

Memoranda for a Friend in Upper Canada.

ON THE CONDITION OF THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE IRISH IN BRITISH AMERICA.

I. It is important to note that the people directly interested, that this subject should be well understood. The contingent in the United States, though seldom considered or consulted in any other sense, are looked upon by Americans as a "rough and ready" instrument of an anti-English aggression. The Irish in the British Provinces are supported by the Yankees to form a sub-section of their countrymen in the United States, and to be equally rough and ready. It therefore is the passion of the moment, and Provincial statesmen not less; and this people themselves, the subject of so much unamiable speculation, to consider precisely where they stand in North America—Republican and British—and what part they are likely to play, in not very remote future occurrences.

II. The Irish came or were forced into Anglo-America, as in an intrusive element. They were not, either in the last, or the preceding century, a welcome people. They were not of the main stream of the settlement, which flowed into New England or New York; and they were not of the main stream which settled Pennsylvania. So far as history will help us to understand the case, we must be historical. Let us begin with the beginning. Between 1649 and 1655, Cromwell had, according to Dr. Lingard, 100,000 Irish papists [the lowest statement gives 30,000] sent to the West Indies as "bait" for the Indians. The West Indies are still filled—though thinly—with that blood. In 1708, William Penn writes to James Logan, of Pennsylvania, his deputy: "There is a complaint against your Governor that you suffer public Mass in a scandalous manner." Twenty years later, the Irish arrivals at Philadelphia were five-sixths of the whole; and they had, even earlier, found their way to the banks of the Merimac, and the Hudson and the Potomac. At a town meeting held at Haverhill, in 1725, according to Mr. Jacob B. Moore, (author of a sketch of Concord, N. H., 1834), the Irish were not only a large element of the whole; and they had, even earlier, found their way to the banks of the Merimac, and the Hudson and the Potomac. At a town meeting held at Haverhill, in 1725, according to Mr. Jacob B. Moore, (author of a sketch of Concord, N. H., 1834), the Irish were not only a large element of the whole; and they had, even earlier, found their way to the banks of the Merimac, and the Hudson and the Potomac.

III. But it may be said these were the prejudices of a former age, long since passed. Let us see about the present. A venerable Boston gentleman (still living, I believe and hope), in his "Sixteen of Old School," humorously describes how the Boston boys of his youth were wont to go down to the harbour and watch Irishmen bathing, to see if they had hoofs, horns, and tails. The illustrious Bishop of Exeter, who died only in 1842 declared that in his experience the American maxim towards foreigners was, "Any foreigner before an Irishman, and any Christian before a Catholic." As to events, they speak for themselves. The great anti-Catholicism of 1834, which culminated in the burning of Mount Benedict Convent, near Banker Hill; the next great recurrence of the same storm in 1844, which gave to the flames the churches of Philadelphia; the great "Know-Nothing" crusade of 1845-46, which signalized itself by the Irish massacre at Louisville; and elsewhere: these facts which will render me convenient for others to forget, but which I am by no means bound to blot out of my memory. Against the anti-Irish crusade of '44, I wrote my first Irish American book, "O'Connell and his Friends," and against the rising "Know-Nothingism," I wrote in 1852, my "Irish Settlers in America." I, who stood alone, in those days, the literary sentinel of my people; I fell no vocation to flatter them in their folly, now that they are defamed by the acclamations of so many panegyric organs.

IV. Why did I arraign the American treatment and estimate of Irishmen in my speech at Wexford? I will tell you. During the last four years the Federal recruiting agents, had been in every Irish parish. They had persuaded our simple and untravelled people at home that every Yankee was every Irishman's brother, that all a native of Ireland had to do—except to land at New York and his fortune was made. People who, if they worked as hard at home as they must do in America might have done very well, were raised and unsettled in their minds. The flashy letters of some of their neighbours, about "living in four-story houses," and "driving their own carriages," added to the delusion. It was necessary that some one should tell them the truth, and not be mealy-mouthed about it. It fell, as it seemed, to my lot; and I did my duty, according to my convictions.

V. But I had one motive more for what I did, which the Yankee-Irish will probably never understand. I saw, or thought I saw, signs of another anti-Irish storm brewing in the North the moment the civil war was over. I knew of old, that the only external public opinion that ever stirred America to its depths was English opinion. Wexford was, therefore, for stalling the pace of the Irish in (Republican) America, a better stand-point than even Washington. I knew I had the ear of the Empire, and I resolved not to abuse it. If by a European exposition of the Irish American situation I have started off another periodical social storm like that of '34, '44 or '54 so well. Irish Yankees will never understand that I was doing their work at Wexford; no! they don't know anything—they don't!

VI. But it will be said I was too hard on the Irish demagogues in the Atlantic cities. Perhaps I erred on the side of severity. Yet, whoever has laboured as I did for a decade of years to excite a wholesome self-respect—to create a clean and upright spirit among his fellow-emigrants, knows that he owes those wretched demagogues. By such a one only can I be judged in this respect.

VII. As to the many virtuous and public spirited Irish families I have known in the Northern States, I am no ways anxious that they suppose any part of my censure applicable to themselves. For many years

they sustained me in the *Celt* and *New York Nation*, in saying bitter things, and therefore true things, of the town demagogues and tenant-farm population, than I ventured at Wexford. It was with them in my eye, I said in that much praised and much-banned speech, "I have as well ordered Irish families in the United States as there are in Ireland; I have met as worthy men and amiable women."

VIII. Let us now come to the sore point of the Wexford speech—are the Irish in these Provinces, as a whole, in a better social position than the Irish in the Northern States? My main argument on that head remains unanswered. It has never been touched by the critics. If an Irishman by birth succeeds in the States, it is because he forces his way; if he does succeed in the Provinces it is because he does not merit success. Whoever else may be said against these Provinces they still look up to Ireland as for us, part and parcel of that metropolis. Baldwin and Hincks within our own time, both born Irishmen, were freely Premiers of Canada; I can see the grave of Chief Justice Michael O'Sullivan almost before me; I write; Robert Sullivan, and others of the same name, have played a disservice part in the government of these Provinces. Can you show me anything of that kind in the Northern States? Who have been your Irishmen Senators, Ministers and Magistrates? As the stump-orator says: "I pause for a reply."

IX. I will confine these memoranda by giving you a very brief view of what I hope I may call my policy, and that of my friends. Quondam England and Ireland we claim the right to reserve our own opinion; as to British America, our home, we have very positive convictions of duty and loyalty. We believe there is not a freer country under the sun, and we mean to stick up for it, come what, come woo. We are resolved to show the world—from these Provinces—that we are incurable political hypochondriacs, to whom a grievance is a god-send. Any kind of wrong, under any garb of Irishism, who purports to advocate disaffection or disloyalty here, is our enemy, and we shall take every fair means to put him down. Even you, my friend, if you coquette with any such people, you shall have no quarter. Much as I would rejoice in your prosperity, under ordinary circumstances, I should be one of the first to volunteer to see you over the line if you were caught among the ragged regiments of Fenianism.

X. If it be not presumptuous to say so, I venture in closing to add that Divine Providence has given the Irish American Province a rare chance. Too far from the metropolis to be easily oppressed, too far not to require conciliation, intimately affected by a powerful neighbour with a new and aggressive policy, we are in a position at once to prescribe our terms to the greatest Empire, and to battle intellectually the greatest Republic of modern times. It is quite clear that the first great struggle for British ideas of government, as opposed to Democratic ideas, must be fought out peacefully or otherwise in Canada. In that battle, which in my soul I believe to be the great fight of the 19th century for this Continent, the Irish contingent will be found occupying an intelligent and an honourable position. If I am to have any command in it, it shall not be a derogatory or dishonourable position. I fancy I understand what that position ought to be, and as many as agree with me "be the same more or less." I sincerely hope I will stand by me in that position. We shall all please the Yankees nor the Fenians, but I am sure we shall give the Irish a lift that will carry them honourably over another century in the history of the New World.

T. D. MCGEE.
Montreal, July 24, 1866.

Extensive Silk and Wine Growing Proposition.

A proposition has been made to the United States Agricultural Bureau by Attilio Valentini, Lombardy, Italy, to colonize eighty-two Italians in the State of New York or New Jersey, for the purpose of raising silks and wines. The proposer agrees to furnish one million grapes and ten thousand mulberry trees, and will transport the labourers to this country for \$40,000, one half to be expended in the purchase of vines, trees, silk worms, implements and other expenses. He says he has a perfect knowledge of the business, and that such a farm or plantation could be put in operation in three or four months. The first two years the production would be nominal, but the third year he estimates the production at the enormous figure of eight hundred millions of dollars. He says the climate of the States named, is well adapted to the culture of wine and silks, and it only needs experienced workmen to develop the capacity. He says the facts which will render me convenient for others to forget, but which I am by no means bound to blot out of my memory. Against the anti-Irish crusade of '44, I wrote my first Irish American book, "O'Connell and his Friends," and against the rising "Know-Nothingism," I wrote in 1852, my "Irish Settlers in America." I, who stood alone, in those days, the literary sentinel of my people; I fell no vocation to flatter them in their folly, now that they are defamed by the acclamations of so many panegyric organs.

An article has appeared in the *Invalide Russe* upon the armaments of Russia, which may afford some information to the other European Powers. The writer points out that the system of arming Russia is not a new thing, as Russia has in the days of the First Napoleon, would now prove unavailing; and as no war could be carried against Russia but by a coalition of other forces, that country would be always ready to resist a combined attack. For that purpose it would be necessary to have 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 regular troops ready to march to the point attacked. During the Crimean war the Russian army amounted to 1,000,000 men, and after the conclusion of the peace of Paris it was determined to keep up that effective strength, but on account of financial difficulties it could not be accomplished. In 1865 the army was reduced to 812,000 men, but upon the outbreak of the Polish insurrection it was increased to 1,135,000 men, of whom 800,000 were regular troops. It has since been gradually diminished, and will be the minimum strength of the Russian army in time of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that he has made special inquiries into the truth of the statement published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the Emperor of the French has effected his abortive congress scheme, and he is not at all sanguine. The Emperor has not revised his proposal for a congress, nor is he likely to do so.

A detective called at St. Agnes Church in Washington, and approached Father Roccofort in a confidential manner, saying he was one of several editors who were determined to assassinate President Johnson, and asking for advice. The priest, who looked him from the street, and very much to the astonishment of the detective.

Lanark Council.
Midlothian, 29th July, 1866.
Pursuant to adjournment, the municipal council of Lanark Township met this day; councillors Mathie, Yull, Read and Affleck present.

In the absence of the Rev. James Mathie appointed chairman.
The minutes of last session were read, approved and signed.

The Rev. new entered.
The following petitions and other communications were presented and read.
Petition of William Atkinson and others, praying for \$50 to improve the various roads in the 1st road division, 12th concession line.

Petition of James Melnie and others, praying the rebuilding of Drummond's bridge; also a subscription list amounting to \$16.75 to aid in the same purpose.
Petition of Archibald Miller and others, praying the council to direct the opening of the 7th concession line opposite the 13th and 13th lots, to enable the residents on that portion of the line to have access to a highway.

Note from the County Treasurer stating that the 9th lot in the 5th concession was sold for arrears of taxes under an impression that a patent had been issued therefor; but which is found to be a mistake; and reclaiming the purchase and redemption money in favor of the purchaser, amount, \$14.95.

Statement from Co. Clerk of County taxes to be levied for the present year, amount \$1225.30.
Report of commissioners Ryan and Affleck of their examination of the allowance for road between the 15 & 16th lots in the 10th and part of the 11th concessions, have very positive convictions of duty and loyalty.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Yull, That an order for the amount stated in the note of the County Treasurer be made in his favor.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Yull, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the petition of Archibald Miller, be over until it is ascertained that the parties interested in opening that part of the 7th line indicated in said petition are willing to commute for statute labour for three years for the purpose of opening the said line, and that the clerk write to the said parties to enquire thereon.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the petition of James Melnie and others, lie over until a report of the advantages or otherwise, of the proposed site for said bridge is laid before this council.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yull, That the petition of Messrs. Ryan and Affleck lie over for consideration.

Petition of Donald Munroe and 26 others recommending John Roccofort to the consideration of the council.
Account of James Mitchell for carriage of road scraper from Almonte, amount \$1, ordered to be paid.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, That the account of Robert Craig, bridge commissioner, and John Campbell, Assessor, be paid.—Carried.

Account of Town Clerk for six months salary, postage and stationery, \$47.71, ordered to be paid.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, That the petition of Donald Munroe and others lie over for consideration.—Carried.

Adjourned until the 12th August.
WILLIAM SCOTTY, Town Clerk.
Lanark, 31st July, 1866.

The Provincial Agricultural Association is engaged in a work of great and national importance, that of encouraging the growth and preparation of flax in Canada. All doubt as to the suitability of our soil and climate for the cultivation of the flax plants of temperate latitudes has long since passed away in the actual proof of the successful culture of the flax in this country. The flax and hemp can be grown in Canada. Though a great stimulus has within the past year or two been given to the growth of flax in several parts of Upper and Lower Canada, the extension of the cultivation of this plant is not commensurate with its importance and with the profit that attends it when properly and carefully managed. It is the aim of the Agricultural Association to supply the people of Upper Canada with every information and encouragement on this head, to the end that another great staple may be added to our list of productions, and that another source of profitable employment may be afforded both to the occupants of the farm and the denizens of the manufacturing village. Some time ago the Association imported specimens of improved flax seedling mills, and exhibited them to the people at the Society's exhibition. Later it has sought to give the people a more complete knowledge of the flax and hemp, and to the people at the purchase of thirty copies of a work on flax culture and preparation, written by Mr. James H. Dickson of Ireland, who is the patentee of certain machines and a liquid, whereby flax can be quickly prepared for spinning on cotton or worsted machinery, and a fabric made that rivals cotton goods in softness and equals linen in durability. The flax so prepared is particularly suited for mixing with wool, cotton, or silk, and the new fibre materials that are coming into use, as well as the flax used in the manufacture of paper. Mr. Dickson's method is altogether done away with. Not only are time and trouble saved and skillful knowledge rendered less necessary, but a greater product is afforded, and all the difficulties of the stem are given to a useful purpose either as flax, tow, or paper-making stock, and the waste "shives" as manure. From the appreciation that has been accorded to Mr. Dickson's labors by the flax interest in England, Scotland and Ireland, there can be no question as to the importance of the improvements he has introduced, and we are glad that his efforts are being brought to the notice of the Canadian public the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Society. We have just received from Mr. William Ferguson, M.P.P., Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture, (whose personal interest in flax cultivation is well known) a copy of Mr. Dickson's work, which we can do little more than mention at present, but we promise to place a summary of the more directly useful portions of its contents at the service of our readers when the occasion permits. Along with the consignment of flax seedling, we send specimens of stem and dressed flax, of yarn and cloth, and of dressed New Zealand flax (Phormium tenax) and of the Indian grass cloth plant (Rhus) dressed on his improved machinery. These beautiful specimens are accompanied by five circular testimonials from the Earl of Derby and other distinguished men and practical spinners. The samples Mr. Ferguson intends to have placed on exhibition at the coming Provincial Show in London; meanwhile they are to be placed on view in the City Buildings in Kingston and will be open to the view of every interested person in this locality. At the Provincial Exhibition there

will be no more interesting article exposed than the book and its accompanying samples, and we take pleasure in thus directing in advance the attention of the flax interest of community to them. The next step which we should like to see taken is the introduction of these machines into private use. This we hope will be done by private enterprise. The facilities to flax manufacturing which their introduction would afford will be seen at a glance when it is remembered that the cottonized flax can be spun on the machinery of our numerous woolen mills, so that in fact it only needs the introduction of the new progressive process to enable our home grown flax to be used up at our own doors. So great an advantage should not be lost sight of by capitalists and manufacturers, for it is an unquestionable boon which Mr. Dickson and the Agricultural Society are thus contributing towards the resources of our Province.—*Kingston News.*

Man versus Woman—The Difference.

The precedent established in the Harris case was partially reversed to-day in a cause tried before Judge Wylie, in the same court in which Miss Harris was acquitted, and in part by the same jury which decided that it is justifiable homicide when a woman kills her lover because he did not marry her. One Horatio Maloney lived and lived with Florence Wilson, a pretty little woman, about the size and appearance of Miss Harris. Florence vowed eternal love and fidelity to Horatio, but he would keep company with another woman. So Horatio insisted that the blade of a small knife somewhere in the room, and the appearance of Miss Harris, Florence vowed eternal love and fidelity to Horatio, but he would keep company with another woman. So Horatio insisted that the blade of a small knife somewhere in the room, and the appearance of Miss Harris, Florence vowed eternal love and fidelity to Horatio, but he would keep company with another woman.

Dr. Quain and his Profession.
While Dr. Quain was giving evidence, the other day, before a committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck said to him:—Do you think that the whole of the population of this country is to be prescribed by a few men? Dr. Quain replied: I do not think so in the least in the world. Mr. Roebuck: No, except upon your own profession.—Dr. Quain: Not the least in the world. The amount of Latin that is required for writing prescriptions does not exceed that of the doctor who prescribes for the people. Dr. Quain: I do not think so in the least in the world. Mr. Roebuck: No, except upon your own profession.—Dr. Quain: Not the least in the world.

A shrewd countryman was in town the other day, gawky, uncouth, and innocent even in reality, with his eye toothed. Passing up Chatham street, through the Jew's quarter, he was often encountered by the Jews. He was almost everywhere some one rushed out in accordance with the annoying custom of that street to seize upon and try to force him to purchase. At last, one dirty looking fellow caught him by the arm and clamorously urged him to purchase. The other day, before a committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck said to him:—Do you think that the whole of the population of this country is to be prescribed by a few men? Dr. Quain replied: I do not think so in the least in the world. Mr. Roebuck: No, except upon your own profession.—Dr. Quain: Not the least in the world.

One of the latest hypotheses regarding the skeletons found in Quebec, is that they are the remains of some of Wolfe's soldiers, who were killed by the craniates by a medical man would probably decide whether they are those of red or white men.
A youth named O'Neill was arrested at the Brooklyn Post Office on Thursday who had called for letters in answer to advertisements published in the papers promising for the sale of money and other things to young ladies. The man was a poor fellow, and he was arrested for making a patent-washing powder. By papers found upon him it appeared that these advertisements had found plenty of soft victims of both sexes.

A national Russian exhibition of industry has just been opened in Moscow by priests and ministrants. There was no speeches, but a substantial luncheon after mass. The exhibition comprehends fifteen thousand articles, contributed by eight hundred and ninety exhibitors. As a curiosity party who will save them trouble, responsibility, and civil or political business.—If not made to be ruled, Frenchmen are at least educated for that purpose, and now they have a ruler whom they respect.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BLENHEIM.
Mr. John Rodgers, of Blenheim, was killed on Saturday evening last while on his way home from Ayr, by being thrown from his wagon near John Mitchell's farm. He was seen passing a short time previous sitting on a wagon on which there were only, to appearance, a few loose boards. He was found a few minutes after in a dying state, at the turn leading to the town line.—[Ayr Observer.]

The petroleum coal which has been dragging its slow length along before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, for several weeks, was on Monday brought to an untimely end. Some witnesses who were to have been in attendance yesterday morning being absent, the counsel could not go on with the case, which was thereupon, by consent, adjourned to September 3d.

SHOOTING AND ARREST OF SNOODERS.
United States Inspector of Customs, D. S. Reynolds, and others, seized a small boat containing two barrels of whiskey, smuggled from Canada, on Sunday morning. The smugglers, Michael Hoffman and William Chambers, were taken before Commissioner Gorham on Sunday, and committed to goal for examination, in default of bail.—*Buffalo Courier.*

DROWNED NEAR SANDWICH.
On Monday, the 24th, a small boat, containing two men, was wrecked between Sandwich and Sandwich, by falling out of a boat.—*Evening News.*

HOMER DROWNED.
On Saturday last a horse, the property of Mr. Robert Johnson, was drowned in the River Thames, in the vicinity of the "Alms House" Draining Park, a short distance above Chertsey. The horse was a fine animal, and was worth about £100.—*Chertsey News.*

Gold Mining in Victoria.

The accounts from Ballarat, Sandhurst, Daylesford, and the various Gipps Land goldfields, are encouraging, all indicating that an unprecedented amount of enterprise and activity exists. The dividends paid by some of the mining companies, especially in the Woolf, Ballarat, and Daylesford districts, are extremely handsome. The development of mining industry at Taradale has during the past few months been most unprecedented. Not a month passes without the inauguration of a new company. It is asserted by those best acquainted with the facts, that the London and Melbourne Company, who gave something like three thousand pounds for their claim; could not sell for \$30,000. Mining in Victoria is not, however, confined to gold; the St. Arnaud silver mines are being satisfactorily developed. At a recent meeting, the chairman, Mr. Ambrose Kyo, M.L.A., expressed a confident belief that at no distant day the silver mines of Victoria would almost equal in importance her gold mines.

The report of the mining department presented to Parliament discloses some facts worth noting. The total number of miners on the gold fields is 83,277, against 123,704 in 1864. Of those about a third are Chinese; in fact, the Chinese population of the colony would seem, making allowance for the number attracted to other pursuits, to have diminished during the last five years. Of the 63,000 Europeans engaged in mining, 16,169 are employed in quartz mining, and the average earnings are set down at \$72, 2s 6d per annum, and have never exceeded much; in 1865 they were \$72 per annum, and the highest point was reached in 1862, when they averaged \$79. A distinction is drawn between the remuneration of quartz miners and of those who work on the surface of the colony, the latter earn £130, or more than double. The present value of the machinery is set down at £1,496,699. The quantity of quartz crushed during last year was in round numbers 945 tons, and the average yield was a half penny-weight. The total quantity of quartz crushed since 1859 is said to be 2,493,967 tons. The area of auriferous land is estimated at something less than 900 square miles, of which 5120 acres are held under lease, and 568,504 acres under miners' rights. The figures are on the whole satisfactory, although they show that mining has ceased to be as attractive as it was formerly. One third of the miners of five years ago have either been attracted to other pursuits or have left the colony. The pursuit is rapidly passing into the hands of private companies, certainly not I could tell a much that would cheer every true Irish heart and advance the cause with the cold and unbelieving outside organization.—but it would not be alone imprudent but criminal in me to do so, as the ears of our country are long and open, her spies are about even in this very city, perhaps not so very far from the ears of our countrymen. And much though her press pretends to sneer at the movement, I assure you the British Government has a very different opinion of it, for she is beginning to hear the rumbling of the storm that will shake, if not destroy, her rotten old hall from stem to stern.

The Times adds:—"Perhaps we have not yet discovered the rumbling of the storm that is to shake the rotten old hall; but, after such assurance, who can doubt that the storm is up, and the hall is being violently shaken? How long the British Government can stand such a shaking, it is not for us to guess. We wait the alarming messages that should soon reach us per Atlantic Telegraph (at five dollars a word), to know the extent of the earthquake."

TRADE OF ST. JOHNS, N. B.
The *Globe* of the 19th inst. states that the clearance of wood loads vessels at this port so far this year have been in 134 vessels of 101,325 tons carrying 4,607 tons birch, 6,881 tons pine, and 82,743,000 superficial feet of deal; against 136 vessels of 102,010 tons barthen, carrying 6,785 tons birch, 6,372 tons pine, and 79,683,000 superficial feet of deal in the same period of 1864.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in an article upon the present state of France, says that the policy which now rules France and her colonies is decidedly popular. The evidences of the popularity to be found in "increased freedom of trade, in a closer fusion of classes, and in the general prosperity of France." The above writer also contends that "the majority of Frenchmen care for no more liberty than is absolutely necessary to enable them to get through their daily routine, and that they are a very party who will save them trouble, responsibility, and civil or political business.—If not made to be ruled, Frenchmen are at least educated for that purpose, and now they have a ruler whom they respect."

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AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, August 4.—The Post publishes the following affidavit made by Peter J. Smith:—
I was corporal in Company I, 6th Connecticut volunteers; was captured in front of the Petersburg on the 17th of July, 1863, at Laurel Hill; was taken from there to Libby Prison, then to Belle Island and to Andersonville.

The railroad was served out by Major Allen, of the 2nd Virginia rebel cavalry. Allen sometimes would go up to the United States men and ask them if they would take the oath to the Confederacy, and upon their declining to do so would say: "Don't give them a damned mouthful to eat to-day."

As one time he took eight of us—myself among the number—all non-commissioned officers, and upon refusing to take the oath and to persuade the private to do so, he tied each of us with our hands and arms to our sides and our feet together, so that we could not use them, laid us on our sides, and then took a loaded pistol, and, resting it on our ears, fired it off, causing us the greatest agony and the blood to flow from our ears. He caused the pistol to be thus fired on our ear twelve times, saying, "I will make you so that you can't hear the command of another Yankee general or commander." The hearing of my right ear has been destroyed in consequence of this treatment.

Upon my return home from my imprisonment I saw Major Allen in Richmond, Va., serving out provisions by the United States government to the poor of Richmond. There is now in Richmond a Mr. W. Schaffer, who was a baker for the military prisons, who can substantiate this statement.

Montreal, Aug. 4.
A melancholy affair occurred yesterday. Joseph N. Thompson, merchant tailor, about forty years of age, bachelor, and very wealthy, was sick for some days, and yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Hochelaga, he shot himself through the head. Before doing so he sent the servant girl to the collar, and the man servant on a message. The former heard the shot and returned to the room, where she saw Thompson lying dead. When examined it was found he was dead. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of "died by suicide whilst under mental derangement."

Two men of the 30th were to-day flogged with fifty lashes, and five others are to be punished similarly.
A man named Foreman, clerk in the Grand Trunk Railroad, has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$350.

There are great fears on both sides of the river, between this and Kingston. Drivers from Boston are buying up all the cattle here.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN WESTMINSTER.
We (London "Free Press") regret to learn of the death of Cornelius Coghlan, farmer, of the 9th concession of Westminister, which took place on Monday. The deceased was riding home in a wagon, in the afternoon, in company with his wife, and when a short distance above Odell's tavern, between 1st and 2nd concessions, the wagon capsized, throwing both occupants out, breaking deceased's neck, and killing him instantly. His wife escaped with a few slight bruises. The deceased leaves his wife and family to mourn his loss.

The Oubourg Sun states that the fall wheat is nearly all safely sown. Early harvest has commenced. Potatoes look well. Oats and peas are also good.

A man, named Burns, has been arrested in Chicago, charged with soliciting subscriptions as named the death of his mother. The assault is said to have been committed on Sunday.

The Brookville Canadian regrets to learn that a boy, four years old, youngest son of Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons, of that town, accidentally fell from a wharf into the water, and was drowned, on Friday evening last.

Boy Drowned at Port Dover.

Simcoe, Aug. 2nd, 1866.
A lad was drowned this afternoon in a mill pond at Port Dover, named John, son of John Sterling, Esq., of the firm of Sterling, McCall & Co., Montreal. He was out on a temporary raft, which broke in the middle, causing him to fall in between the parts, being unable to swim he soon sank.—The body was immediately recovered and medical attendance provided, but too late, as life was extinct. The boy was about 11 years of age. His mother was in Simcoe on a visit with the Rev. W. Craigie and family, of Port Dover, at whose residence the boy was left.

The Australian press just come to hand, contain an account of a railway accident due to causes almost identical with those to which the recent railway disasters in England were attributable. It appears that a train, having among its passengers Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of New South Wales, the Bishop of Adelaide, and all the Colonial Ministers, left Adelaide for the port, to visit Her Majesty's steamship *Falcon*. A portion of the line had just been laid, and the rails were placed upon the sleepers resting on the sand, without any ballasting. With the line in this state the train came along at extraordinary speed, and of course ran off the loose rails. Yet, strange to say, only two of the carriages were upset, and none of the passengers were seriously injured. An official report of the accident was to be laid before the Colonial Parliament, and, considering that a change of Ministry might have been necessitated by the destruction of all the members of the Government by this accident, the Legislature will probably have given the affair some attention.

On Saturday last, says the *Detroit Free Press*. Two men named Smith and Henry were drinking together at Jackson, Michigan, when a quarrel arose and Henry struck Smith with a knife, causing his immediate death. Henry was arrested immediately afterwards.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR ATRA—A respectable old gentleman named John Rogers, was returning from Ayr in his wagon on Saturday last, and when coming down a hill near his own house, some boards which he had on the wagon unfixed, are supposed to have slipped forward on the horses, which immediately set off. At a sharp turn at the bottom of the hill, the old man was thrown out, and received such injuries to his spine as caused his death in a few minutes after he had been carried into a neighbouring house.—*Galt Reporter.*

The Memphis Bulletin states that the planters in the Mississippi bottoms are losing large numbers of their horses, cattle, mules and hogs, by disease strongly resembling erysipelas. One planter in Walnut Bend has lost over two hundred hogs, and seven cows, besides oxen and mules. Another living a short distance from the one named, has lost thirteen mules and horses, and hogs and cattle in proportion. This is only two of the many similar instances of losses sustained. On Saturday morning it was reported that two men who had been treating their cattle for the prevailing disease, had been similarly attacked. Their throats swelling up in alarming manner.

Birth.
At Almonte on the 3rd inst., the wife of the Rev. E. Slado of a son.
At Clayton, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Mr. James Pablow of a son.

Married.
At Brockville, on Monday, the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. O'Brien, J. G. Kavanaugh, Esq., of York, to Miss Amelia, only child of John Emory, Esq., of Leeds.

Died.
At Brockville, on the 28th ult., Frances Ellwood, widow of the late Benjamin Chaffey, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

At North Merrierville, on the 27th ult., John Cranston, in the 43rd year of his age.

On the 31st ult., Arthur D., infant son of Thomas H. Johnson, Esq., of Pembroke, aged 7 months.

At his residence, township of Pembroke, on the 28th July, Mr. William H. Thompson, aged 57 years.

On Friday the 4th day of August at Ellsworth, John Hawkins, aged 78 years. He was one of the oldest inhabitants, having resided there for upwards of 45 years.

	Fall.....	00	00
Peas do.....		075	00
Barley do.....		00	00
Oats do.....		40	00
Pork, Prime.....		18	00
Pork, Prime Mess.....		15	00
Do. Primo.....		13	00
Beef per 100 lbs.....		00	00
Lard per lb.....		10	00
Tallow per lb.....		10	00
Butter per lb.....		13	00
Cheese per lb.....		10	00
Eggs per doz.....		08	00
Wool per lb.....		37	00
Hides per 100 lbs.....		45	00
Calf Skins per lb.....		08	00
Pot Ashes per bush.....		4	60
Potatoes per cwtl, new.....		70	00