have been compelled to notify our New York Agency to send no more European business."

"A. M. McKay."

The growth of cotton is progressing favorably in Asiatic Turkey, where the Christian and Moslem peasants work cheaply and well under British management. The poor man seems to feel that they are sure of all that is promised to them in wages, a luxury to which they are quite unaccustomed except from our own country; and the Moslems, especially, are thoroughly English, as they say, in a little fair treatment. We might take possession of Asiatic Turkey, at least with the consent of the peasantry; and in one sense we are taking possession rapidly.

A sudden and heavy thunderstorm took place at Montreal, a little before noon on Tuesday, which has caused some damage. The gable-end of a small brick house in Hermon Street was blown down, crushing in the roof of an adjoining house, in which a woman was considerably injured. A board fence and several piles of lumber were blown down in the same neighborhood and it is said similar damage has occurred in other parts of the city. At Point St. Charles the roofs were blown off of the Grand Trunk freight sheds, one man being injured, and others narrowly escaping.

The editor of the New York Herald, one of the greatest mischief-makers in the United States, and a thorough Southern partisan—though now he dare not show his true colors—is using every effort to get the United States into war with Britain. He perhaps hopes that such a war would save the South, and prevent the abolition of his favorite institution, Slavery. He states "that the absorption of British and Spanish America would please North and South, and there would not be another civil war for a hundred years to come."

The laying of the foundation stone of the national Wallace Monument, on the Abbey Craig, Stirling, as well as in some others of the smaller towns in Scotland, the event was celebrated as a holiday, the shops being shut on an early hour, various decorations adorning the streets, and flags flying in gay luxuriance from the most prominent points of the town. There could not have been less than 60,000 or 80,000 stangers in the place.

There is a strange fatality connected with the office of Postmaster General. In 1854 Mr. Brown defeated the Hon. Malcolm Cameron for Lambton; in 1857 the Hon. Mr. Spence was unseated by Mr. Notman, and in 1861 the Hon. Sydney Smith is unseated by Mr. Cockburn.

Lady Murray, widow of the late Lord Chief Justice Murray, the Count of Session, has just completed, at Cambeltown, Argyleshire, a life boat establishment, entirely at her own expense, amounting to about £500. The station has been placed in connection with the Royal National Life Boat Institution.

Our announcement last week, that the Empress of the French was in London, was perfectly correct. She was at the Horticultural Gardens on the opening day, and the French papers record her return. What was the motive of the visit?—*Court Journal.*

A sad accident occurred at the house of Prof. Longfellow on Tuesday night. Mrs. Longfellow was meeting sewing wax on some envelopes, when a lighted match set fire to her clothing. She was burned so badly that there is hardly a hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save his wife Professor Longfellow was seriously but not fatally burned.

A young poet of Copenhagen named Anders, has bequeathed a capital of eighty thousand dollars, of which the annual income is to be shared by a poet, a composer, a painter and a sculptor, in order to improve themselves by foreign travel.

Madame Anna Bishop is giving concerts at Bangor, Maine. She intends visiting the Canada and British Provinces.

## American War Items.

Minneapolis, Sunday night July 7. Two deserters from General Johnson's camp came in yesterday, and they estimated his forces at 15,000, with 22 pieces of cannon. The 15th Pennsylvania picked took five horses and three rebel troopers this p.m.

The farmers near Hainesville showed us the graves of ten rebels killed at that fight, and found by them in the woods horribly mutilated by the exploded shell thrown by Perkin's howitzer. The Staff estimated the number of killed and wounded at 60, but I do not make it so large.

We have a rumor here this evening, which is received with great enthusiasm, that General McClellan had routed General Wise at Buchanan and Laurel Hill. Reinforcements are now approaching from Williamsport which will give an available force of 20,000 fighting men to move forward with, and we expect a forward movement in twenty-four hours. Our men are all grumbling with impatience and eager to march on, but it is believed Gen. Johnson will fall back to Winchester and there we will have the first battle.

St. Louis, June 11. A special despatch to the Democrat from Brookfield, Mo., says that Col. Smith's command occupied the brick college building at Monroe, and that rebels 2,600 strong had surrounded it, and planted cannon so as to destroy it and its inmates. A flag of truce had been sent out, but it was disregarded. Aid from the West will reach Monroe to-night.

Fortress Monroe, June 11. Yesterday 30 men of Colonel Wardrop's regiment made a reconnaissance within nine miles of Yorktown. They went up the James River and Great Bethel. At the mouth of the river they captured 200 confederate cavalry and 100 artillery.

The time of the 1st Vermont regiment expires a few days later than the 16th.

Boston, July 10. A sad accident occurred at the house of Professor Longfellow last night. Mrs. Longfellow was melting sealing wax on some envelopes, when a lighted match set her clothes on fire. She is burned so badly that there is hardly a hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save his wife, Professor Longfellow was seriously but not fatally burned.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The House passed the Loan Bill on Friday night. General Patterson's command has been regularly defeated, cut up, and drowned in the Potomac every day for a week past, but it is again annihilated. It can only be said that the report lacks confirmation.

A bill will be introduced into Congress prohibiting the sale of liquors to soldiers.

It is expected that the President will soon lay before Congress instructions to the American Ministers and British correspondents relative to privatising.

The Bill which passed the House to-day, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States, within twelve months of the passing of the act, a sum not exceeding \$250,000,000, for which he is authorized to issue certificates of coupons, a registered stock, or treasury rates stock to bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable for 20 years, and after that period redeemable at pleasure.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, July 10.

The interdiction by General Scott of the transmission by telegraph of important news from Washington, has had the effect of most seriously curtailing the efforts of most seriously curtailing the efforts of ambitious special correspondents, and the morning papers to-day are almost barren of such special despatches as formed the leading features of their respective correspondences for some time past; however, as all facts of real importance movements of our army, by thus indirectly informing the traitors what is being done for their benefit, is furnished by authority to the agent of the associated press.

Kansas City, July 10. We are indebted to the Kansas Journal for a copy of the Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th. It contains the account of a battle between the Missouri State troops under General Jackson and General Rains, numbering by their own accounts, from 10,000 13,000, and the United States forces, under Colonel Seige, numbering 1,500 in all. Our informant says that on Wednesday the 3rd instant, the States troops left Ruben, and moved south, to Murray, six miles. On Friday morning at eight o'clock they broke up camp, and marched south, in the direction of Carthage, the county seat of Jackson county. At Bri Fort, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. Seige with 1,500 men, who immediately gave them battle. The first onset resulted in the States troops being driven back some distance, and the ordered a retreat, the centre gave way, but the order not being heard on the flank, the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves, and fell back. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the artillery being killed and having none, the enemy's ranks. At the crossing Dry Fork their lines were very near being broken by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from the Shoal Creek, they crossed with but a loss of five killed and two mortally wounded. The battle continued—the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating, until dark when they reached Carthage, having crossed Back Branch and Spring River on the way. The fighting was all done with the artillery; Colonel Seige retreating as soon as they got them in position, and played on their ranks as they advanced. It is believed Colonel Seige's object was to draw the States troops on to Carthage, when with 400 reserves left at that place, and reinforcements from Neosho and Sarcoxie, he would be enabled to drive them back or route them. The loss on Jackson's side was very great. Our informant says he counted between 70 and 80 wounded on the field and in houses by the way side.

At Dry Fork a large amount of beef was thrown out of wagons, it is supposed, to make room for the dead.

The whole country was laid desolate, fences torn down, crops trampled into the ground and houses plundered. He met parties of women who stated that everything had been taken from them by the States troops, except what they had on their backs. It was reported a night attack had been made on Seige, and 400 pieces of artillery captured, but our informant says he overheard a messenger from the Secession camp says that they had killed but one man after entering Carthage, and had taken no guns. Seige retreated in the direction of Sarcoxie, where he expected reinforcements. Nothing can be heard of Major Stargis or Gen. Lyon later than July 2nd.

ESQUET P. M.—A citizen of this place has just arrived having left Sherman, Jasper county, at daylight this morning. He states that after leaving Carthage, (eight o'clock,) Seige encamped two miles south east of the town, where he was attacked in the night, and his command badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000, and that of the Secessionists from 2,000 to 2,000 killed and wounded.

Col. Brown, with 3,000 troops from Springfield is said to have joined Col. Seige. McCullough sent forward 5,000 men to assist Jackson, he expects 5,000 additional troops from Arkansas.

Washington, July 10. The despatches brought by Major Taylor, continued to excite inquiry and comment. The Administration are evidently trying the experiments of keeping their purport a profound secret. This much, however, is proved to be discovered, namely, that if the contents of them were officially regarded, Washington would virtually be surrendered to the Confederates.

The last number of the True Witness has an article on the death of Cavour, in which that event is spoken of as the punishment of the Almighty on his political course. It begins thus:—

Cavour is dead—gone to his last account! The prayers of the Catholic world have reached the throne of the just and eternal God, and one by one in his own good time, is striking down the enemies of His holy Church.

One would think this writer who signs himself "Sacerdos" expects to be immortal. Otherwise sooner or later the event will happen which will prove by the like reasoning that he was an enemy of God's Holy Church, and that he has been struck down by God, own good time. For men who know that they must all die, the righteous as well as the wicked—Pius 9th as certainly as Cavour—it is a little too absurd to talk of death as a punishment for individual misdeeds.

Six or seven of the guns in the Government battery in front of the City Hall were discharged on Saturday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. Major Sumner's command was so such an unusual cannonade, but it resulted in the conviction that it must have been an election frolic. The battery is in charge of a man named Davis and his wife. The police hastened thither, but failed to discover anyone. The party, for there must have been more than one, had evidently scaled the walls and loaded the guns, and fired them off by slow trains, decamping immediately the match was applied. We believe a guard will be placed in the battery to prevent a similar occurrence.—*Kingston News.*

The 47th Regiment, which has just arrived in Canada, formed part of the army under General Wolfe which took Quebec in 1759. When Wolfe was mortally wounded he was carried from the field by some grenadiers of the 47th, and the regiment for many years bore the name of "Wolfe's Own." To this day the officers wear a black worm in their lace, as mourning for him.

The resignation of the Canadian Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been accepted by the London Board, and two Commissioners appointed to receive possession of the property, and to manage it for the benefit of all interests concerned. It is expected that the purpose of intercepting the interests will be made so as to avoid destructive legal proceedings.

The boat commanded by the first mate of the Canadian was picked up on her outward voyage by the North Briton, and its passengers brought to Liverpool. In Captain Graham's protests it is stated that this boat was despatched to Forteau on the Labrador coast, with the first and fourth officers and five men for the purpose of intercepting some of the steamers through the straits, and by them to convey intelligence of the disaster to England or Canada.

## The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday July 17, 1861.

## THE COURIER SET RIGHT.

In the "Perth Courier," of Friday last, there is an article, in which it is attempted to be shown that the people in the township of Beckwith, and particularly a few individuals in the neighborhood of Carleton Place, are to blame for the result of the late election in the South Riding of this County.

To the charge of being largely instrumental of putting in Mr. Morris, we (the people of Beckwith) plead guilty. But, certain individuals named, were of opinion, that Mr. Doran was the most suitable candidate, we cannot admit. As regards ourselves, we were, all along, decidedly opposed to Mr. Doran being brought forward, and we plainly and distinctly said so, to the friends of Mr. Doran who visited us, and who accompanied him when he addressed the meeting here, at the commencement of the canvass.

It was our opinion then, and we have seen no reason since to come to a different conclusion, that if Mr. Doran and Mr. Playfair had been the only candidates in the field, the Col. would have carried the day. The gentlemen referred to will remember that we gave it as our firm conviction, that Mr. Morris was the only man we knew of, who could carry the election in South Lanark.

Although we cannot see that Mr. Doran and his friends had very strong claims on the Reform part of the electors, yet, in a contest between himself and Col. Playfair, he would have had some support in Beckwith, if we could have believed that there was a reasonable prospect of his defeating the late representative, who, by his subservience to a corrupt administration, had brought discredit on the county.

With respect to the electors, generally, in this neighborhood, we know, that from the very outset, they looked upon Mr. Morris as the most eligible candidate, and as the person most likely to be successful; and they were only prevented from bringing him out at a much earlier period, by the statement made by Mr. Doran's friends, that he would not accept the nomination.

Instead of blame being attached to the people of Beckwith for the "Morris dodge," as it is called, we think the Township is entitled to great credit, for having taken a step, which saved the riding from the humiliation of being again misrepresented by Colonel Playfair.

The flood of falsehoods which have obtained circulation through the two Perth papers, since the late election contest began, does not yet appear to have fully satiated the fibbing propensities of the gentlemen who conduct these brilliant periodicals. And, now, that the election is over, and the people have given their verdict, they try to make it appear that Mr. Morris is to follow in Mr. Playfair's steps and come out as the supporter of corruption and extravagance in the government.

If it affords our Perth contemporaries any amusement to misrepresent the position of the member elect and his supporters, we can very well afford to let them enjoy it, bearing in mind that our member is the representative and choice, of a party composed of liberal Conservatives and moderate Reformers; and that he will support no measures that he does not believe will be for the good of the country, let them emanate from what party they may.

It is sheer nonsense to talk about supporting or opposing the present government, three of the members of which are rejected by the people and will be compelled to resign their offices. If not an entire resignation, a reconstruction of the cabinet will be necessary; and we are not prophetic enough in our visions to say what particular set of men will occupy the treasury benches in the new parliament. Perhaps the Perth papers who are adepts in the art of guessing, can tell?

MAKING A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.—The "Standard" gives Col. Playfair great credit for giving up the contest in South Lanark in favor of Mr. Morris. The fact is the old Colonel held out to the last, and would not give up until after the mass meeting held at 2 o'clock on Sunday, when all hope of bargaining with the Catholics had vanished, and when his committee saw nothing but certain defeat staring them in the face. The credit of his resignation, if any, is due to the foresight of his friends, who brought so much pressure to bear upon him that he was almost compelled to resign; they having made up their minds to give him up as an impossibility. Mr. Morris would have been elected in spite of both Playfair and Doran, and it was a knowledge of this fact that brought about the resignation which the Playfair organ affects so much to admire.

The same journalist says he is "very reluctant to give up his old and tried representative, but will give a fair trial to Morris." He will watch him narrowly but will not abuse him. Mr. Morris cannot but appreciate the favor; and we think the public will admire this "manly, straight-forward, self-denying decision" of the "Standard," to give him a fair trial when he cannot help doing so!

## BUNCOMBE.

The mercurial editor of the Brockville Monitor, has a short article in the last issue of that uncertain sheet, in which alluding to the election for the South Riding he states "But although we approve of the election of Mr. Morris, he being the Conservative candidate, we consider that Mr. Doran has been treated most shamefully by the Clear Grit party, with which he has now allied himself." A more gross fudge than this assertion has never possibly been penned by the most despairing penny-a-liner who earns his daily bread by pathetic incidents coined from the misery of his own brain. The editor's intellect must have become obscured by the excitement consequent in an electioneering period, or else he would have known that party names are almost forgotten in the South Riding of Lanark. The Reformers of Beckwith are further removed from Clear Gritism than the Monitor's favorite, Mr. Crawford, who has been returned in the place of Mr. Geo. Brown for one of the divisions in Toronto, and even admitting that the electors of Beckwith were tinged with Gritism, we in common with the Reformers outside of the town of Perth, deny most emphatically that Mr. Doran was the nominee of the bulk of the Reformers in the Riding; the Protestant Reformers had no reason to believe that either Mr. Doran or his co-religionists would remain true to their political professions, when it was fresh in their memories that a few short months had only intervened since the Reform party had been betrayed by Mr. Doran's party, to a man, voting for a ministerialist. Mr. Doran was the nominee, of a portion of the Reform party, resident only in Perth, and his nomination was opposed by the Reformers generally.

The assertion that the Conservatives generally vote for a man, no matter what his creed may be, when they have agreed to support him, is rather a curious one, for the fact is that we have never heard of the Conservative party agreeing to support a Roman Catholic candidate when a Protestant was in the field. There is no betrayal in the matter, for well Mr. Doran and his Perth committee aware that they need not expect support in the northern part of the Riding. "Mickey Free" has been drawing extensively on his imagination, for the statement contained in the Monitor has no foundation in fact.

## THE 12TH OF JULY IN PERTH.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was held with great attractions in the town of Perth on Friday last. At early morn, an overcast sky rather damped the expectations of the crowds of blooming girls who arrived by rail, and every description of vehicle, to witness the procession, but as the day wore on, bright Phoebus began to gleam through the broken veil which had shrouded his face in the morning, and everything looked promising.

About ten o'clock, the Brockville and Ottawa train from the North rolled into the Station amidst the cheers from the people assembled, and from which emerged a respectable number of lodges, the members of whom were dressed in the gorgeous regalia of the different degrees of the Order, while sundry pipers, fifeers and drummers, filled the air with the notes which are familiar as "household words," to every Irish Protestant. At the same time various lodges from the country were arriving at different quarters of the town, and shortly afterwards the southern train from Brockville arrived with a number of Lodges, with banners, music, and all the paraphernalia of the Association.

The procession was now formed, consisting of 21 Lodges, headed by Lodge No. 1 from Brockville—the oldest in the Province, and followed by the others according to number of Warrant. They proceeded along the principal streets towards the farm of Mathew Bell, where addresses were to be delivered. The appearance of the procession as it descended into the vale below the residence of Judge Malloch, was extremely imposing—the scarlet and blue dresses and badges—the gorgeous flags and banners, and the strains of a cornet band, whose brassy notes softened by distance, fell melodiously on the ear, all went to form a gala day seldom witnessed. Short Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Buell, and Mr. Cairns, the County Master, after which cheers were given for the Queen, the members for the Riding, &c. The immense gathering then separated for their different destinations, orderly, soberly and quietly.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

The inhabitants of this section of the country were startled, by the shock of an Earthquake, which occurred on Thursday evening last, about 9 o'clock. The shock was distinctly heard and felt. It commenced by a loud rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, and finished off by a sudden and general vibration of everything terrestrial. From private correspondence, and other sources we glean the following information respecting its occurrence and effects in other parts of the continent:—

We hear that the shock was felt quite distinctly at Ottawa on Thursday night at about nine o'clock. A loud rumbling noise was first heard, followed immediately by a sudden vibration, in some instances shaking down the contents of shelves and other unstable objects. No serious damage, so far as we hear, attended the shock. The same shock was experienced at Prescott; and at Kingston about the same time, the sensations were felt slightly, but it was supposed to be a clap of thunder.

The earthquake is also spoken of in all the Montreal papers. The Gazette thus speaks of it:—

A few minutes after nine last evening a shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. It was so violent that many people were alarmed and rushed out of their houses into the street. Its direction seemed to be from South to North. One observer reports the resulting vibration, which lasted about four seconds, seemed to him like that caused by a wagon passing over a swing bridge.

Pakenham, July 13th 1861. A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt here on Thursday evening last at 9 o'clock p.m. which lasted 18 seconds. It was preceded by a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder and was mistaken at the moment by many as a prelude to a storm. The houses heaved and rocked perceptibly, causing great terror to the inhabitants.

The trial of the Mowing Machines, under the patronage of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society, took place according to appointment, on Mr. R. Lang's farm in Ramsay, on Monday last. The morning was gloomy and unpleasant, which probably kept many persons at home, who would otherwise have been present. Four machines were entered for competition, and a nine acre field of heavy clover and timothy a good deal beaten down by the late rains, was assigned to them.

By the consent of all parties, the Judges agreed to take certain features into account in making their award for the purpose of determining which machine was really best adapted to its work, and to the circumstances of the country. Among these were, price; weight; power required; speed required or used; quality of work performed; general adaptability; nature of ground; strength and durability of material; nature and amount of draft; simplicity of construction; time; facility of transportation, &c.

After a keen competition which lasted a little over two hours the following award was given, viz:—

"The Judges award that No. 4, Cossitt & Brothers, is entitled to the first prize. "No. 4, Frost & Wood, altho' third in point of quality of work, yet, in consideration of weight, portability, and general adaptability, being superior to No. 3, is entitled to the second prize."

No. 3, Patterson's combined, is entitled to the third prize."

## THE CHAIRING OF A. MORRIS, ESQ., M. P.

The chairing of Alexander Morris, Esq., the member elect for the South Riding took place yesterday, in Carleton Place, according to previous notice given. Early in the day the village presented a gala appearance.—The "Herald" Office, Mr. Sumner's, Mr. McArthur's, Dr. Hurd's Mr. Foden's Mr. Metcalf's hotel, Mr. Graham's, Mr. Neelin's, Mr. McGregor's, Mr. Baker's, and various other houses were decorated with flags.—About ten o'clock the country people began to pour in by wagons &c. A large proportion of whom consisted of the fair sex, and as the day advanced the clouds that had darkened the sky broke away, and a brilliant sun shone on the most enlivening day that has ever been seen in Carleton Place.

The assembled multitude were as well dressed and respectable-looking as could be picked out of Canada, and a universal satisfaction appeared on every face.

The train from Perth and Smith's Falls, arrived after three o'clock, and consisted of 17 cars decorated with flags and accompanied with a Band of music, and contained about 1700 people from Perth, and Smith's Falls and Montague.

It appeared on the arrival of the train, that it was impossible to form the great mass into procession—but Mr. Morris being handed to the chair which was placed in a carriage, the procession formed by Mr. Sumner as Marshal rapidly filed down the streets. The member elect was loudly cheered as he passed through the village, and after passing over the Bridge to the south, they returned and proceeded towards the grove above Mr. Sumner's Residence on the banks of the Mississippi River. Mr. Morris was introduced by Mr. McArthur, to the assembly and spoke for some time. The speech which he delivered was loudly cheered and immediately afterwards Mr. John Deacon spoke with effect, alluding to the union of parties in the South Riding of Lanark and concluded, with a perfect hurrah! Mr. Buell was loudly called for, but did not make his appearance, on which Mr. Sumner proposed three cheers for the Member and three times three for the Queen which was loudly responded to—after which the immense cavalcade moved towards the station, and after any given amount of cheering, the train moved with our united friends of Perth, Beckwith and Montague. The assembly was the largest ever seen in Carleton Place, and dissolved with the utmost unanimity and friendship.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR—Last Thursday, the inhabitants of this district were startled by the sudden shock of an earthquake. It happened about 9 o'clock in the evening, and lasted for at least a minute, communicating a very sensible commotion throughout the whole district over which it extended. I was unable from my position and the brevity of its duration to determine in what direction it was moving, but this may yet be discovered, as it is not improbable that its influence may have been felt over one half of the continent. The cause of this wonderful phenomenon, sometimes so fearfully disastrous in its results, is in all probability the ebullition or expansive efforts of volcanic matter confined beneath the earth's surface. It is a well-known fact that volcanoes, such as that of St. Vincent, which had been inactive for many years, have had their latent energies aroused by an earthquake, and that all volcanoes pour forth their liquid fire with redoubled fury after these violent commotions. Moreover, the number of earthquakes is very much



### COUNTY OF RENFREW ELECTION.

We understand that Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., of Arnprior, has been returned for the County of Renfrew, by a majority of 210. His opponent was R. B. Smith, Esq., of Douglas, who at the previous election contested the constituency with Mr. Cayley.

We are glad to hail Mr. McLaughlin as an addition to the ranks of Parliamentary Liberals. His large interests in the Lumber Trade, and on the Ottawa generally, will render him influential with whatever ministry happens to be in power. He was formerly a supporter of the Hinks administration. On the present occasion he has been elected on local issues, and is not expected to

ected on local grounds, independent of any political considerations, as the different parties were mixed up for both candidates.

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**MARRIED.**

At St. James' Church, Carleton Place, on Thursday, June 28th, by the Rev'd. E. H. M. Baker, Rector. Mr. George Code Jr. to

Miss Rachel Code, both of Beckwith.

**DIED.**

In Beckwith, on the 6th inst., Daniel McLachlin, son of Mr. Robert McLachlin, aged 22 years.

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**Ottawa Market Prices.**

July 11, 1861.			
Wheat—Fall, white.....	\$1 00	@	0 95
“ red .....	1 00	@	1 05
Spring, No. 1.....	0 90	@	0 95
“ No. 2.....	0 85	@	0 00
Flour—Fall Wheat X.....	4 75	@	5 00
Spring, No. 1.....	4 50	@	4 75
“ No. 2.....	3 50	@	3 75

Farmer's .....	3 75	@ 0 00
Oatmeal ½ bbl. 196 lbs.....	4 75	@ 5 00
Rye ½ bush. 56 lbs.....	0 50	@ 0 50
Barley ½ bush, 48lbs.....	0 50	@ 0 65
Oats ½ bushel, 34lbs.....	0 25	@ 0 30
Peas ½ bushel, 60lbs.....	0 45	@ 0 50
Beans ½ bushel .....	1 00	@ 1 25
Corn ½ bushel .....	0 40	@ 0 45

Potatoes	per bushel.....	0 25	@	0 30
Hay	per ton .....	10 00	@	12 00
Straw	per ton .....	5 00	@	6 00
Pork	per 100 lbs.....	7 00	@	8 00
Beef	per 100 lbs.....	6 50	@	7 50
"	per lb.....	0 06	@	0 10
Mutton	per lb by the quarter.	0 05	@	0 06
Ham	.....	0 00	@	0 10

Brockville Market Prices.			
July 12, 1881			
Fall Flour, @ 100 lbs.....	\$2 00	@	2 25
Spring Flour .....	2 25	@	2 50
Fall Wheat.....	1 00	@	1 10
Spring Wheat.....	0 95	@	1 00
Buckwheat.....	0 25	@	0 30
Indian Corn @ 56 lbs.....	0 45	@	0 50

Barley @ 48 lbs.....	0 50	@	0 00
Oatmeal @ 100 lbs.....	2 50	@	0 00
Rye.....	0 00	@	0 50
Peas.....	0 50	@	0 00
Beef @ 100 lbs.....	4 00	@	5 05
Butter.....	0 12	@	0 10

To the Inhabitants of Almonte and Surrounding Country.

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, almost opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with

Neatness and Despatch. He has devoted a term of nineteen years to this Profession in some of the most Fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has

also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Prince or Peasant.

All Garments Warranted to fit and give thorough Satisfaction.

The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.

P. S.—Cutting done for those who may wish it.—

Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved  
style. **GEORGE B. LONG,**  
*Near the Almonte House.*  
Almonte, December, 1860. 45

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**NOTICE.**

**I**S Hereby given, that it is the intention of  
the Municipal Corporation of the Town-  
ship of Darling, at their next meeting, (which

will take place on the seventh day of September next,) to pass a By-Law, for establishing a Public Highway, on the East half of Lot No. 6, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Darling, according to the following description, viz: Commencing on the 5th Concession line, at a post planted 13 chains. 50 links. from the North post of

Lot No. 6, thence South thirty degrees East, two chains, thirty-six links; thence South ten degrees East, one chain, ninety-two links; thence South twenty-two degrees East, two chains; thence South ten degrees East, five chains; thence South forty-two degrees, East two chains; thence South twenty-two degrees, East three chains fifty links; thence

South twenty degrees East, three chains seventy-five links; thence South forty-seven degrees East, two chains, fifty links; thence South twenty degrees East, one chain, seventy-five links; thence South sixty-two degrees East, two chains; said Road being forty feet in width, coming out on Currie's Road Survey, on Lot No. 5, the above sur-

vey being on the East half of Lot No. 6, in  
the Fourth Concession.  
**JAMES WATT,**  
Township Clerk.  
Darling, 8th July, 1861. 45-p

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(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Mr. POOLE,  
 Sir—Please to enquire in your paper for  
 the whereabouts of JESSE GALBRAITH,  
 or otherwise Jesse Lee, as many of her  
 friends are down there, and her husband,  
 Robert Lee, will be glad to hear from her.  
 Address Plympton, Oban P. O., C. W.  
 I am, Sir, yours sincerely

45

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**JOHN W. PICKUP, M. D.**  
[Graduate of McGill College; Provincial  
Licentiate.]  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
ASHTON C. W.

**Employment! \$40 A Month!!**  
**AGENTS WANTED!!!**  
**WE WANT** an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the **FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE**. To a limited number of Travelling Agents we will pay a salary of **\$40 PER MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES**. To local agents a commission of 30 per cent on all

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

**HARRIS BROTHERS.**  
*Sole Agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.*  
Box 18613 Broadway, M. s. s. 44. 77

**A GOOD THING.**  
DR. HOPES MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial, in any case of Piles, Burns, Smiles, Old Sores, Itching or Sore Eyes, Rheumatism on the Skin, and in every case where an ointment is useful. It will recommend itself, after one trial.



