

COAL-OIL.

It is a matter of surprise to us that no serious accident has occurred in our midst from the employment of benzole. It is constantly transported in our steamers, and is often in warehouses where the slightest leak would expose life and property to danger. A gallon of benzole, however, is a hazardous, in a sense sufficient to fill a large room with an explosive gas. Coal-oil itself, when not well purified from benzole, is also dangerous. Many places coal-oil is in use, where in the heat of summer it is liable to evaporate, and in winter the cold causes the oil to condense and contract so that the seller who has bought in summer and retains the oil in a much reduced temperature, loses money on every gallon he sells at the ordinary profit. Every barrel should be lined with a coating of white cement, and in winter a water-pot or hose should be thrown over them, and daily sprinkled with water from a water-pot or hose.

Chemists are constantly in the habit of handling substances much more dangerous than coal-oil or benzole with impunity, because they understand their own nature. There must be the same caution used in handling benzole as in using gunpowder. We copy the following remarks from the New York Insurance Gazette:—

The recent and destructive fire at Scranton, Pa., was caused by the ignition of benzine from a light in a glass lantern on the floor, and not from the gas in the room. The benzine had been a short time before drawn from a cask into a tin can, and the cellar is supposed to have been filled with gas.

The merchant went to draw benzine in the early part of the evening, and placing a lantern on the floor eight or ten feet from the cask, proceeded to draw the benzine. Immediately the gas on the whole cellar was on fire, and so rapid was the fire that the flames followed the party up the stairs, and in all the store had no time to spare in saving their own lives. The benzine was left running and was of course in flames, and soon after an explosion was heard.

It is well known to scientific men that this gas is much heavier than ordinary air, and falls to the ground, where its presence in closed apartments may escape notice for a number of days, till contact with fire develops not only its presence but its power.

In Pittsburgh, where a party was passing a gallon of benzine from the measure into a jug, the gas evolved with such rapidity, as to come in contact with a gas light thirty feet distant, and a fire was the inevitable result.

Too great care cannot be exercised in handling this new and most dangerous substance. It is more insidious than gunpowder, and nearly, if not quite as destructive, in its properties.

Benzine should never be drawn or handled by artificial light, not even by gas. In great quantities, the gas has the power of communicating flame to the liquid itself, and is evolved with great rapidity at an ordinary temperature.

Families should use it for removing stains or spots only in the daytime. Merchants and Druggists should keep it in glass or tin, and handle it only by daylight.

In passing the benzine from the cask to the can, great care should be taken to have the room open and properly ventilated after it is done, so as to prevent the accumulation of gas that always escapes in such cases. Witness.

The Great Robbery at St. Louis.

A letter from St. Louis says:—The great Express robbery, of which your readers have heard, has assumed a new and still more mysterious phase. It will be remembered that upwards of \$60,000 was stolen, and that no clue to the robber was generally known to exist. The Express Company said nothing, paid the losses, and quietly pursued the even tenor of its business. The affair gradually passed out of the public mind, though it was known that the Company was actively engaged in tracing up the matter, with the hope of ultimately recovering the money or at least detecting the thief. Yesterday the startling announcement was made that the criminal had been secured in the person of a certain Charles Noyes, and known in this city as a detective, and until recently a special agent of the Post Office Department. The Company was unusually reticent, but these facts looked out. Though no suspicions were expressed at the time, Noyes was thought connected with it from the first. To disarm him in any way would be to employ by the officers of the Company—having acquired some reputation as a detective—to assist in detecting the robber and recovering the money. Wishing to get him out of the city while they pursued their investigations here, he was sent, with an employee of the Company, upon his detective mission. The agent of the Company, Capt. Ford, having in due time obtained, as is stated, confirmation of Noyes' guilt, telegraphed to the company of Noyes, who was then at Toledo, to arrest him. This was done, and Noyes was brought to this city on Thursday night, in a train, and was placed under guard at a room at the Planters' House. The Company would not tell what other parties (if any) were implicated, nor whether the had recovered the money or any portion of it. So the matter of last night, and it was the theme of general conversation.

With the morning came new developments, and new mysteries. It is now announced that the entire amount stolen—\$60,000—has been recovered, and to add still more to the mystery, Noyes has been released, and declares that there is no charge against him. What it all means nobody seems to know, but we shall probably hear what we shall see. Noyes is a young man of the genus first, fond of fast horses, fast women and fine clothes, but he is not prepared to say, as did one of the catering paper men, that he has long been considered a thief and an adroit one. He is rather good-looking, pleasant and agreeable person, with nothing in his appearance to indicate that he is otherwise than an honest man. Some deeper secrets lie beneath all this, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

AN EXEMPLARY RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, which was in the van of railway enterprises—being established by the combined energy and foresight of the late George Stephenson and Edward Pease, a member of Parliament—recently held its last meeting as an independent company, and is now merely a section of the North Eastern system. Mr. Pease, at the meeting, congratulated the shareholders on their unexceptionable and gratifying position as a company. They had been in existence thirty-eight years, and yet had not killed a single passenger nor run a single engine over the road in all that period. Only such trains as were indispensable for government purposes, and to accommodate parties in reaching distant places of worship, had they permitted to run. They began with only £100,000 capital; they were now handling over to the North Eastern £2,000,000.

How truly an old man said, "When I was young I was poor; when old I became rich; but in each condition I found Alms-dispensation. When the families of enjoyment were, I had not the means; when the means came, the families were gone."

Perilous Voyage of an American Monitor.

From a letter written on board the Iron-clad Lehigh, and dated Charleston harbor, Sept. 1, we select the following incidents of her late trip:—

The U. S. Iron-clad steamer Lehigh, bound for the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 5:30 p. m. of Saturday evening, Aug. 22nd in the morning, returned about midnight, after we had Sandy Hook far astern, in consequence of her engines becoming deranged.

While waiting for a sound steamer to be prepared to tow us Southward, we anchored in the Narrows.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th, we again started upon our voyage, in tow of the steamer Star of the South. We made good time with nothing of importance to note except the very sudden change of temperature on leaving the Narrows. At 2 p. m. the thermometer indicated a temperature of 86 degrees on the upper turret deck; at 3 p. m. it was but 70 degrees, while on the berth deck at the same time it was 95 degrees.

On Wednesday night 26th after a cloudy afternoon the wind from the Northeast began to blow hard about 6 p. m., with a rapidly rising storm increased hourly until 11 p. m., the wind blowing a perfect cyclone from the Northeast to Southeast, then to West-Northwest.

At 11 p. m. the wind subsided. The force had been such as to subvert the sea almost entirely; now, however, it put forth its power, and a terrific agitation resulted; the moon now burst forth through the drifting clouds. During this time the Lehigh had been straining and pumping her overhauling upon the sea at a fearful rate, making sleep impossible.

Officers and men through the upper turret deck anxious glance were cast down upon the rubber raft, which was inflated in readiness for use, life preservers and bread and water were sought for, and the fate of the gallant crew of the first monitor canvassed.

About this time a heavy sea, which covered the deck, from the bow to the turret, with a solid mass of water lifted our ship's bell body out of its socket some six inches up, and bore it off like a chip overboard.

The bell and fittings must have weighed five or six hundred pounds, and were fastened to turret screw feet above the deck. The waves were sharp-pointed combers and repeatedly broke over the top of the turret, twelve feet high. They broke over the turret top, flooding the engine room beneath. Several times large waves would roll over the deck, strike over the massive turret, and sweep down the side of the ship, and sweeping them across the turret deck to its other side.

We were now heading the sea, our officers on the front part of the turret deck, and the men on the gun platforms. The waves were now so high, that the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

While this sea was passing above the turret, the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm, and the turret deck was a sea of foam, and the men were in a constant state of alarm.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Cape Race, Sept. 14. The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th via Queenstown on the 8th instant, passed this point on Sunday evening.

The London Globe's Paris correspondent says M. Chervier's pamphlet on Muzion of the French Republic is most unambiguously a prompt if not immediate reconstruction of the Southern Confederacy.

Broadsheets steady. Wheat upward. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed 92½ to 92½ for money.

Further by the City of Manchester.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 12.—The following is the continuation of the news by the City of Manchester, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday evening, having left Liverpool on the 2nd, and Queenstown on the 3rd inst.

On the 4th she passed the China for Liverpool.

The London Morning Herald understands that at French Cabinet Council the expediency of recognizing the South was discussed the majority being in favor of doing so, but that a final decision was not arrived at.

The Polish question remained without change.

The Congress of German Princes had closed, and the result was satisfactory to the Emperor of Austria.

The Paris Siecle and the Paris De L'Asie recommend that the Florida be seized as a pretext for damages to French property, and as punishment for repeated violation of the laws.

The Paris Press positively denies that the American Government delivered any protest to the French Government, or made any verbal complaint against the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and strives to prove that the Washington Government has no right to make such a protest.

Journals of strong anti-slavery principles are springing up in all the cities of the South that are within the Union lines, and particularly in the Mississippi Valley. N. W. Orleans has two of them—one in English, the other in French. Of course there are plenty of them in St. Louis, and they exist in all the chief towns of Missouri. Kentucky as yet has none of them, but they are spread largely over the State from the other side of the Ohio river. One is about to be started in the city of Vicksburg, to be called the Union.

The nomination for St. Hyacinthe is fixed for the 21st inst., and the voting for the 28th and 29th. A deputation of Ministers is looking for Mr. Auguste Papineau, Advocate of St. Hyacinthe, with the object of requesting him to become a candidate, but as he is absent from town, it is not known whether he will accept the nomination.

Baron Von Bismarck, Prussian Minister, and B. Torrey de Barros, also one of the foreign representatives, announce to sell their entire stock of furniture at auction, preliminary to declining house-keeping.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

We have received a copy of the Bill respecting the volunteer force; but it is too lengthy for publication in our columns, and the lengthened explanations of the Attorney General or introducing it, which we published last week, renders this unnecessary. We shall only, at present, notice a few of the leading features, as the bill may yet be very much altered before its passage.

It appears from the bill that the force is to be increased from 25,000 to 35,000 men, who may be called out in time of danger, at the discretion of the Governor General as Commander-in-Chief. The Volunteer Corps, as provided for the passing of this act shall continue as if organized under it, and shall constitute part of the Force above mentioned. The volunteers may consist of Troops of Cavalry, Military Train, Field Batteries of Artillery, Garrison Batteries of Artillery, Companies of Engineers and Battalions or Companies of Rifles and of Infantry, and Naval Companies, to be armed and equipped according to their respective services. The fifth clause of the Bill names the different officers to be appointed to the various corps, and the sixth provides for their formation into Battalions, &c. to which the Queen's regulations shall apply where not inconsistent with this act. The officer highest in rank present on duty takes command in all cases. The seventh clause relates to the clothing, and provides that the corps of volunteers, heretofore or hereafter, to be organized shall be supplied with clothing by the Province, to be renewed every five years. We are glad to notice, however, that this objectionable provision, which was contained in the bill of last session, has been modified and clothing may be re-supplied within the period above named in such cases as may appear to the Commander-in-Chief to require it. The arms are to be furnished by the Province and are to be kept in armories, the officer commanding any corps being allowed a certain sum annually to provide for the keeping of the same. The act very distinctly enumerates the occasions when volunteers are to appear armed or uniformed, namely, when on duty or *à la file* at drill or target practice, or inspections, or when receiving distinguished persons, or rendering funeral honors to deceased comrades, or when required to aid the civil power. Penalties are provided for not keeping the clothing in order. Ammunition is to be provided for target practice; and the Commander-in-Chief may appoint annual meetings for this purpose. The Government will also provide for proficiency in drill or discipline, or target practice. The corps may be called out for drill when the Commander-in-Chief deems it expedient, but they may be assembled any time by the officer commanding, for drill or target practice. The clauses relating to the calling out of the Force in time of war, are, we believe, the same as in former acts. The term of engagement of the Volunteers is to be five years, and no non-commissioned officer or private shall leave a corps, unless discharged, without giving two months notice. It is also provided that other regulations may

the good management of a corps may be transmitted to the officer commanding, to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval, after which they may be enforced, and penalties when incurred shall be recoverable in the manner mentioned in the Act respecting the Militia. After the passing of the Act, no officer shall be appointed, except provisionally, until he has satisfactorily passed an examination, and received a certificate of fitness. Provision is also made for the appointment of drill and musketry instructors.

The annual Agricultural Show for Bannockburn was held in Almonte on Tuesday the 15th instant, and was largely attended by people from every part of the country.

There was an immense gathering of people on the ground and about Lewis's Hotel, which seemed, as we were informed, the centre of attraction. We did not see the show in consequence of "it being Court day" both at Carleton and Almonte, but everybody says it was inferior to former exhibitions of the kind, and that specimens of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, turkeys and other farm productions, although very good in their several classes, were nothing so extraordinary as was expected. The prize list will show who succeeded in the competition.

The Exhibition of the Book with Ag. Society was held at Carleton Place, on Thursday last, and was a decided success. It was the first show of the Society and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all who were present. Had there been a suitable building, in which to exhibit the articles, the show would have presented a much better appearance. We trust the Book with Council will reconsider the matter of the Drill Shed spoken of last fall, and grant the assistance asked for, so that the building may be erected.

We write under the impression that our village has a Path-master—or Pathmasters; and if such an officer exists amongst us, we desire to call his attention to the state of our side walks. From the Bridge to the School House, the plank walk is very much in need of repairs. The foot path, there, was made several years ago, and has served a good purpose, but is now much worn and full of holes. Being summoned to a meeting of the "Board" a few weeks ago, we saw that the street was neglected, presenting an appearance as if very little had been done on the roads this year. Our own side of the river is nearly as bad. Where, we would ask, has the statute labor been laid out this year? Can anyone tell us what has been done towards mending our ways during the summer of 1863? We are not in a position to say whether the matter has been neglected or not; but we have looked in vain for the improvements which we had expected. We have noticed a very small piece of "turnpike" on a street passing the front of Mr. McNeely's house; but at the turn, where that street intersects Bridge street, there is a deep ditch left open, which presents the appearance of a "man-trap." We trust the matter will be looked into by the proper authorities, and that, if the statute labor is not yet laid out, it will be attended to before the winter comes on. If there be sufficient funds in the hands of the Path-master, we would recommend that the plank walk, from the corner of Squire Sumner's store, eastward, be raised in for the use of the pigs, which seem to have taken exclusive possession of it, as may be seen at any time by the unmistakable marks which it exhibits of the "consequence." At no season of the year is that portion of our plank fit for pedestrianism!

The very clear statement of the Minister of Finance delivered in the House on Tuesday evening relating as does to a detail of the financial condition of the country will be read with a degree of interest that similar productions have not attracted for several years past. We observe that it is very favorably received, and commented upon by the liberal portion of the press of the country. The "Montreal Herald" says with the exception of that made by Mr. Howland last May, which was justly regarded as a provisional character, to meet the pressing emergency all the budget speeches for the last ten years have been either crude rambling dissertations, as in Mr. O'Connell's time, or ingenious mystifications, as in Mr. Galt's time of the actual position of our affairs. We know not which was the least reliable in point of information; but both had one and the same object, to hoodwink the public eye, and to extract the largest contribution possible out of the people's pocket. From Mr. Holt's something better was expected, nor was that expectation disappointed. His exposition of the state of our finances was frank and sufficiently lucid to be understood by any person giving ordinary attention, and possessed of ordinary capacity. The points which he most clearly impressed on his auditors are first the heavy amount which our annual expenditure exceeds the ordinary income. This evil has been systematic and continuing, we may say, since the Coalition Administration had its first breath of life; and he traced its existence and the chronic character of the malady in these figures:—"In 1857 the excess of expenditure over income was \$3,011,770; in 1858, \$2,229,487; in 1859, \$726,833; in 1860, \$1,928,465; in 1861, \$1,636,039; in 1862, \$2,177,817; as aggregate for the six years of \$12,246,412, or an average annual increase to the debt of two millions of dollars. The true solution of our financial Minister drew from the state of affairs is, that it is injurious to our national credit, tends to impoverish our resources, and to press unjustly on our population. There is but one remedy, that of reducing the revenue with

the expenditure. That he proposes to do by levying an amount of taxation equal to the amount of the deficiency. The modest conceiving that until the time for putting it into operation, it is not advisable to give such information as will enable parties to speculate at the expense of the revenue, in articles the price of which will be affected by its change. On one point, however, it will be observed Mr. Holt gave some inkling of his ideas, that it is inexpedient to tax imports so highly as to interfere seriously against their consumption. In a word he indicated his conviction, which he shares in with every political economist, worthy of the name, of the soundness of the policy inaugurated in Great Britain by Sir R. Peel. There is no doubt that the narrowness of views of our statesmen, has tended more than any other circumstance to create that estrangement between our commercial interest, and the name class in Great Britain. We hope to see Mr. Holt give effect to this enlightened policy in the adoption of his practice: sure we are that if judiciously put in effect, it will tend strongly to strengthen the bonds of amity between the Province and the mother country. Another very important manifestation of Mr. Holt's views is made in his expressed determination to make our great public works productive of revenue, so far as it can be accomplished without detriment to their efficiency as competitors with the public works of a similar character amongst our neighbors. Surely there is no more legitimate object of taxation than these works, constructed at an enormous expense at the cost of the Province; constructed as will be remembered as well for purposes of revenue as for the extension of our commerce.

The third source to which Mr. Holt looks in the equalization of our expenditure with our income, is that mother of all virtues in private as in public life, economy. This on his part is no idle promise; it is an established fact to which we have more than once had occasion to refer. On Tuesday evening he made the announcement that retrenchment in the Crown Lands Department already effected, amounts to its hundred thousand dollars per annum; in his own department he estimated that there would be at least a similar sum, and that when the entire reforms now in progress in the various public departments are in full operation, he conceives that the annual saving will sum up to at least half a million dollars: this of course covers the diminution of the Ocean Steam Service Subsidy, which will be made next April. These satisfactory portions of Mr. Holt's speech find their ally in one circumstance: the necessity of borrowing more money. At least four millions of dollars it will be necessary to provide, either in this or the London market, for the payment of the arrears which the extravagance and recklessness of the administrations that have misgoverned the country from the year 1857 to the last year have heaped up. The statement, frank and honest, of our Finance Minister—the determination to manifest to place our Finances on a firm basis—will, we trust, facilitate this operation, which would, were the country's finances in the hands that formerly wielded them, be practicable only on very unfavorable terms. The assurance of a change of system will, we trust, inspire confidence. There is much spare capital in the country waiting for investment; and none is so certain of realization when required as the security of our Government stock; separated, too, as we are, we trust forever, from Grand Trunk connection, our securities will shortly acquire that high estimation in the great money markets of the world to which they are legitimately entitled. All that is wanted to realize our most sanguine hopes is firmness and unanimity in our public councils.

It rests with our present Parliament to eschew the factions leaders under which some of the members have enlisted themselves, to the detriment of the public service during the present session; to betake them selves seriously to the public business; to vote down motions having no other purpose than to embol public affairs by restraining the men who have, for such a series of years, misgoverned the country. A prosperous era then awaits us, with a Government alive to the interests of the country, and to the welfare of every class of its inhabitants.

Again we find it our duty to direct the attention of the Reformers of South Lanark, who elected Mr. Morris as their representative in parliament, to the vote he gave on Friday last, as will be seen by the votes and proceedings in our columns to-day. The division was taken on Mr. Cookburn's motion of want of confidence in the Government. We find Mr. Morris voting, as usual, against Reformers, and with the Cartier-Macdonald party. It must be borne in mind, however, that although he invariably votes with his own party, he is an "independent" member, is "seated on the cross benches" and will not offer a "factious opposition" to the Government.

The quarterly inspection of the Volunteer Rifle Company of Carleton Place, will take place about the end of the present month. In the mean time drill will be continued as usual on the evenings of Thursday and Friday. It is expected that all the members of the Company who can possibly do so, will attend.

We are informed that Mr. Wordin, of Perth, was seen driving a horse and buggy over the bridge, at Carleton Place, at a rapid trot, one day last week. Will the person whose duty it is to put the law in force attend to this matter.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—I am not given habitually to composing newspaper correspondence, but I hope the following remarks will find a place in your journal, (valuable of course). This is an age of many wonderful things, but I doubt if any fashion, (hoops always excepted), could be pointed out to which the people of Canada are more given, now days than Exhibitions. From the Provincial Show, requiring crystal palaces and the like for its accommodation, down to the back Township annual display, where the cattle and horses are hitched to the fence, all are the objects of conversation before and after. These are the farmer's gala days, and it is difficult to decide whether the young people, with their apples and small talk, or the seniors, in the discussion of stock and crops and the renewal of former friendships, enjoy them the most.

Two of these "Show fairs," as they are called here, took place last week, both at Carleton Place and Almonte, and both were viewed with great interest. The first of these was the North Riding Exhibition held at Almonte on Tuesday last, 15th inst., which was attended by a great number of visitors from all parts of the Riding, unfortunately, however, there was not much to repay the agriculturalists for the loss of the day, and I assure you, Mr. Editor, I was not the only one, who after half an hour's circumambulation of the ground, turned gatewards in disgust. Another cause of a little ill-feeling towards the Directors was the fact that these gentlemen were a laudable desire to pay off the debt incurred for the purchase and fitting up of the ground, and the erection of the necessary buildings gave over, who entered the gate an opportunity to contribute five cents for this purpose. The populace, however, did not appreciate the privilege, and, alas, for the agriculturalists or otherwise, the government of the day, was not a little respectable, but the gates were thrown open, and it would be of little use to describe minute by minute the articles on exhibition. The horses were very fair and a considerable number of working teams were entered. Brood mares and foals were also very good. The cattle were not there was a single respectable lot, but the ground seemed a few who had left their legitimate sphere of life, and had set up in the beef-producing line. Sheep were not much and Pigs were scarce. The Implements, wagons, &c., though less in number, seemed to be good of the kind. The Grain, Vegetables, Dairy produce, &c., may have been somewhat bad enough, for all that, but the ground could be seen in the shed after a considerable exertion of muscle and temper, was the right hand bottom corner of a very dirty bag flaked on either side by a monster Rata-bata and a fine looking chesnut.

The Dry-goods department at the display was very good, both in the quality of the goods, and in the arrangement of the articles. Faded Cloth, Flannels, Blankets, &c., and in that vast assemblage of "things" included under the name of "Fancy Work" comprising Crochet work, Berlin wool work, Tatting, a lot of pieces of something, white with splind, and a few other articles, were of course, in profound ignorance, some paintings and ornamental work in different styles also attracted a good deal of attention.

The crowd of people both in the village and on the grounds was immense, and although towards evening a severe frost had set in, gentlemen might have been observed corking their way down street (no wonder such a street) yet on the whole it was a very orderly crowd and appeared to be enjoying itself immensely. The weather was better than could have been expected although the dust and heat were slightly oppressive in a crowd.

Now for our "Book with Show" which took place at Carleton Place on Thursday last, being to give it the long name the "First Annual Exhibition of the Book with Township Agricultural Society." The weather was very good, and at an early hour the great population began to pour in, of all ages, sexes, sizes, and descriptions, bringing with them horses and cattle—but stop, stop! I haven't room to go on in that line. The entries in most of the classes were numerous and the competition as a general rule was good. The horses and cattle, however, were very good, sheep and pigs as at Almonte, were rather behind. The Implements were not very numerous although good as far as they went. The grain and vegetables were excellent and the entries numerous. There were also a good many entries for butter, and not a few of choice. But it was in the interior of the building that Book with Show forth. On entering, which cost me several hard squeezes (who cares it was the ladies, bless them) my eyes were greeted with a bewildering luxuriance of all sorts of dry-goods, faded cloth in piles, rolls of white cloth, and plaid flannel, Plaid, Blankets, Quilts, Socks, &c. &c. &c. mingled with Hair-work, Paintings in the style of all nations from Greece to Japan, Needle-work—but I give it up, I must however say that in regard to the aforesaid perforated white articles, that Carleton was superior to Almonte in number, and still better in quality. I am afraid, however, Mr. Editor, I have already transgressed the space which modesty should recommend me to occupy, and I will only add a few words of advice to my fellow-dealers in Book with, in regard to a building more suitable for the purpose of Exhibition. Had they, last winter, taken an opportunity to erect a building, and devoted the erection of a shed for Volunteer purposes, with what an addition to the comfort and convenience of all parties could we have been able to examine the work of the general part of the exhibitors. Experience teaches, and I have little doubt that the long-expected shed will come not "at last," but before the second Agricultural Exhibition in Book with. In conclusion I have only to repeat what I have heard from dozens since Thursday, that the show was much superior to that at Almonte, and nearly if not quite up to any held in Carleton.

I am yours &c.,

21st Sept., 1863.

BECKWITH.

CRICKET.

CARLETON PLACE VS. ALMONTE.

The Return Match between the above Clubs took place at Carleton Place on Saturday last, 19th inst. The weather although rather cold, was much better than was expected from the appearance of the previous night. In consequence of the late hour at which play commenced, it was agreed that the match should be decided by one innings and the Carleton Place men took the bats. The scores as a general rule were very small. The Carleton Place men scored 17, and Almonte 17, was an exception. The total score of the C. P. Club was only 47. The Almonte men then took the bats and with the loss of six wickets scored 48, when "game" was called. The latter thus proving victors by a wicket. An adjournment then took place to the Carleton House, where Mr. Lavallole presided at the dinner, after which a promiscuous game was started, and the fun kept up until our time, when all set out for the station, and were soon steaming towards home. Mr. Tyler acted as Umpire and Mr. Bell as Scorer for the C. P. Club and Messrs. Rossmore and Pease, for Almonte.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

On the failure of recruiting in Ohio a draft has been ordered in that State. The number of men to be called is 15,000.

Carleton Place.

Murphy, c. Huxley, b. McEwen, 1
G. Willis, 1 b. w. 2
Sumner, ran out 3
Pattie, b. Hepworth, 4
Lyon, ran out 5
Glover, c. Northgraves, b. Hepworth, 17
Jas. Willis, b. Hepworth, 17
Patterson, c. Bamford, b. McEwen, 0
Templeman, b. McEwen, 0
Dell, not out 6
Ellis, c. Northgraves, b. Hepworth, 1
Byes, 7. Wides, 1. 48

ALMONTE.

Hepworth, c. b. Glover, 1
Bamford, c. Sumner, b. Glover, 1
McEwen, ran out 6
Northgraves, c. Pattie, b. Sumner, 1
Rossmore, c. Sumner b. Sumner, 12
G. Russell, not out 4
Huxley, c. Bamford, b. Patterson, 4
Laidlaw, not out 1
Byes 5. Leg Byes 3. Wides 2. 48

Written for the Carleton Place Herald.