

The Swedish Clerical Murderer.

The text of the confession made by the Swedish clergyman who has been condemned to death for poisoning some of his parishioners with sacramental wine has been published, and affords one of the most curious specimens of perverted reasoning ever given to the world. It is in the following passage: "I comprehended the pastor's duty as a father."

I ordered notice to be given me every Sunday, by appointed persons, of where any poor sick person was to be found. After such inquiries I went round with food and medicines, and became witness of much misery and helplessness. When one stands beside an incurably sick and dreadfully pained fellow-creature, one wishes, of all his heart, that he might be relieved from all his heart-rending misery. But those hungry, cold, incurable in St. John's have often stood moved by the deepest pity, and thought, 'Were I in such a miserable plight I would bless him who hastened the end of my pain, and God would forgive that merciful one.' People I was wont to visit to these poor people I was strengthened in this idea. I prepared separate wine, as in trouble, when my misdirected charity, should urge me to it I thought, also, what none can deny, that very few human beings pass to the other world in the course of nature, i.e., when the powers of soul and body are worn by age. Some external cause occurs which God, though he does not advance it, yet does not prevent, in virtue of the freedom he granted, the understanding he gave. How many in the prime of life, in their full vigour, are their own murderers, involuntarily, yet through misuse of their understanding. How many ailments physician into the grave. The patients' statement is not always comprehended (yet the statement determines the prescription, and the prescription determines life or death), without God either helping or hindering, and neither doctor nor patient are thought to have any share in the death. How many an illness, which in the beginning might easily have been cured, has through delay in seeking help, precipitated its victim into the grave. From these incontrovertible facts, and the many such examples which I have partly heard described, partly witnessed myself, I have come to the conclusion that science as well as ignorance often bears the most decisive part, and that pious faith is often wrong in saying 'the hour has come.' I therefore believe that the merciful God would not condemn me if I shortened the sufferings of a miserable fellow-creature."

Browned.

We regret to announce that on Friday evening last, a smart active little boy about 4 years old, the youngest son of Robert Fitzsimmons, Esq., of this town, was unfortunately drowned. On the evening in question, a regatta rowing and sailing regatta, a large assemblage of spectators crowded the wharves and piers to witness sports, amongst others was little Johnny, who with some other children of the same age, amused themselves by playing in an old store built over the wharf. Several of the planks were deficient, and it is supposed the boy fell through one of them into the water below. How long he was in, could not be correctly ascertained, but immediately that the alarm was given, a young lad named Easton dived down and brought the body up. Doctors Morden, Edmondson and Gordon were quickly in attendance, but notwithstanding all their united efforts towards resuscitation, the vital spark was extinct, and another victim added to the list of premature deaths by drowning.—*Brookville Canadian.*

The Conviction of the Assassins of Mr. Lincoln.

Justice has before this been executed on the chief accomplices of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. They have been convicted at last by a court martial after a trial so protracted as to exhaust the patience of the American public. What ever may be alleged against the jurisdiction of this military commission, its proceedings were certainly not too summary, for they lasted over many weeks, and are said to be embodied in 4,300 pages of tedious manuscript. No less than 361 witnesses were examined, and it is to the credit of the Government that the expenses of those called for the defence have been defrayed out of the public funds. Of course, until the evidence is published, we can form no opinion upon the merits of the verdict. Not only the guilt and the proper punishment of punishment. It appears that the Court, with the President's approval, has divided them into three classes. Payne, Harrod, Atzerott and Mrs. Burratt have been placed in the first of these, and were to be hung at Washington on the 7th instant. The second class, and were to be imprisoned for life with hard labour; while Spangler was to be imprisoned for six years, with hard labour, in Albany Penitentiary. Against the severity of these sentences not a word can be said. The lives of Booth and his fellow conspirators were most justly forfeited. Human judges can recognize no excess for assassination. If tyrannicide can never be justified as an appeal to a higher law, it must be justified before a higher tribunal than any earthly judgment.

The Convict Pritchard.

The Glasgow Herald says:—"On Monday the convict was visited by the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, the Rev. Dr. Miller, the Rev. Mr. Reid, Episcopalian clergyman, and the prison chaplain. From the latter, we have received, it would appear, that the prisoner's demeanour remains unchanged, and that he even appears, if possible, more cool as his days draw near a close. It is said that after the prisoner had been re-marked to one of his spiritual advisers that his confession was true, he was told that not a word of it was believed out of doors, and that he was the minister himself—was of the same opinion. The prisoner, it is alleged, then lay back, and looking calmly towards the ceiling of his cell, expressed himself to the effect that he had often wondered why Christ while on earth had experienced such difficulty in dealing with unbelievers, but that after the ministers' remark he was not surprised. On another occasion it is said that the convict began railing at his trial, and finding fault with the judge and his leading counsel, who, he said, he believed were in league with the Crown authorities. On being reminded that a person in his position should not give vent to such expressions, he was told that he made a remark to the effect, that he could second the scaffold with a smile upon his face." The Dundee Courier says:—"Some facts have come to our knowledge connected with the case in Bangleigh-terrace, calculated to throw a deeper shade of suspicion over the occurrence than anything on account of it contained in the narrative of the case. It is quite true that the door of the room where the servant was killed was locked, but it is not quite so easy

tain that it was locked from the outside. The key was not in the lock, but was found by Dr. Pritchard in a room full of smoke, lying on the bed where the servant lay dead and lifeless. Nobody saw the key until it was in the doctor's hand, and how he could have so readily found it in so unlikely a place, amidst the dense and almost suffocating smoke, remains a mystery that we fear points to only one solution. On another matter—viz., the motive for the double murder of which he was found guilty—considerable light is thrown by his relations with a wealthy heiress in Glasgow. The young lady in question had some £14,000 in her own right. Dr. Pritchard was on visiting and generally pretty familiar terms with the heiress, upon whom, simple and unsuspecting to a degree, no blame rests. Aware of her resources, the doctor sought a loan of some money. Before giving it, the young lady consulted a friend, who advised her to be cautious. The money should not be given. The advice was acted upon, and the refusal broke up the correspondence. The hiatus in the intercourse thus created rendered it impossible for the prosecution to introduce this episode into the trial; but, had matters all gone right, it is easy to perceive what light it would have shed upon the point in the case which no light fell in court, and no light has yet fallen in his confession.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday August 9, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large, and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

The latest telegraphic news from Quebec informs us that a new administration had been formed. Sir Narcisse Bellefleur had succeeded to the position occupied by the late Sir Etienne Tache, viz.: he is to be Premier and Receiver General. The Hon. John A. Macdonald, who is associated with Sir Narcisse in the formation of the Cabinet, is to be Minister of Militia and Attorney General West. The other members of the Cabinet remain as they were under Colonel Tache.

The "News" tells us that Major the Hon. Sir Narcisse Fortin Bellefleur, Knight, the new Premier, has previously been an Executive Councillor and has spent some years in public life. He is of French extraction, his ancestor having emigrated from Bordeaux. He was born on the 20th October, 1808, and was educated at the Quebec Seminary. He became Mayor of Quebec in 1850, and occupied this position of civic eminence for three years. He had previously been a city councillor seven years. He distinguished himself at the Lower Canadian bars of which he was barrister of the Quebec section in 1837 and 1838, and was made a Queen's Counsel. In 1862 he was appointed by the Crown to be member of the Legislative Council, and was Speaker of this august body at two different times, namely, from November 1857 to 1st August, 1858, and from 8th August, 1859, to 20th March, 1862, at which time he was made Minister of Agriculture. It was during his speakership, in August, 1860, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, a similar honour being conferred at the same time upon the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the present Sir Henry Smith.

The plentiful rain on Sabbath last, and Sabbath night, which fell to a depth of five inches of water all over the surface of the ground in this neighbourhood, came in good time to extinguish the numerous fires which had, for several days previously, been raging in different parts of the country, burning up fences, woods and, in some cases, threatening even the growing crops. After such a dry season, the bountiful rain was thankfully received. It commenced about noon on Sabbath, and rained, with slight intermissions, for about twelve hours; winding up with a good thunder storm, about midnight. The farmers feel as if a heavy load was lifted from their shoulders. It has indeed, been a great relief—a great blessing to the country.

The hay has now been nearly all saved and is said to be a good crop. It is now selling here from \$8 to \$10 per ton—some ask more but without effecting sales. The best of hay can be bought for nine dollars. The other crops are said to be much better than could have been expected, considering the small quantities of rain which have fallen here this summer.

Late crops, corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., have taken a new start, and are growing, as if to make up for the past tardiness.

The arrival of the "Germania" brings the latest dates from Europe. Nothing of much importance is reported. The laying of the cable was being proceeded with; some slight defects having been repaired, all was pronounced "O.K." At the latest, the Great Eastern was paying out the cable in lat. 52, long. 12. Insulation was said to have been perfect. The latest date was Southampton, July 26.

We have been told of an accident which occurred at London, O. W., on the 3rd instant, by which a young man named Forbes Macdonald was killed. The report says he had got on top of a car, with some other boys, and being taller than the others, his head came in contact with a bridge, which killed him instantly. The train was stopped and the body conveyed back to St. Thomas, a coroner's jury summoned, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.

There is much speculation indulged in, by the public prints in reference to the results of the late elections in the Imperial Parliament; especially in reference to that of Mr. Gladstone. The News very truly says, events fashion a man's opinions and character; and from some perhaps trivial incident one may trace the turning point of a career which has led on to good or evil ends. These turning points are constantly occurring—in humble individuals they pass unnoticed by the world. One hears and reads of them in the biographies of notable characters, but to actually witness them as they occur, is possible only in the case of public men. Such an incident, evidently, has just occurred to Mr. Gladstone, the eminent Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has been rejected by the churchmen of Oxford on account of his liberal tendencies; and, feeling the rebuke acutely, he has given vent to stronger, warmer, and more earnest utterances of liberalism. It is evident that now he has cut loose from Oxford, he means to aspire to the position which has been anticipated for him, that of Leader of the great Liberal party of England. The Oxfordians, in their anxiety to preserve the immobility of their Conservatism, have, we venture to say, defeated their own intentions. They have sent over a general of the rarest capacity to their enemy's camp. They have ostracized one whom they ought to have honored, as middle class and popular heart of England honor him as one who unites all the graces of culture with the most consummate practical ability. The man whom they have driven out, South Lancashire has eagerly snapped up. Such a man, indeed, it was impossible for the Oxford reactionary Churchmen to keep out of Parliament. They can only content themselves that he no longer sits for the University, just as Mr. Gladstone congratulates himself that he is at length an "unmuzzled man," and that there is greater accord between himself and the liberals of South Lancashire than there possibly could be between his views and the views which hold chief sway among the Oxford clergy; but to suppose, as some of the Oxfordians suppose, that the gifted Chancellor of the Exchequer will lose influence and suffer in importance by being deprived of the countenance of the University suffrages, is to imagine a vain thing. Time has long since shown, and the present general election is now showing more strongly than ever, that the great commercial middle class rules England. This class is liberal in sentiment, but it is a liberalism opposed to great and sudden changes, yet never forgetting or despising the public good. It is a liberalism which can be put in practice, not a desire to reduce high-down theories to the law of political expediency and the guide of everyday life. It must not be forgotten, too, that under the realization of the trade views of this party, the United Kingdom has reached and enjoys an unexampled degree of commercial prosperity; and among those who have in great part contributed to this wonderful national prosperity, Mr. Gladstone holds a prominent place. Thus politics must needs continue popular in England, and Mr. Gladstone's popularity, consequently, is placed upon the broadest possible base. Oxford might have used such a man to the greatest possible furtherance of her interests. Having thrown him out with undue contumely and exasperation, the great University through its electors will live to see the day when its rejected will yield the destinies of the Empire, and when it will have everything to gain or lose at his hands: Mr. Gladstone has a premier's portfolio in store for him, and wonderful to Oxford and to the British people may be the direct consequences of the Chancellor's defeat by the Conservatives at Oxford, and of his success among the people of his "own county" in Liberal South Lancashire. This incident is one which will be looked back to in the future, just as now it furnishes indications which irresistibly lead one to attempt the unveiling of what is hidden in the unaccomplished destiny of a most remarkable man.

A FIERCE FIGHT.—The "Union" says that about a fortnight ago a cow the property of Mr. Lester, Gloucester, was maliciously shot by some evil disposed villain. About twelve months from the date of the shooting, Mr. Lester had a neighbour fined for abusing his wife and threatening to shoot his cow. This neighbour was also bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, and although he cannot say he was the human fiend that shot the poor unoffending cow, he remarks it as not a little singular, that the time for which his neighbour was bound to keep the peace, expired but a few days previously. The individual who can deliberately take up a gun and shoot a poor dumb brute, remarkable only for kindness and usefulness, because he may have a dislike to the owner, is a villain at heart; and but for a reverend awe of the gallows which inspires all teachers of the law to hesitate as little to take away the life of his fellow man. The perpetrator of such a detestable crime as the one in question, should be starved to death in a dairy.

About a quarter after one o'clock, on the morning of the second instant, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly heard and felt in this place, and throughout the surrounding country. It resembled the noise of a baggy driven furiously and was accompanied by a visible shaking or vibration of everything terrestrial. After continuing for about one minute, the rumbling sound gradually died away in the distance. We observe, by our exchanges, that the shock has been felt in several parts of the Province, and the probability is that it has been general over this part of the continent.

Cattle are likely to command a fair price this fall. A Montreal paper says that drovers from Boston, in the market and have bought several cow heads, and are likely to clear the year's of all that are of going.

We are sorry to hear that there has been a great fire in Pembury, by which several of the villagers have been heavy losers, among whom are the Messrs. Moffatt, Cornish & Mitchell, Alex. Miller and others. A bridge across the M. river was also burned. The damage estimated is said to be little short of \$1,000.

Hydrophobia seems to be on the increase in Beckwith and Ramsey, and scarcely a day passes, that we do not hear of some animal falling a victim to this terrible disease. It has been reported to us that, some of the farmers in the country, neglect to chain up their dogs and treat the by-law of the Council with defiance, and if this be true, it is much to be feared that the maledy will spread and often through the Townships. It was a month on Sabbath last, since the first mad dog made his appearance in this place, and some of the animals bitten by him, on that day, have gone mad this week; so that the danger is not all over yet, and will probably not be over for several weeks to come.

We have been told that old Mr. Gleeson, who lives near Appleton, was bitten in the thumb by his dog which was supposed to be in the first stages of rabies, and that he, immediately, consulted a doctor in Almonte, and had, no doubt, the proper remedies applied to counteract any serious results. There is very little danger from the bite of a dog, if remedial measures are used in time. But the greatest care ought to be taken by everybody, since the disease is now, positively known to exist, and nobody knows the extent to which it may have been spread.

We published, a short time ago, the case of a man being bitten by his mare, in the vicinity of Kingston; and the last "Woodstock Sentinel" says that a few days ago while Mr. John McGee, a respectable farmer of East Oxford, was attempting to put one of his children on the back of one of his colts, the colt bit his arm. He had no apprehension of anything wrong with the colt until after he was bitten, but when the colt was confined it showed strong symptoms of being mad. The necessary remedies were applied to the arm of Mr. McGee, and it is sincerely hoped that the serious effects of the bite will be obviated. It appears that the colt had been bitten by a dog a short time previous to this painful occurrence.

We have said enough, we think, to caution the public, but let us repeat, that too much caution cannot be used. "One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The Hon. John A. Macdonald visited Kingston, on his return from England, and in course of a speech, referred to the "annexation question" as being dead and buried. He said "Great Britain had no present desire or intention to part with Canada. It might possibly be, that if the people of this Province, through the voice of its Legislature, manifested an unequivocal wish to become a nation and set up for themselves, the British Government would throw no great obstruction in the way of achieving its independence, but that was all. Great Britain would not permit Canada to annex herself to the United States of America! Not that he believed any such desire was entertained by any portion of the Canadian people, as the recent escape of Mr. Potter at Detroit had clearly manifested, but that if any such insane wish or intention were exhibited, it would be put down with high hand at once. But while the Mother Country acted in the most friendly and generous manner she had acted and will act, no apprehension can be felt that anything like annexation to the United States will be seriously thought of by the Canadian people. The Hon. gentleman was also understood to say that "England would lavish her strength and her money on Canada—money to improve the country not for some body else but for ourselves—money at English and not at Canadian rates."

A fellow in Arcostool Co., Me., answered a New York advertisement representing that the advertiser could furnish any person with a wife. The advertiser replied by directing the writer to a neighbouring asylum for idiots. And very justly so, we think; for surely the man who could be fool enough to look for a wife in that way, will soon be, if not already, a fit subject for the care of an asylum. Nonetheless some editors in this country publish similar notices in their papers, every week; and recommend them, and their patent medicine advertisements, to the favourable attention of the public! They must, surely, be either hard in the heart or soft in the brain, who can either publish or read such humbugging trash!

Constance Kent, the youthful murderer, of whom our readers have been fully informed, has been tried and convicted on her own confession of a guilt, and sentenced to be hung. The "Globe" in a few sentences on her unhappy fate, says that the general impression seems to be that, owing to her youth—15 years at the time the murder was committed, the fearful mental punishment she must already have undergone, her sincere repentance and refusal to render the calling of a witness necessary, and the consideration due to her sex, Her Majesty may well interfere to commute a sentence which the horrible nature of the crime itself declares to be richly merited.

We are sorry to hear that there has been a great fire in Pembury, by which several of the villagers have been heavy losers, among whom are the Messrs. Moffatt, Cornish & Mitchell, Alex. Miller and others. A bridge across the M. river was also burned. The damage estimated is said to be little short of \$1,000.

It would be well for all to be on their guard against swindlers who are travelling through the country passing off forged \$5 dollar bills, on the Bank of British North America. The bills are described by the Kingston Branch of the Bank in question. They are dated 4th August, 1865. The paper on which they are taken has been steeped in some solution, possibly tobacco juice, it looks dirty and has a greasy smell. It is thinner than the paper of the good note and has on the back a bold water mark of the name of the bank, with bars which are not in the genuine one. The front has had a slight coating of varnish or gum put on by running through a press to prevent the photographed surface from being rubbed off, and to counteract the glazed appearance common to photographs. The ink particularly around the large 5's appears to be blacker than in a good note, in which it tends rather to brown. The signatures are good imitations but have the same depth of color as the other part of the note. In good notes there has always been a difference in the intensity of the colour between the signatures themselves and the signatures and the engraving.

One of these swamps has travelled through a number of towns purchasing small articles and exchanging his bills. The "Ottawa Union" says that "in this city several of these notes have been passed during the last week and those who have taken a sharp look at the individual who had been industrious in the disposal of them thus describe him: A man of about five feet high, brown coat, coarse description; red whiskers and beard; brown aloofed flat hat, loose string about half way up the hat; over forty years of age, Dutch or German; he is a well made, stout man. He is supposed to have in possession between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

We learn that this individual was in town a few days ago, and left this city by the "Queen Victoria" on Wednesday morning. He handed the Captain one of the bad \$5 to procure his ticket to Grenville. At Grenville he handed the Conductor of the train another \$5 bill to purchase a ticket to Carleton Place, and the Conductor came to Captain Bowen for change; he said that he had changed a \$5 bill for the man at Ottawa, and that he had plenty of change, and then discovering that the fellow was endeavoring to pass bad bills, he demanded him to give up the \$5 bill to purchase a ticket to Carleton Place, and the fellow, who was then carrying a bundle of bills, and then putting his hand in his pocket pulled out \$10 bills of the Montreal and Ontario Bank, and handed back good money. On arriving at Carleton Place the Captain telegraphed the fact of the fellow being on board to Montreal, but the fellow was too knowing to go down on the "Prince of Wales" and stepping off before she started took for the bush. The Captain and a few others gave chase but the fellow had got the start and effected his escape. A special constable was placed at the depot of Detective O'Neil and Constable Foveran, on Wednesday night and they have proceeded down the river. It is to be hoped that they may be successful in the pursuit of the forger.

In unning away at Carleton, this swindler dropped his satchel, which was picked up and found to be full of little traps which he bought in several stores where he exchanged the bad bills. On Wednesday night, we learn that he was seen on the road between Carleton and Leach, by some parties in a cab. He had a revolver in each hand. The parties in the cab were not then aware who the man was, and passed him unmolested. The fellow had been let slip very loosely. In this city his bad bills were accepted and refused in some stores, and it was very slack that in those places an eye was not kept on the villain until the police were informed of him. The sleepy authorities at Prescott too, are not a little to blame in not telegraphing here of this fellow's loings in the village.

An example of the careless use of fire arms is seen in the statement that a St. L. policeman, in trying to shoot a dog caking up within a few feet of the unsuspecting canine, levelled a pistol within about four feet of the animal's head, pulled the trigger, and missed as clear as a whistle. The bullet struck a stone, glanced and entered the third story of a house, where it rested in the shoulder of a young lady.

A meeting of the members of the medical profession of Montreal, called by circular, was held at the Mechanics Hall on Friday, for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society. Among those present were the following: Drs. Suberland, Scott, Howard, Red, Craig, Peltier, Hingston, Coderre, F. V. Campbell, Sabourin and Squire. Dr. Sutcliffe was called to the chair, and various resolutions were put and carried. A Committee was appointed to draw up a law for the new Society, and the meeting adjourned till Friday of next week, when this Committee will hand in their report.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Ramsey, presented their Pastor, the Rev. Dr. McMorin, with a new silk Pulpit Gown accompanied with the following address:—
Rev. John McMorin, D.D.,
Minister of St. Andrew's Church,
Ramsey.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—It is with great pleasure that we, on behalf of the ladies of our congregation present you with this new Pulpit Gown, trusting by the blessing of God you may be long spared to wear it and to go out and in and break the bread of life as of old.

It is now nearly twenty years since you first came amongst us as our beloved pastor and in that length of time, it must be gratifying to you as pleasing to us, that harmony and good feeling have prevailed between Pastor and people, and our earnest prayer is, and we believe the prayer of the congregation, that when you have served your time here below the Great Master whose per we at you are, may clothe you with the unquenchable Robe of Righteousness.

presenting the other ladies of my congregation, have been pleased to present me. Considering the numbers and circumstances of the congregation, I do not consider the gift of small intrinsic value, but I prize it as a token of esteem, and from the expressions of esteem, the kind wishes and the prayers with which it is accompanied.

It is not the only occasion on which I have had reason to be thankful to the ladies of our Church for their kindness, encouragement, and active assistance to me as a minister. In our Sabbath Schools, in our collections made for pious purposes we have often had the benefit of their sympathies, their influence, and their active services.

Next to the approbation of God and the favorable testimony of my own conscience, there is nothing that I value more than the good will and attachment of my people, without which I could not hope to be useful among them. As indicative of that good will, the slightest token of regard coming from them, either individually or collectively, is very precious to me; and on the many defects, infirmities and shortcomings, I need to be looked at with a gentle eye. I feel however that I have the interests of Christ's kingdom and the good of souls sincerely at heart.

At my age I cannot hope to wear out the Gown which you have given me. It is destined, no doubt, to wear out me. But God has been very good, and gracious in giving me the congregation that long time of peace and comfort which we in common feel to be so great a blessing. And I now pray that God may shower down his precious gifts of his grace on you, on the other ladies whom you represent and on the whole congregation.

JOHN McMORIN, D.D.

Cricket Match.

For the C. P. Herald.

A friendly and well contested game of Cricket was played on the Arnprior ground, on the 3rd inst., between the Almonte and Arnprior clubs. The Almonte men went in first and succeeded in running up a score of 58. The Arnprior men then took the wicket, and though they were rather unfortunate in getting one of their men wounded, which spoiled his play, and another run out in consequence of having a lame leg, their last wicket fell for a score of 45. After lunch, which was served on the field, Almonte eleven resumed the bats, and owing to the bowling on the side of Arnprior not being so effective as in the first innings, they "were enabled" to run up the large score of 85, "which gave them good prospects of success." Arnprior eleven, however, determined to win, if possible, went in for their last innings, and had not a shower of rain come on, which caused a delay of half an hour, but did not specially affect the play on either side, would no doubt have come off victorious, before time was called at 7 p.m., the hour that was agreed by the Captains to draw the stumps, and decide the match, if not finished, by the first innings, which gave Almonte the victory by a majority of 4. The following is the score:—

ALMONTE.	
D McEwen, b Cranston.....	3
O G Soule, b w, b Cranston.....	3
J Rosmond, Jr., c Harding, b Oaken.....	1
F Bamford b Cranston.....	2
F Bamford b Cranston.....	1
G Russell c Cars b Oaken.....	11
T Bamford c Davis b Cranston.....	7
G D Northgraves not out.....	10
J Donegan b Cranston.....	12
W H Patterson c Davis b Cranston.....	1
W Laidlaw b Cranston.....	0
Byes 1 Leg Byes 4.....	5
Total.....	138
ARNPRIOR.	
G D Northgraves c White b Cars.....	5
W Laidlaw b Craig.....	6
O G Soule run out.....	10
F Bamford b w, b Cars.....	10
D McEwen b Cars.....	10
J Donegan c Craig b Oaken.....	7
J Rosmond, Jr., run out.....	1
W H Patterson not out.....	23
T Bamford run out.....	4
G Russell hit wicket.....	0
Dr. Mostyn b Cars.....	4
Byes 2, Leg Byes 1, Wide Balls 4.....	4
Total.....	89

Temporance Pic-Nic.

Mr. BROWN.—In this day and age, it is no rare thing to see columns of your valuable and widely circulated paper filled with accounts of Temperance Celebrations, Pic-nics, &c., &c., consequently it is difficult to give anything new; but if you will allow me the use of a small corner, I shall state a few facts which may interest some of your readers, and more especially the temperance portion.

On Thursday, August 3rd, the members of Goulbourn Enterprise Temple of the I. O. G. T., gave a rich treat to their friends, in the shape of a pic-nic. The day was all that could be desired, except that it was exceedingly warm. For some time the hour appointed for the exercises to commence, but as is generally the case at such times, eleven stole upon them before everything desirable could be arranged. At this juncture, J. J. Bryson, Esq., Richmond, was called to the chair, and the statements which he made regarding his then state of health, I am decidedly of opinion that heart disease was the cause of his death. Dr. Kellogg, of Perth, has expressed the same opinion.

The number in attendance was very large, (about 500), four or five Temples were represented, two or three Divisions of Sons of Temperance and a host of friends not connected with any temperance organization. Many praise is due to the officers of the Temple who got up the entertainment—the young men, for so arranging things on the ground as to make it comfortable and pleasant—and to the young ladies who attended to a very important part of the entertainment, viz., confectionary. The edibles were of first quality.

The place chosen for holding the pic-nic was a beautiful woods, owned by Mr. James Henderson, situated on the 3rd line of Goulbourn. It might be well to state that the township of Goulbourn a few years ago was styled "Drunkens Goulbourn." Is it not now, think you, a beautiful name? It is in my opinion, the best name it has ever had, and it is a pity that it was not so named from the first. The Temperance Pic-nic is moving on in the Township and staying a mighty power. I had but one thing to express sentiments of very many present when I say that the whole thing was a complete success. All went away delighted and only wishing that such a treat may soon make its appearance again.

duced Mr. Alex. McCallum, teacher of school section No. 2, Pakenham, to the friends, who also gave a most interesting set forth on such occasions—want of previous study, etc.—delivered a most eloquent address on "the duties of pupils and the difficulties of teachers." The Rev. W. Burns, Wesleyan Minister, of Pakenham, was next called upon, who delivered a most pithy and an impassioned speech on the "benefits of education." It was a matter of great regret to the friends present that the various clergymen who were invited did not come, with the exception of Mr. Burns. Here the friends parted a number of motions were put and carried, viz.: to the speakers, for their addresses; to the ladies, for their kindness in getting up the pic-nic; to the friends from a distance who had come to visit; to the contractor who had built and finished the house in such a splendid style; being, as one of the gentlemen present remarked, second to none in the county; and to the teachers for their ability in the discharge of their duties. The Rev. Mr. Burns, who was the last to speak, moved, sorry to part, and wishing many a turn of a like occasion.

I am,
Respectfully yours,
ALISTER MALCOLM.

For the C. P. Herald.

In last week's Herald I observed some remarks respecting the accident which befell my cow.

As I wish to give credit to whom credit is due, I hope you will give the following brief communication an insertion in your extensively circulated paper, the publication of which may prove serviceable should a similar accident take place.

The cow, whilst being driven home from the pasture on the 27th ult., had a strong canvas belt attached to her horns to prevent her from leaping fences, to which malpractice she is much addicted, made an unintentional and unsuccessful attempt to commit the heinous crime of "Felo de se," by thrusting her head through Mr. Moore's cow window, which she received a cross cut about five inches long on her neck; the left jugular vein was completely divided. She lost an immense quantity of blood, which flowed so freely that all who saw her thought she would bleed to death before she could reach my residence. When she got home some of my neighbours suggested that she should be bled, and others that the wound should be sewed. To both suggestions I was strongly opposed, as there was no necessity for adopting the former, and the latter would have been quite ineffectual in arresting the discharge of blood.

Captain Poole kindly volunteered to act as veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Gilchrist as assistant. The former took hold of the distal and proximal ends of the severed vessel, and the latter applied a ligature to each, which at once arrested the hemorrhage. The lips of the wound were then brought together by the interrupted suture, cold water dressings were applied, and retained in situ with a bandage, which was changed several times with oil oil to keep off flies. The horned patient progressed so favourably that, on the fourth day after the accident, she leaped a five rail fence to get into her neighbour's pasture. Her narrow escape from death, Mr. Editor, has rendered her neither wiser nor more honest.

I feel this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to Mr. Poole and his assistants for the dexterous and scientific manner in which they discharged their professional duties.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM WILSON, C.M.

Carleton Place, August 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Several individuals have remarked that the obituary of Mr. Sinclair, which I sent for publication in the Herald of the 2nd inst., would have been more satisfactory had the cause of his sudden death been assigned.

In reply to such observations, permit me to say that the deceased, lined with me as the 31st ult., and from the statements which he made regarding his then state of health, I am decidedly of opinion that heart disease was the cause of his death. Dr. Kellogg, of Perth, has expressed the same opinion.

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Yours, &c.
TEMPERANCE.

Goulbourn, Aug. 6th, 1865.