

Immigration.

No one denies the importance to this province of the introduction of a stream of population, hardy, industrious, and of exemplary morals. On the other hand a flood of idlers, without the desire even of improving their condition by honest and useful activity, but who are content to be a burden on the community, is equally to be deprecated. But it is otherwise with those whose residence contributes to the riches and welfare of the country—the skilled laborers and artisans who are quitting an overburdened market for one where those qualifications are scarce. It is of the most vital importance that such should obtain a domicile amongst us. We regret therefore to see by the returns that the immigration of this season has fallen short of that to the same date last year. We are told that in a great part it arises from the extra cost by the St. Lawrence route; that passengers are taken up New York to Quebec from European ports. Our own Canadian ocean steamers, so largely subsidized by the country, charge so high a rate that foreign ports take away their passenger traffic. Surely this ought not to be. There are four weekly regular steamers plying between New York and New York, and one of which is crowded with passengers at rates considerably lower than those charged to Quebec; and what is still more monstrous, that passengers passing through the St. Lawrence to New York are conveyed thither, as we understand, by our Canadian line, at as low a rate as to Quebec. A. A. Smith, a resident in the United States of this description rather than in Canada, we confess we do not understand, especially when afforded through our own Parliament grant. The truth is, that the whole question of the encouragement of a healthy immigration requires to be more greatly considered than it has been, and proper applications afforded. We do not recommend those querulous of striding lecturers and pamphleteers, painting our condition as a *tabula rasa*, but solid practical advice, founded on actual knowledge of the country. We are inclined to believe that the stronger will be regarded the more the settler to the settler to this adopted home. From all accounts, we gather that great disappointment exists amongst those who have been tempted to leave our agricultural settlements for the far west of the U. States. Norwegian settlers, and others who left the Eastern townships last year under halcyon visions of wealth and prosperity in the fertile plains of the West, Minnesota and other places, express their regret at the change, and some few of those who arrived this year are profiting by the experience of their fellow-countrymen, by turning their backs to the spots they relinquished.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Winnipeg Gold Field.

The rumors which have appeared from time to time in the Red River North-West, and in published letters from emigrants to British Columbia, by the overland route, have prepared the public for acquiescence in the probability of the eastern flanks of the Rocky Mountains ultimately turning out to be a great gold field, possibly rivaling that of British Columbia. We say possibly, for in the present state of our knowledge respecting the geological structure of the Rocky Mountains, the east flank, south of the Athabasca River, is, in the opinion of scientific men, not composed of rocks which are generally thought to be the true matrix of gold. So much has been written on the origin of gold since the celebrated prediction of Sir Roderick Murchison that gold would be found in Australia, because its structure in particular areas was similar to that of the Ural Mountains, that we shall not be venturing upon dangerous grounds if we endeavor to give an outline of the reasons which lead to the expectation announced in *THE GLOBE* yesterday, that there exists another great gold field some few hundred miles west of Lake Superior, wholly independent of the Rocky Mountains and lying, in fact, on the east side of the great basin of Lake Winnipeg.

We learn from the report of the geologist attached to the Palliser expedition, that the valleys of the Saskatchewan and some of the tributaries of that great river, pierce the Rocky Mountains for more than 100 miles and are frequently bounded by terraces, and that similar terraces are extensively worked for gold in Colorado. The part of the Rocky Mountains through which the Athabasca River flows is composed of gneiss and granite inter-penetrated with quartz veins, and as we know that gold has been found on both branches of the Saskatchewan and other rivers, it is very easy to perceive, there is a strong probability that the original source of the gold lies within the Rocky Mountain ranges.

It has, however, been conclusively shown by Mr. Heer and Professor Hind that the whole of the limestone and gneiss of the Rocky Mountains has been carried far to the westward into the interior of the continent, and much of the gold found there has come from the auriferous rocks within the basin of the Rocky Mountains. But the gold found at Fort Ellice on the Assiniboine, only 200 miles west of Fort Garry, occurs in scales as well as in fine particles, and matrix. The Assiniboine has its source some 400 miles east of the mountains, and Fort Ellice is about 400 miles east of the same chain. But the discovery of the precious metal in scales of the size of a barley corn, as well as in fine particles, at Fort Ellice, the acknowledged eastern origin of the drift, boulders, clay and sand, in which it is found, and the complete identity of rocks fulfilling the geological conditions in point of age and position as the theoretically true matrix of gold, north-east of Fort Ellice, all go to establish the important fact that we must look near Lake Winnipeg and north of it for the original source of the Fort Ellice, auriferous debris.

This deduction is borne out by the discovery in 1868 of rocks which theoretically ought to be auriferous, by Professor Hind in St. Martin's Lake, and so impressed was he at the time with this fact, that he made a search for gold within the boundaries of the Territory, under date 8th November, 1868, he alludes to these rocks in the following words:—"I have discovered metamorphic Silurian strata, even on a small scale, is of very great interest. The gold is found in 'veins' traversed by quartz veins, and 'pathetic veins,' but although a careful search was made for the precious metal none was found." In other portions of his report these rocks are more minutely described. St. Martin's Lake is situated between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, in lat. 51° 40', about 160 miles north-east of Fort Ellice. Professor Hind, we understand,

communicated his views on the origin of the gold found in the prairie region east of Edmonton some months since to certain parties in England, and subsequently in a pamphlet form to a member of the Canadian Government, but it was not until the announcement by Governor Dallas that gold in scales has been found at Fort Ellice that he was induced to be considered as firmly fixed on an incontrovertible scientific basis. We should state that the country north and south of St. Martin's Lake, between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, has not yet been explored, except on the shores of the great lakes and the river flowing into and through St. Martin's Lake. It is well worth observing that if the Silurian and Devonian and limestone beds and north towards Lake Athabasca are penetrated within quartz veins, as they are in St. Martin's Lake, the whole region would bear a geological resemblance to the celebrated Victoria gold field, which is composed of sedimentary rocks of the same age, inter-penetrated with auriferous quartz veins. Since the discovery of gold in scales at Fort Ellice, no more established beyond doubt, we are justified in looking forward to the existence of a great Winnipeg gold field, which will rapidly change the character and destiny of the North-West Territory.

Condition of New York.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.) Although the city is subdued, the spirit that gave it such terrible vitality still lives, and must be watched with sleepless vigilance. The programme of arson and murder laid out by the leaders of the mob has not been carried out to its full extent, because they discovered the fact that the buildings intended for destruction were for the most part empty, and that the firemen and Metropolitan forces were determined to crush the mob at whatever cost of blood or treasure—that their leaders deserted them in the hour of danger—that the Roman Catholic priests denounced the mob and denied to those who participated in it the privileges of the church, and because an outraged people began to arise in their majesty and might to sweep the incendiaries and assassins from the city.

Yesterday a large force of police and military police secured the 18th and 21st streets, both of which are largely inhabited by the rioters—in search of arms and other stolen property. Several important disturbances occurred in consequence of the seizure and removal of clothing and articles of furniture which the police knew, from comparison with the general surroundings of the neighborhood, were the property of the rioters. The rioters, who were largely in the riotous property of the rioters, were found hanging about the filthy walls, side by side with calico rags and other worn-out clothing. Away up in the sixth story of a tenement house was found a fine mahogany sofa, the removal of which was narrow were the stairways—occupied four men nearly an hour. The woman in whose place it was found said her "byes found it in the street and fetched it up." A colored woman who has since returned to her despoiled home, saw her bureau in an Irishman's room, and upon asking for it, received this reply: "Ef yer take away yer doin'—I'll kill yer." Complaint was made to the Police, who compelled a speedy restoration of the article.

Mahogany and rosewood chairs with brocade upholstery, marble-top tables and other elegant furniture, and hundreds of delicate and valuable ornaments, are daily found in the low hovels up town—the original furniture, in some instances, having been ignominiously cast into the street or used for kindling. Every person in whose possession these articles are, is discredited and all knowledge of the same, except that they found them in the street and took them in to prevent them from being burned. Thousands of dollars worth of property has thus far been recovered through the activity and perseverance of the police, who have had no other guide in their search than comparison of different articles with each other in the apartment. Numbers of persons, fearing arrest, daily call at the different station-houses, and hand over clothing and other valuables to the police, saying that they were thrown into their rooms by the mob. The entire city will be searched, and it is expected that the property taken from the buildings that were sacked by the mob, will be recovered. The rivers and out-lets of the city, are closely guarded, so that it is next to impossible for the thief to remove their plunder out of town. The 18th Precinct Police have recovered a considerable quantity of arms and small arms, supposed to have been stolen from gun stores. The goods recovered are all kept in the station houses, and are constantly being identified.

The police also complain that the persons who they have ferreted out and arrested as participants in the riots, with but few exceptions are either discharged or a slight reprimand on straw bill by some of the magistrates before whom they are arraigned. No names are given nor are they required by the justices who sympathize with the rioters. We would not be understood here as including all the police magistrates of the city in this charge. But the names of those amenable to it are too well known to need further reference.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S CANDIDATE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, an Administration journal, has the following reference to the sensational despatches and editorial articles promulgated by the New York Herald.

An authoritative denunciation is given to two sensational stories which have lately appeared in print, and which would show their absurdity on their faces were it not for the ingenious manner in which public men are woven into the fabrications. The first is the reported peace debate in the Cabinet, which never had the slightest foundation in fact, and the next is the usual paragraph on the "threatening aspect of our foreign relations," which is equally false. The official despatches are said to represent as quietest a condition of our foreign situation as the European press describes in the daily journals. It is true that rebel vessels are being built in England, but is carried on in such an evasive way as not to be touched by the red tapeism that serves so fitly to cover a reputed neutrality. Yet in view of this, it is thought that the special mission of Solistie Whiting would do much towards preventing these vessels from sailing.

The colored people of Amherstburg, C. W., have made extensive arrangements for the abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands. An invitation is extended to the friends of "Liberty, Humanity, and Justice, in Canada, the United States, and everywhere," to be present on that interesting occasion. An oration will be delivered by Mr. Samuel Jones. A number of the Rev. gentlemen are expected to be present, who will deliver addresses. The services of a brass band have been engaged for the occasion, and boats will leave Windsor and Detroit for the accommodation of those who wish to witness the ceremonies—free half price. Altogether the affair promises to be one of the grandest ever attempted in Canada.

The agricultural prospects in the vicinity of New York have undergone a great change since the commencement of July. Copious rains have fallen, to the serious detriment of the late hay and corn crops, but the wheat has been sown in good order. But while the crops have suffered, some have gained rapidly. The aftermath is coming on at a rate that promises to make up for the deficiency of the first crop. Corn is growing rapidly, and is of good color, and looks quite promising wherever it got a fair start before the drouth. These remarks apply not only to the vicinity of New York, but to all the State and adjoining States. From the West we hear that corn is forward and very promising. With slight exceptions, the prospect of abundant crops of wheat, rye, hay, corn, potatoes and other crops, may be set down as very encouraging.

TRADE IN TORONTO.—The Globe says:—"Almost every branch of trade in Toronto is stagnant. The farmers a very busy harvesting, and have no money to spare till the new crop is brought to market, consequently have no cash to spend. Very little is being done in the city. The summer's business has been a blank one, so that stocks are pretty much exhausted of the class of goods wanted in hot weather; and preparations are being made for the fall trade. Buyers are on their way to Europe with orders to purchase cautiously. Very little disposition to over-trade is manifested, even among the most speculative."

Dr. Gray, editor of the Dublin Freeman, well known from his connection with the Repeal movement in Ireland, has been knighted by the Lord Lieutenant, and is now Sir John Gray. Lately he has been one of the warmest supporters of the English party in his native land. The ostensible cause of the Doctor's being knighted was the inauguration of a new aqueduct, by means of which the citizens of Dublin will henceforth be supplied with the water of the river Liffey.

The New York World indirectly charges the War Department at Washington with spoiling the national misfortunes. It says the department kept back from the press the news of the repulse at Charleston for several hours after it had been communicated to private stockholders in New York. The disaster was not suspected by the people until gold began to rise on Saturday afternoon.

The wool crop of Michigan for 1862 is set down by Mr. James Bull, of Detroit, at 6,500,000 pounds, and he estimates the crop for 1863 at 7,540,000. The present average price of the crop is 10 cents per pound, making the crop worth from three to four millions. We give the figures with deference, however, for we do not really see how a Bull can be reliable authority in matters relating to sheep.

Rabbi Eliezer said, "Turn to God one day before your death. His disapproval of which 'How can a man know the day of his death?' He answered them, 'Therefore you should turn to God to-day. Perhaps you may die to-morrow; thus every day will be employed in returning.'"

If you are threatened with a person in his main object, you will find that not a thousand inducements of your own choosing will be accepted as a compensation.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

Some portions of the Northern Press, of the States, are trying to divert public attention from the consideration of the real position of their own domestic squabbles with the South, and enjoining at the top of their voice for war with some foreign power, as the best means of restoring the Union. The taking of Richmond having proved a failure, the "N. Y. Herald" and some other papers of the same stripe have adopted the cry of "on to Canada." They seem to imagine that a foreign quarrel is the only means through which a remedy can be found for their domestic ills, and every little incident that has occurred since the rebellion commenced is being eagerly caught hold of and magnified into a *cassus belli*.

Since the war commenced the Yankees have exhibited a surprising amount of soreness both against France and England. The occupation of Mexico by the French and the selection of Maximilian as emperor, furnishes a new pretext for disfavor and vexation against France. And the Americans have a standing antipathy against England, which is easily fomented by stump orators and reckless journalists on the most trivial occasions.

It is quite true that the "News" says that "the course of Great Britain throughout the civil war has been productive of not a few sources of irritation, all growing out of the perfectly just, and the only act under the magnitude of the insurrection for a neutral power to pursue, that of recognizing the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent. The Trent affair, by which American arrogance was sorely humbled, kindled its sentiments of revenge, and has rankled deeply in the national mind. The New York political person spoke with a foreknowledge of the character of his countrymen when he said that the Trent settlement would be laid upon the shelf, not to be forgotten, but to be taken down with the accumulated compound interest of revenge when the time which would serve for avenging drew nigh. Then again, the Alabama affair, and the whole business of purchasing ships for Confederate privateers in English ports, and the supply of arms to the South, have produced an angry condition of feeling. Two Federal war vessels, the *Foehia* and the *Tulip*, left New York last week on an expedition against the South. These vessels were purchased in England and fitted out just as the Alabama and Georgia have been; but the angry Northerners do not consider how far they themselves have benefited by purchasing arms in the European markets, which have been equally open to their enemy. Their hatred blinds them and it may be accepted that so long as they entertain a disposition to quarrel with Great Britain or any other European power, they will be able to make out a sufficiency of acts of provocation.

Quite a fun has broken out with the Indians, on the Manitoulin Islands, or with the rebellious clergy who, it appears, have enlisted the Indians to commit deeds of violence and wrong. The officers of the law have been resisted in their attempt to arrest the offenders, and the chief of police, Mr. Gibbard, is missing, and supposed to have been killed. We copy to-day from the "Globe" a lengthy account of the whole affair. It must be borne in mind that a certain part of the land has been already surrendered, while certain Indians, under the influence of the priests, Kohler, and his associates, refused to sign the treaty and still retain the portion of the Island devoted to their use. Not content with this, they assemble in arms, proceed to dictate who shall and shall not stay on the Island, and drive off by violence those obnoxious to them. When the law endeavors to redress this grievous wrong, they resist its officers, and compel them to leave the Island. It is obvious that there is but one way of treating the matter. It is not a question of giving more or less favorable terms to the Indians or any section of them. The question is whether the Queen's subjects are to be driven out of her dominions by violence? There can be but one answer. The authority of the law must be enforced at all hazards. We would, of course, deal mildly with the poor, misguided Indians, using every means to convince them of their error, but the white men who have incited them to rebellion must be dealt with decidedly by the arm of the law.

We are indebted to the "Citizen" office, Ottawa, for an early report of the general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, from which we learn that everything passed off very agreeably, and the President Mr. Robert Bell, congratulated those present on this feature, saying that it was highly desirable that it should be so if the company was to prosper. According to the report, the Railway is now in first rate order throughout. The earnings from the 7th November, 1862 to 30th June, 1863, amount to \$45,823.79c, and that from 7th November, 1861 to 30th June, 1862, they amounted to \$33,933.64c, which shows an increase of \$7,895.15c in favor of that portion of this year as compared with the corresponding portion of the preceding year. The earnings for April, 1863, amount to \$7,661.90c, and for April, 1862, they show only \$4,445.90c. The earnings of 1863 exceed the earnings of April of any former year since the line was opened. We are happy to learn that the President and Directors feel that the prospects of the company are now more favorable than they have been, and that the shareholders and creditors of the company will yet realize satisfactory results.

The Grand Trunk Railway is getting to be a slow coach. And the British and American Express Company is not a whit faster in its gait. It usually takes ten or twelve days, and sometimes two weeks, to have goods or parcels conveyed by rail, either as "freight" or "by express" from Montreal to this place. Sometimes there is one excuse for the delay and sometimes another. It is no uncommon thing to have goods lie for several days in Brockville, without being transferred from the Grand Trunk. Either the packages will be thrown under a lot of other freight and cannot be got at, or the "way bill" cannot be found—perhaps lying in the pocket of one of the many useless officials connected with that road.

It might be supposed that "Railroad" and "Express" business is done up in quick time, but such is not the case. On the contrary, a man could easily walk on foot, to Montreal, and carry a small package back again, in less time than it sometimes requires to have goods or parcels brought by "Railroad" or "Express."

In these remarks we would not wish to be understood as saying a word against the working of the B. & O. road, which is managed with the utmost promptness and regularity by the very obliging men who have charge of the trains.

The attack on Charleston, although not yet concluded, seems likely to terminate in a failure. After a most desperate fight, the storming party having been almost "decimated by rebel grape," had to retire. The Northern reports say that general Gilmore, who is said to have received reinforcements, and several 200 or 300-pound Parrots, has succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within 1000 yards of the fort. Sumpter and Fort Johnson on James' Island kept up a continual fire on the Federals, the casualties averaging about six a day. Passengers by the *Cosmopolitan*, which brings the news, say that the principal guns of Fort Wagner have been silenced.

A Quebec correspondent states that twenty-five thousand volunteers are now organized; and companies representing ten thousand more ask to be accepted; but the government having gone to the full extent of the funds vested, must now wait the action of Parliament. It is said that the accepted companies, who have not received their uniforms will be immediately supplied.

We have received a registered letter, dated Fitzroy, 28th July 1863, and containing \$1, pay for one year of the *Herald*, and the writer forgot to put his name to the letter, and we are at a loss to know who should get credit for the money. It was mailed and registered at the "Kinburn" Post office on the 20th of July.

Advices from the Republic of Liberia state that at the election on the 5th of May, Mr. Daniel B. Warner was chosen president for two years, and Mr. James W. Prince vice-president.

Nothing new or exciting has been received from the war this week. Everything seems to continue in a state of comparative inaction between the two armies. The latest news from New York reports the draft about to be resumed—the Government being determined to carry it out.

On the first page of the "Herald" we publish an article containing some strictures on the Rev. Mr. Worrill. We have since received his reply, which, in justice to him, we have also inserted.

The newly elected Emperor of Mexico is Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and oldest brother of the Emperor of Austria. He is 31 years of age and is married to a daughter of the King of Belgium. He is vice Admiral of the Austrian navy.

The U. S. National Loan appears to be in a bad way. A New York journal referring to it, says: "The subscription to the \$20 loan have dwindled to a very small figure, and the agents and brokers who have been dealing in them are now starting banks to get their money back."

One business man in Chicago returned to the season, as the profits of his business for the year 1862, the handsome sum of \$200,000, upon which he paid a tax amounting to \$11,000. The proprietors of a distillery in Buffalo having just paid a government tax of \$50,180 16.

The crops throughout this part of the country look well; a large quantity of rain has fallen lately, and everything has vastly improved. In the front townships, except on shallow soil, the yield will be heavy, notwithstanding the low spirits of the farmers some weeks ago. Camden has suffered many fields that had been lying some weeks ago, but in all but a few localities the crop, with the exception of hay, will be an average. We are of opinion that the harvest will be so abundant here as it is west of Toronto, but nevertheless there will be a plenty.—*Newbury North America.*

Accounts from Antigua, West Indies, state that two steam ploughs (Flewer's and Savory's patents), recently introduced, were doing their work well. They were found to be of the utmost service on heavy soils, and the average yield of the crops was for upwards of 20 years being now upturned and pulverized. The Queen addressed some days ago an autograph to King Leopold, thanking him for his friendly intervention in the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty. The following characteristic passage is said to occur in this letter: "The complete carrying out of your desire, which my Government will furnish you with a new respect for your august person."

Belgium possesses an order of merit for industrial and agricultural labors. The decoration worn by the members has just been modified by royal decree, and now consists of a medal bearing an emblematic figure representing manufactures or agriculture as the case may be upon a black enamel ground, surrounded with a red border. The design is enclosed within a fillet on which are inscribed the words "Skill, morality." Around the wreath is a laurel in blue enamel for artisans, and green for agriculturalists, surmounted by the arms of the country, suspended by a royal crown. The decoration is suspended to a ribbon of the national colors.

The handsome and spacious Roman Catholic Church in the village of Contrecoeur was destroyed by fire on Monday the 24th instant, together with the adjacent convent. The loss is estimated \$35,000, which is covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

General Mouravieff has issued a decree ordering that all the moneys taken by the insurgents from the state or commercial treasures should be refunded within ten days by the Polish land proprietors in each district. For sales will take place on the estates of those who refuse to comply with this order.

Genealogist has just discovered that the Empress Eugenie is descended from St. Louis, through his daughter Blanche, who married Ferdinand de la Cerda of Castille, whose great grand-daughter, Marie de la Cerda married Pedro Nunez de Guzman, the Empress's paternal ancestor. The British troops from Cape Coast Castle under the command of General Cochrane, and Major Paine had gone into the "bush," to hinder the Ashantes from coming down to the coast. Owing to the heat, miasma, and bad water, they were when the steamer left dying in large numbers from dysentery and fever.

Professor Wheatstone, of London, has just invented a system of sending messages through long submarine telegraph cables by which he will be able to send by the Atlantic cable from Ireland and Newfoundland, three times as many words per minute as by any other known method. The Opinions of Turin states that a priest named Don Ambrogio, is now preaching in the thoroughfares of that city against the views of the clergy and alliance of religion with despotism. The capital Vicar of Turin has in consequence issued a circular to his clergy recommending them to impress upon the faithful the duty of avoiding the declarations of the said priest, and being careful not to buy his writings. The circular has produced the effect of increasing the audience of the street preacher.

The discovery of a tin mine in Missouri is announced by a correspondent of the Scientific American. If the report be true and the mine workable, no more important discovery has recently been made public. America heretofore has been dependent on England and the East Indies for this important metal.

It appears that even flies do not escape tribulation. A writer in the *Feld* speaks of a little parasite called the Cheilifer, which clings to the leg of the common house-fly, and appears to suck its blood allowing itself to be carried wherever the fly flies.

The *Giornale della Marina* of Turin, of the 16th instant, announces that by order of the Minister of Marine, all vessels sailing under Pontifical colors shall henceforth, on entering an Italian port, put up their colors, and not be allowed to display them so long as they remain in Italian waters.

The first wool sale of the season has been made in Michigan, at 50c. The wool crop of the State last year was 6,000,000 pounds, and it is estimated it will be increased by 2,000,000 pounds. The whole wool crop of the country this year will reach 100,000,000 pounds.

A story perfectly authenticated, is told of Lord Mearns, that on one occasion, being challenged then, by way of strength of his memory, "Come now, Mearns repeat the list of the Archbishops of Canterbury, forthwith he began and went through the entire list from Augustine down to Archbishop Hovley.

THE VALUE OF VICKSBURG TO THE CONFEDERATES.

The following extract from a leading southern paper, shows the estimate the Confederates put on the value of Vicksburg: (From the Montgomery Weekly Mail, July 8.)

The news from Virginia has absorbed public attention to such a degree that we are apt to lose sight of Vicksburg. It is true that the recent demonstration of Gen. Lee is well calculated to attract the deeper interest, but we doubt if the conquest of Pennsylvania, and the confiscation of every farm in that State, would compensate us for the loss of Vicksburg. By the one we shall destroy a certain amount of the enemy's property; by the other we lose not only property but prestige. If Vicksburg falls, what will be the consequence? The Confederacy will be cut in two parts, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, placed beyond the reach of succor or support, the Mississippi river yielded to the Yankees, the state of Mississippi given up to raids and ruin, and Johnston forced to fall back to the Bigbee river and perhaps to the Alabama.

MASONRY.—Freemasonry in France—at least the Grand Orient or Scotchrite—seems menaced with ruin. The Government has determined to change the character of the association, and to make it as completely and utterly as dependent as any political charitable association. The appointment by the Government of all the officers of lodges, from the Most Worshipful to the Tiler, is a measure utterly subversive of all the canons of Masonry. The Government is persevering with pertinacity in these measures; but the majority of the Masons are determined to resist them. If they fail in their efforts, they will leave the Grand Orient and join the Royal York lodges, which are the most prosperous lodges there, which keep the Government from interfering in any way with them.

An inquest was held in London, C. W., on Sunday last, on the body of John Pridemore, a private in the Royal Canadian Rifles, who had, on the night previous, committed suicide, while on guard at the barracks hospital. From the evidence, it appeared that Pridemore had gone on guard at midnight of Saturday, and that he afterwards, Sergeant Holloway, in charge of the hospital, heard a shot fired, and on going out to ascertain the cause, he found the deceased lying on his back, partly undressed, his rifle lying discharged by his side. On examination, it was discovered that the deceased had shot himself with his rifle, the bullet having entered his head under the chin, coming out at the top, a large portion of the skull being shot away by the discharge.

On Sunday morning about three o'clock, James Barleigh, agent for the Toronto Fire Solution Company, fell from one of the third story windows in the international Hotel, Ottawa, fracturing his skull and otherwise severely bruising his body. The deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. He lived until about 12 o'clock, noon, Sunday, and died from the effects of the injury sustained in the fall.

Jeannette Villepau, milliner, living in Twenty-third street, New York, stuck a needle that was lying on the floor through her slipper, and under the nail of her big toe of her right foot, and the needle breaking, left the point so far under the nail that it could not be got out except by a painful surgical operation, during the performance of which the girl was seized with the lock jaw, and at last accounts it was supposed that she would die.

A letter from Milan says that Garibaldi is in a weak state of health and will never be able to lead an army again. The wound he got is stiff, and the General can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover Garibaldi labors under a general affection which has its seat in the liver. The death of Nullo has greatly depressed him.

Correspondence.

Railroad.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

MR. EDITOR.—We have had a visit of the Hon. Geo. Sherwood, President of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and some of the Directors, accompanied by Mr. Brooks, Engineer and Superintendent. The feeling against the managers of the road is extreme and universal throughout these counties, on account of the gross management in procuring the right of way and in the construction of the road. But perhaps the greatest indignation felt by those who have to pay the Railroad Tax, is in the paying of Mr. Sherwood \$2,000 salary for doing nothing, and Mr. Watson a like sum for doing worse than nothing, in making pleasure trips to England and back, which shown where the interest of the road has been benefited one dollar by his services, but the reverse is the business of the road not as well managed while he is on a pleasure trip at the sea shore as when he is in Brockville.

As this is their first trip along the railway track from Almonte to Arnprior, Messrs. Sherwood, Fitzsimons, &c., must have seen the absurd mismanagement in extending the excavation of the road to Roddy's Bay—a distance of twenty five miles from the present terminus—and providing bridges, &c., at an immense cost, which are now nearly rotten and worthless. No wonder that the people are indignant at the Directors, or rather Sherwood and Steele, when they see the timber rotting and the large amount of money that has been expended in making twenty-five miles of road almost ready for the rails, yet it might as well have been in the state of nature so far as the country is benefited.

Men professing a small share of common sense would have confined themselves to finishing the road as far as their means would allow them, say to Arnprior, or at all events to some point between Pakenham and here, which would have added fifty per cent to the business of the road and only very little to the running expenses.

Mr. Editor, as you and every other taxpayer feels the burden of the Railway Tax, which will continue for ever if under the sole control of Messrs. Sherwood & Steele, would it not be best to devise some scheme so as to lighten the burden? If Parliament does not pass a bill this session to give other parties control of the road, so that it could be extended and thereby enact a revenue that would lessen the railway tax, I would beg to suggest that the people should get up to the Legislature to pass a law so as to enable the municipalities to sell the road for what it would bring, thereby lessening our railroad taxes and giving the counties and towns of Brockville an extended road that would benefit all. It is true that the conditions of the Railroad Company's claims might suffer by the present Company becoming defunct, but in reality they would be no worse off than they are at present, and ever will be under the present conditions. They have claims, but that is all that they have or are ever likely to have. **A RAILWAY TAX-PAYER.**

Crickets.

PORTAGE-DU-FORT VS. ARNPRIOR.

For the Carleton Place Herald. This spirited and well-contested match came off on the Arnprior ground on Monday, the 27th inst., A. Carwell, Esq., acting as Umpire for Portage-du-Fort, and Dr. Sweetland for Arnprior. The game commenced at 11 A. M., and Arnprior having won their first opponents to the wickets, who, after exhibiting some excellent batting, succeeded in registering the large score of 103.

Arnprior then took the "Willow," but not being so fortunate as their Portage-du-Fort friends, only made a score of 66. Both Clubs now retired to partake of lunch, which was served on the field, and having satisfied the wants of the inner man, Portage-du-Fort went in for their second innings, but whether from being too confident of victory in consequence of their success in their first innings, or from marked improvement in the play of their opponents, their next wicket fell for a score of 32, thus leaving Arnprior 70 to make to win. This score was possible but did not seem very probable; however, Arnprior resulted the law for their second innings, and at 4 P. M., and at 5:20 p.m. from the mark in their favor, with three wickets to go down. The utmost good feeling characterized the proceedings of the day, and although Portage-du-Fort were not the victors, we have reason to believe they were entertained. We believe a Return Match will be played between the two Clubs on the Portage-du-Fort ground, about the 15th of August, when no doubt there will be another good time for Cricketers. The following is the score:—

PORTAGE-DU-FORT.

1ST INNINGS.

J. White, b Cranston, c Carwell, 35	
S. Mallette, b Cranston, c Carwell, 22	
R. W. Harris, b Cranston, 6	
J. Murphy, b Cranston, 1	
A. Pelton, b Cranston, 3	
H. White, b Oaken, c Craig, 5	
G. Bourrett, b Cranston, c Edey, 5	
Jas. White, b Cranston, 17	
P. Duggan, b Oaken, c Oaken, 4	
A. Gordon, b Oaken, 0	
J. Colton, not out, 9	
Byes, 9	

Total 1st innings, 103

2ND INNINGS.

Jas. White, b Cranston, c Maynard, 0	
Jas. Colton, b Oaken, 5	
S. Mallette, b Cranston, 11	
P. Duggan, b Cranston, c McDougall, 1	
R. W. Harris, b Cranston, 1	
J. White, b Oaken, 1	
A. Pelton, run out, 1	
G. Bourrett, not out, 8	
H. White, 1 b w, 0	
J. Murphy, b Cranston, 4	
A. Gordon, b Cranston, 0	
Byes, 9	

Total 2nd innings, 32

Both innings, 135

ARNPRIOR.

1ST INNINGS.

W. Oaken, b White, c Hardinge, 0	
R. H. Carrs, b White, 6	
Dr. Cranston, run out, 6	
D. P. McMillan, b White, 2	
J. Oaken, b White, c Hardinge, 5	
W. Carrs, b White, 22	
Geo. Craig, not out, 22	
W. Thompson, b Duggan, 3	
J. Maynard, b Gordon, 3	
A. McDougall, 1 b w, 0	
E. Edey, b White, 9	
Byes, 12	

Total 1st innings, 66