

For the Carleton Place Herald.
TO THE HONORABLE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
SIR:—The eyes of the friends of Canada are on you, and they look with confidence that you will be able to effect the reforms which are justly called for by the people as well in your office as in the Crown Lands Office. To begin then, at once abolish the uncalculated and unnecessary offices of "additional Post Office inspectors". Offices which were created by the late corrupt Ministry, merely to reward some of their venal but clamorous political followers. Next abolish (through the saving thus effected) postage on newspapers in Canada. Do this at once and you will receive as you will merit the hearty gratitude of every true friend of Canada.

AN OLD REFORMER.
Lanark, July 22nd, 1862.

International Exhibition.

From a copy of the awards made by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition, we take the following names of residents in Canada who have been fortunate enough to win a medal or to be honorably mentioned:

MEDALISTS.

The Commissioners for Canada, for the display of woolen goods and hand yarns manufactured in the colony.

—Snell, of Canada, for good machine made nails.

—Capt. R. Gaskin, Kingston, Canada, for a collection of agricultural and hand implements.

—Toung & Co., Canada, for an assortment of edge tools highly finished.

—Hon. P. J. O. Chanveau, for the merit of his collection of educational journals and reports.

—W. Notman, Montreal, for excellence in an extensive series of photographs.

—Captain P. Gaskin, Kingston, Canada, for a collection of agricultural tools.

—J. Jeffry, Canada, for iron plough.

—J. McSherry, Canada, for iron plough.

—J. Morley, Canada, for iron plough.

—J. Patterson, Canada, for iron plough.

—Whiting & Co., Canada, for collection of agricultural tools.

—J. Brown, Canada, for the excellence of manufacture of hydraulic cement.

—G. R. Stephenson, as the representative of his cousin the late R. Stephenson, M.P., for the extraordinary boldness of conception and the great ingenuity of the construction of the Victoria Bridge, Canada.

—Larue & Co., Canada—cast iron hollow wheels—for excellence of workmanship and proved durability.

—Blackie & Alexander, Toronto—for dressed flax.

—Andrew Bridge, Canada—for a tub on a new principle of construction, exhibiting much taste and ingenuity.

—E. B. Eddy, Ottawa—for machine-made wooden pails and tubs, at exceedingly low prices.

—C. L. Ingersoll, Canada—for a cask constructed on a new and ingenious principle, for five liquids.

—James Lawrie, Canada—for planks and logs, and 21 named specimens of logs from the Ontario district.

—Hugh McKee, Canada—for a scientific collection of 98 of the woods of the colony, accompanied with leaves, &c.

—T. Moore, Canada—for a large collection of excellent handles for tools and implements in hickory and other woods.

—Nelson & Wood, Canada—for whisks and brooms of Sorghum straw, at very low prices, from 1s. to 2s. per dozen.

—Duncan, Porter & Co., Canada—for 19 very fine square logs of timber.

—The Abbe Provancher, Canada—for a very extensive, accurately named and extremely well illustrated collection of the woods of the colony, accompanied with dried specimens, useful information, &c.

—Samuel Sharp, G. W. B. R., Hamilton, for a magnificent collection of plants, polished slabs, and a named collection of 26 specimens from the Ontario districts.

—James Skead, Canada—for a magnificent collection of plants, logs, and a scientific named collection of 37 woods, all from the Ontario districts.

—D. B. Van Allen, Canada—for planks and logs, and magnificent specimens from the Thames district, and 21 scientifically named specimens.

—A. J. Trimbinski, Canada—for magnificent logs of white oak, rock elm, and hickory.

—D. Brown, Canada—Maple Sugar; excellent of quality.

—G. Reighard, Canada—hams; excellent of quality.

—W. Boa, Canada—for all his samples of substances used for food.

—R. L. Denison, Toronto—Indian Corn stalks for extraordinary growth.

—W. Evans, Canada—for collections of grains and seeds excellent and interesting.

—J. Flemming, Toronto—for seeds and grains as excellent as interesting.

—B. Johnston, Canada—for samples of Soule's winter wheat, of excellent quality.

—J. Logan, Canada—for spring wheat of excellent quality.

—A. Shaw, Canada—for rye of excellent quality.

—County of Beauharnois Agt Soc'y, L. C. (two medals awarded to growers), for flax seed, grown by C. Burgin, for grass seed grown by C. R. Taylor.

—J. Wilson, Canada—for oatmeal of excellent quality.

—Local Committee of Prince Edwards Island—for interesting collection of agricultural produce.

—Agricultural Board of Upper Canada—for samples of wheat from various counties, of excellent quality.

—Agricultural Society of Huntington, L. C. (one medal to grower), for peas, 40 bushels per acre, grown by John Pease.

—Agricultural Society of Wellington, U. C. for wheat of excellent quality.

—Agricultural Society of Wentworth and Hamilton, U. C. (three medals to growers), for blue stem wheat grown by J. H. Anderson, for red chaff wheat grown by John Smith, for potatoe cut, grown by A. Gorie, very superior in quality.

—In Benson and Anderson—Samples of Indian corn starch. For the excellent quality of samples.

—Canadian Oil Works, Hamilton—for an extensive exhibition of the derivatives of petroleum.

—E. A. McNaughton, Canada—Flour and potatoe starch. For the excellent quality of samples.

—Parsons & Co., Toronto, Canada—for an extensive exhibition of the derivatives of petroleum.

—E. Billings, of the Geological Survey, Canada—for his published "Geological Survey of Canada" (one medal to grower), for peas, 40 bushels per acre, grown by John Pease.

—English and Canadian Mining Co.—For the skill and perseverance with which they have opened their ground, and the discovery of deposits conformable with the stratification.

—Poley & Co., Canada—for places of mines, ores, and lead, mined in the colony.

—J. Storey, of the Geological Survey, Canada—for the interesting description

series of the crystalline works of Canada, and his various published contributions to geological chemistry.

—Larue & Co., Canada—for excellent cast iron railway wheels made from bog iron ore which have run 150,000 miles.

—Montreal Mining Co.—For interesting series of Copper ores, accompanied by plans and sections of the workings.

—A. Taylor, Canada—for good specimens of crude and prepared gypsum, with plans and sections of the gypsum mines.

—The officers of the Geological Survey of Canada—for an admirably prepared selection of specimens, illustrating the mineral resources of the Province.

—B. Walton, Canada—for the discovery of good roofing slates.

—West Canada Mining Co.—For specimens and plans, illustrations of well-worked Copper mine.

—Williams (Ennisville)—For introducing an important industry, by sinking the Artesian wells in the Devonshire strata for petroleum.

HONORABLY MENTIONED.

The following is a list of those who are honorably mentioned:

—E. L. Betts, Canada, J. H. Gies, Canada, and Sir S. M. Peto, Bart M.P.—A collective honourable mention for the successful execution of the Victoria Bridge, and for the ingenious display made for the same.

—Balmar and Sheppard, Canada, for the excellence of their bricks.

—T. Gibb, Canada, for the excellence of his white bricks and drain tiles.

—Missquoi Drain Tile Co., Canada, drain tiles of good quality.

—F. Landet, for a series of views in New Westminster, British Columbia.

—James Thompson, Canada, for his collection of birds.

—E. O. Richards, Canada, model of water-wheel.

—L. D. Sovereign, Canada, for his combined cultivator and drill.

—H. Collard, Canada, for his cultivator.

—S. Sharp, Canada, Great Western Railway, model of sleeping and freight cars.

—A. Bronson, Canada, for magnificent sections of strobos and white oak.

—Burrows, Canada, for the fine sections of "Platanus sassafras".

—Jacob Choate, Canada, for fine cherry wood and soft maple plants.

—Coutlee, Canada, for named collections of 75 woods of the colony.

—G. Gingras, Canada, for fine planks of timber.

—Miss Krooks, Canada, for collection of 490 native plants.

—F. X. Prioux, for a named collection of 74 woods of the colony.

—E. H. Rose, Canada, for a box of very fine black walnut veneers.

—The Agricultural Society of Huntington, L. C., for barley grown by Mr. McNaughton.

—The Agricultural Society of Wentworth, U. C., for collection of wheat, goodness of quality.

—T. Badham, Canada, for oats of good quality.

—J. Logan, Canada, for barley goodness of quality.

—A. Shaw, Canada, for Indian corn and marrow fat peas, excellent quality.

—C. W. Wilkins, Canada, Indian corn goodness of quality.

—W. H. A. Davis, Canada, for interesting and instructive specimens from a remarkable deposit.

—H. T. McCaw, Canada, for fine and instructive specimens of ores running with the stratification, and illustrating the structure of the country.

—S. Sweet & Co., Canada, for fine and instructive specimens of ores, running with the stratification, and illustrating the structure of the country.

—The arrival of the Etna.

—Cape Race, July 24.

—The Onondaga steamer Etna, which left Liverpool on Wednesday the 16th, and Queenstown Thursday 17th, passed this point at 8 this evening.

—The fighting before Richmond was eagerly canvassed. Some journals regarded it a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American Government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that McClellan has sustained no serious disaster, and is indeed practically nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself upon the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

—Hopes are freely expressed that more pacific counsels will soon prevail at Washington.

—The Times is particularly bitter, and treats the matter as a decided rebel victory. It thinks that there are good evidence in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article it denounces the insolence of Gen. Butler in his interference with foreign consuls, and says that he is not the man to conciliate neutrals and superiors, and he should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

—The Morning Post says:—Affairs approach the crisis which will necessitate some decided course on the part of the Federalists. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators, and the great question is, when shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition? It points to the past policy of England in recognising successful opposition, and says if the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral states might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

—Proceedings of Parliament have been unimportant.

—Mr. Foster in the House of Commons gave notice that when Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the South comes up he will move an amendment, pledging the House to sustain the Government in the policy of non-intervention.

—There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and it had caused the attention of Parliament.

—It was denied that the Prince of Wales will visit Russia.

—Lord Palmerston in a speech before the volunteers spoke impressively, and some say significantly, of the importance of maintaining efficiency in their movements.

—The Paris Press says:—The interview between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia will take place in September.

—In the Italian Chamber the Ministry explained Garibaldi's course at Palermo. It regretted his attack on France, and said his journey was without sanction.

—The Etna has 55 cabins, and 280 storage passengers.

—The Steamships Java and China arrived out on the 15th.

—LONDON MARKETS.—Consols closed at 92½ to 92½ for money.

—LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Broadstuffs dull, with downward tendency. Wheat, however, is quoted steady and unchanged. Wakefield and Co. report flour dull and easier. Corn has a downward tendency. Pork nominal.

—LONDON MARKETS.—Broadstuffs steady, but dull.

—Henry Potter, a lad 17 years of age, lately of Brighton, C.W., was accidentally drowned on Sunday, the 6th instant, in the Canal near Oswego. He had been employed on the Canal for about four weeks as a lock tender.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Carlo, July 21.

The dispatch boat which arrived at Memphis on Saturday brings the following news:

The reported escape of the rebel gunboat Arkansas is correct. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th. That morning, in consequence of reports brought by refugees that the Arkansas was about to attempt to run the Federal and the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler and ram Lancaster started up the river.

From the Arkansas river the rebels, who came suddenly upon the Arkansas, lying under the bank; as our boats rounded the bend, she opened upon them with 68 pounders. Our gunboats returned the fire, and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued. Finding that the channel of the river prevented successful maneuvering, they gradually dropped down towards the mouth, the Arkansas following closely, and as the latter was passing over the bar, the Carondelet closed with her, intending to board. She succeeded in throwing a grapple aboard and getting out a plank, when the Arkansas sprang a shot, throwing hot water across the plank. The Carondelet engaged in the same manner. While thus engaged, both vessels grounded and the shock separated them.

The Arkansas succeeded in getting off, but the Carondelet remained fast for nearly an hour. The Arkansas immediately passed down the river, the Tyler proceeding her, maintaining a running fight with her greatly superior adversary. None of our gunboats with the fleet had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that few could fire at the Arkansas, as she passed, without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached, each boat as could safely do so they opened on her, but playing resisted most of the shots. A solid shot from Paraguet's gunboat No. 6 struck her larboard bow, passing through under her plating ripping it off for a considerable distance. What further damage was done was not ascertained. The injuries to our fleet are light. The Benton received a shot near the edge of the after part of the larboard side, killing one man. The Tyler, which engaged the Arkansas nearly an hour and a half, had three killed and nine wounded. Among the latter are the pilots, Sebastian and Hiron, and engineer Davis. The Ram Lancaster received a shot under her boilers, causing an escape of hot water, scalding six men, three of them fatally. The entire Federal loss is 12 killed and 15 wounded 5 or 6 of whom will die.

The rebel loss is not known, but is believed to be considerably as the hot water streams of the Carondelet, at the time they attempted to board, were directly into the water.

London, Mo., July 21.

Information has reached here that Colonel McNeil with a detachment of Federal troops had a fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas near Memphis, Mo., in which the rebels were badly wounded.

Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater. Twenty-three of their dead were left on the field.

Colonel Stacey, a notorious marauder of that section, is among the killed. Colonel McNeil is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

(Special to the Tribune.)

Washington, July 23.

The current report that eight officers had been summoned here by the President that they might give their opinions respecting the Confederation Act, and take their choice whether to obey or resign, is simply absurd, and is sufficiently contradicted by the fact that the order, was published before the arrival of General Halleck and Staff, or of general Burnside.

A scouting party of Indiana cavalry are reported, at Fredericksburg, to have fallen into an ambuscade, a few miles from that place, and only 10 out of 70 came back to camp.

Forty men of Gen. Hatch's force are reported to have been captured by the enemy, at Orange Court House, where they were foraging.

The rebels in force now hold the railroad from Gordonsville to Stanton.

A letter from McClellan to the Times, dated 20th, says that deserters from the 5th Virginia cavalry came into camp yesterday: from them we learn that the main force of the rebel army is located on the bluff near Old Tavern on Trent Hill and on the opposite side of the Chickahominy on Gaines Hill. They estimate the rebel force about Richmond, including the troops Beauregard brought from the west, at 100,000 men. The rebels do not anticipate any demonstrations from us on this side of James river, but are making preparations to resist any attack that may be made upon Petersburg or Richmond from the south side of the river.

New York, July 23.

Extra from late Richmond papers.

The Enquirer of the 19th says the Charleston Mercury contradicts a report of the death of Mrs. Beauregard. The country will rejoice to hear that it is untrue.

August, July 19.

The Savannah Republican of this morning has a despatch dated Knoxville, July 15, which says a heavy skirmish occurred that morning at Wallace's crossing roads. Two regiments of the enemy's infantry and cavalry were engaged with four of our companies and cavalry under the command of Col. McLane. Ten men killed, and missing on our side. The enemy's loss the same.

From the Columbia Guardian of the 15th we learn that Major General Magruder and staff arrived in this city yesterday. We are informed that he is on his way to East Tennessee, his presence being needed there at the present juncture of affairs.

New York, July 23.

The Richmond Examiner recommends hanging of any of our paroled men who may be recaptured. It is said Jackson has gone up the valley in strong force with 70,000 men, and that he will proceed to cut up Pope. No intelligence has been received at Richmond up to the 19th from Gordonsville since the 16th, but they had no fears of this important point.

A New York paper says comments on the capture of Murfreesboro by Confederate guerrillas.

The affair is a bad one, as it furnishes the enemy with a supply of excellent cannon, rifled ammunition and we lose the services of probably 1500 men, who, under a good commanding officer, would no doubt have fought well and beaten off the enemy, as they had no artillery or infantry. There will be no doubt a great deal of trouble with the enemy's cavalry. They are greatly superior to us in numbers in this arm, and easily so in skill and daring. The Confederates captured about sixteen hundred tons of small arms, over five thousand pounds of ammunition, nearly one hundred tons, a battery of 68 lb. guns, and a large number of horses and wagons. A considerable amount of commissary and other stores were destroyed by the burning of the depot. By this successful raid, the Confederates have possession of the railroad and telegraph beyond Murfreesboro, so that nothing more of their proceedings is known at Nashville.

Washington, July 23.

The Navy Department today received the following:

Carlo, via Chicago, July 21.

The rebel boat "Arkansas" armed with twelve rifled 68 pounders, came out of the Yazoo river on Tuesday. She encountered the "Tyler," "Carondelet," and ran

"Arkansas." After a running fire of ten miles the Carondelet closed with the rebel, and both vessels grounded, lying side by side. The rebel being outside succeeded in getting off; the Tyler steamed ahead, maintaining a running fire until the fleet was reached. Our transports being in range her appearance in the James River, and a slaughter of any number of our gunboats is counted on. It is said that the obstruction at Fort Darling have been so contrived as to let her drop through, as did the Texas the other day.

There are substantially the particulars as they have been obtained from various sources, and are believed to be mainly correct. They have for some time been in the possession of the Government, as were the main facts concerning the Merrimack, long before she made her appearance in the Rappahannock. Whether, as in her case, no heed will be paid to them, I am unable to say, but that some sort of a steamship or ram is constructing at Richmond, there can be hardly a doubt. Prisoners taken at different times, and without any knowledge of each other's story, concur in the general statement. But there is information much more direct and trustworthy; and though in some respects the information gathered through different sources, may be erroneous there would seem to be little room for questioning the main facts.

On board the Rebel gunboat Texas, captured a few days since, were complete and elaborate drawings of the Monitor, and a contrivance to be used in capturing her, the main features of which are two steamers connected by a chain cable—one to go on each side of the Monitor, which would be drawn along by the cable, and then rushed to her. These were military specifications as a part of the plan of capture, and details of men as boarders, while others were to be provided with iron plates to cover the openings in the Monitor's deck; others with compounds to pour down her pipes and flues; others with wedges to prevent the revolving of her turret, and others still to play different parts.

On the Texas were found also drawings of submarine batteries and infernal machines and their different locations. It is conjectured that the submarine cable found on board of her related to this branch of the Rebel service, in which it is supposed she was engaged when she was captured.

The efforts of the Rebels to blockade the James River, and out of supplies from Gen. McClellan, have assumed quite a serious shape. There are so many points between Harrison's Landing and almost unerring certainty that this species of blockade has become even more effective than artillery or heavy guns, sharpshooters in rifle pits and ambuscades bid defiance to the gunboats, while artillery and land batteries cannot stand their fire.

On Saturday our transports were fired on repeatedly from what is known as old Fort Powhatan situated on a bluff about forty feet above the water, on the west side of the river, about ten miles below Harrison's Landing, where the river makes a sharp turn, and is very narrow, and where the fort bears directly on a channel for a stretch of two or three miles as you approach or go up. The Pacific, having in tow a schooner was fired on at this point on Saturday, and that out by a cannon shot.

The Captains of the Pacific, with great heroism, while the shot were flying around him, went back and picked up his tow, and proceeded. Capt. John Pennington of New Jersey, of the bark Mustang, was shot through the body by a rifle ball. Though he yet survives in the hospital here, he is believed to be in a critical condition. The mail-boat Warsaw was fired on also, and struck several times, but escaped without damage.

Two or three gunboats shelled the place, but the artillery held out for some time. The sharpshooters seemed to regard the shelling very little. They have the effect to intimidate navigators who have no fear of heavy guns, and for this reason the former are really most mischievous. The gunboats upon duty everywhere, that goes up or comes down, for a considerable distance. The general belief is, that the Rebels are engaged in constructing batteries, which they will open shortly, with the view of closing the river. Gen. Helmes is in command on the west side of the river, and his force extends for some twenty miles below City Point.

Gen. McClellan's pickets now extend 8 miles (by land) down the east side of the river, and it is said that his cavalry have been as far down as the mouth of the Chickahominy.

Gross Outrage by the Federal Soldiers.

The Correspondent of the Louisville Democrat sends the following in reference to the conduct of Gen. Turbin's soldiers in Athens, Alabama:

"Gen. Turbin said to his soldiers that he would shut his eyes for two hours, and let them loose upon the town and citizens of Athens—who when all the rest of their states was dialyng, nailed the national colors to the highest pinnacle of their Court House cupola—these citizens yet to a wonderful degree true to their allegiance, had their homes and stores broken open and robbed of everything valuable, and what was too unwieldy to be transported safely broken or otherwise ruined; as were forced upon and rifled of thousands of dollars—wives and mothers were insulted, and mothers and fathers arrested if they dared to murmur—Indians were robbed of their wearing apparel, except what they had on. In a word, every citizen was treated as an enemy, and subjected in that way to what was a most savage and brutal policy towards a defenceless and unarmed population. All too, by those who pretend to represent the United States Government. This an everlasting disgrace, that can never be wiped from the page of history but which demands immediate and prompt action, and the execution of all lovers of law and good government."

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

We could hardly give credence to the above story, but we told that it is even worse than this correspondent relates. The conduct of some of these men was the worst I have ever seen. They were not only insolent and brutal military conduct, but they were also thieves. They stole the clothes of the women, and the execution of all lovers of law and good government."

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