

Strawberries.
The following article on the cultivation of strawberries is from the Kingston "News," and we copy it, because it will apply equally as well to the farming community here as in the neighbourhood of Kingston:

The "strawberry festival" has become an established method of aiding the funds of churches and other institutions. The fact, that the custom, only recently introduced, has become fully naturalized, and the probability that these entertainments will be permanent in their annual recurrence, have an interest for the cultivators of land near the city. They secure a regular market for strawberries. The supplies for these gatherings must come from gardens. Any dependence on the gathering of wild fruit is also, either out of the question. The gettters up of the festivals are obliged to make contracts with importers from the United States, because the culture of this fruit is neglected by our local farmers and market gardeners. Now, however, that in Kingston, as in New York and other large cities, it is found impossible to glut the market—since a good supply only leads to a good demand—it is to be hoped that farmers within a short distance of the city will take advantage of their opportunity to reap the harvest of a profitable crop. That the proper cultivation of a strawberry patch is profitable, there need be no question. The rapid extension of strawberry culture in the United States is sufficient proof, while the amounts which are shipped to the States, because the culture of this fruit is neglected by our local farmers and market gardeners. Now, however, that in Kingston, as in New York and other large cities, it is found impossible to glut the market—since a good supply only leads to a good demand—it is to be hoped that farmers within a short distance of the city will take advantage of their opportunity to reap the harvest of a profitable crop. That the proper cultivation of a strawberry patch is profitable, there need be no question.

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Letters from Medina give a frightful account of the ravages of the epidemic now raging both at Medina and at New York. On the eve of Courban-Beyram, and during the first and second days of the feast, this terrible scourge carried off no less than 46,000 victims amongst the pilgrims, and though the intensity of the plague is somewhat abated, multitudes still perish. The inhabitants have fled, and the streets are filled with dead bodies. Of the Persian pilgrims alone, no less than 5,000 have fallen victims, amongst whom is the sheik Mirza Hachim, who, saint as he was reputed to be, has perished with his whole household, composed of ten persons. Sheriff Abdullah Pacha has taken refuge at Taif, and the Governor General, Veddj Pacha, after having lost a son and daughter, has himself fallen dangerously ill.—*Levant Herald.*

The last dying poem of the old Atlantic cable was forced through by means of a submarine battery consisting of two hundred and forty cells. The submarine telegraph from London to Amsterdam is habitually worked with a battery of fifty cells, and such a battery is commonly used for the other submarine lines in Europe. Signals have been received sent through the cable now on board the "Great Eastern" by means of one cell—a proof of its perfection. Galvanic currents so feeble that they could not have been felt by the hand, and might have passed harmlessly through the system completed by the operator's tongue, can be used to convey messages along a length of cable that should stretch from London to St. Petersburg. Over needle instruments such as those in ordinary use for land telegraphs a current from one cell would be powerless.

There is a curious comparison between a first-class railway carriage and an omnibus—carriage weighing 5 tons; carries 18 people, weighing 22 cwt. Omnibus weighs one ton; carries 12 people, weighing 37 cwt. Consequently the railway carriage weighs five times as much as the omnibus—only half as much. If omnibuses were proportionally as heavy as railway carriages, they would only carry three people; if, on the other hand, railway cars were as light as omnibuses, each carriage would carry 180 people!

The last business transaction by the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Upper Canada was the carrying of a vote granting a pension of \$100 per annum to Mrs. Ridout, the widow of the late cashier, Mr. Joseph Ridout, a stockholder in the Bank. Thereupon Mrs. Ridout, who is a widow and orphan, depending upon the Bank for her living; that it is illegal; and that if the payment be persisted in, he will bring the question before the Court of Chancery.

On Wednesday night a man named Geo. Nixon was arrested in Hamilton, on suspicion of having something to do with the death of James Burns, whose body was found in Washington Bay a week ago.

The prizes offered by the Trade Review for essays on the Reciprocity Treaty were awarded to Arthur Harvey, Auld Oles, Quebec, and James Young, late of the Reformist, Galt. The judges were Hon. Mr. Holton and Messrs. Redpath and Sedell.

The inquest on the body of Mr. D. Duff, who died suddenly in St. Catharines, is closed and a verdict rendered "that the deceased had died from natural causes."

An Editor out West returns his acknowledgment to a married pair for their remembrance of him upon the occasion of their wedding. The remembrance came in the shape of a bottle of ginger beer and two hard-boiled eggs.

Two English newspapers are now published at Yokohama, in Japan—one the Daily Japan Herald, the motto of which is "Onward, press onward!" and the other is the Weekly Japan Herald. The price to subscribers to the latter is \$5 a year, or 25 per copy.

The office of New York chamberlain is, it is said, worth one hundred and four thousand dollars a year to its lucky holder during the past four years, or something more than forty-four times the total salary of the President.

The little town of Monroe, Michigan, contains eighty-two marriageable girls and three unmarried men, and is in consequence of this fact, and the fact that it is the first train, and all of its men go to Monroe and receive these eighty-two letters to males.

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 Toronto Globe says—The Detroit Convention has arrived at a unanimous conclusion on the question of Reciprocity. Yesterday it adopted the report of the Committee recommending the Government at Washington to enter into a new treaty of reciprocal free trade with the British Provinces. The doubt and hesitation expressed by Delegates, both in public and private, seem to have been swept away as the debate progressed to an end. The few who perhaps still dissented in their hearts did not venture to divide the Convention upon the report, and it was passed unanimously amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. We congratulate the American members of the Convention and the constituents they represent, upon the just and fair decision which has been arrived at. We find in this fresh proof of the kindly and liberal disposition of the American people towards the inhabitants of these Provinces, and rejoice at the cordiality with which our delegates were met by the great mass of their colleagues in Detroit. The narrow and unstatesmanlike idea of refusing to trade on our terms with Canada, in order that the owners of a few thousand acres of pine land in Michigan and Maine might obtain a monopoly, had no weight in the Convention. The plea that the Canadians were free, to be met, not with open ports and outstretched hands, but with frowning barriers and bitter words, was rejected by men who are intimately acquainted with the people of Canada, and therefore aware of the falsity of the foundation upon which it was attempted to raise a pyramid of injustice. Equally futile was the attempt of Mr. Connel Potter to induce his countrymen to enter upon a system of ungenerous and unwise compression of Canadians, to drive them into a betrayal of their allegiance. There, and other objections to Reciprocity, the Convention rejected, and declared unanimously their decided desire for a renewal of the Treaty on a fair basis.

It may be said, and with truth, that the Detroit Convention has not helped the two countries to the adoption of the details of a new treaty. It was found, doubtless, that the short time which the Convention had to sit rendered it impossible for a close examination of the basis of the new arrangement, and it was further obvious that whatever might be said or done at Detroit, the whole subject would necessarily be reconsidered at Washington in the most thorough and complete manner. On only one point did the Convention insist—the enlargement of the Canadian canal. But, nevertheless, the Convention cannot but have the most important influence in the settlement of the reciprocity question. We apprehend that the great body of the Delegates arrived at Detroit with minds far from clear as to their duty in reference to reciprocity, and we apprehend, also, that a large majority left Detroit with convictions formed and a distinct line of policy marked out for themselves. It has been said by one of the Chicago papers that the Convention was pushed by the friends of reciprocity, and that its initiation was the work of Canadians. Both of these statements are entirely incorrect. We believe that the gentlemen who assembled at Detroit were a fair representation of the business communities from which they came, and that their decision on reciprocity was the result of a free and open discussion of the subject. As to the part taken by the Canadians in the Convention, we can say, with perfect confidence, that the whole project was got up in Detroit, and that no one in Canada knew of it before the Board of Trade of that city had taken action and the newspapers had advocated the scheme. The Canadians, as might be expected, desired to discuss the question with their friends on the other side, and gladly accepted

of the offer so handsomely made by the merchants of Detroit; but they declined, at the Convention, to do more than influence its decision by spoken and written arguments. The whole decision of the matter was left in the hands of the Americans themselves. Such being the case, the British Minister on opening negotiations with the Government at Washington, will not merely have to explain that a new treaty is desired by the British Government and the British Provinces, but will have to demand grounds for saying that it is also demanded by the great commercial communities of the Northern States. So much has been accomplished by the Detroit Convention—by no means a facile, but a very considerable feat, which will have its influence, possibly, over many succeeding generations.

The friends of reciprocity in the United States and Canada have a difficult task to perform ere the renewal of reciprocity can be obtained. The Government and Congress of the United States remain to be dealt with. But it is evident that reciprocity has warm and influential friends in every part of the United States, and that the more freely the question is discussed the better the proposed new treaty stands. The Detroit Convention has proved that; and this feeling of unreserved trade in the lake region will go in with good heart to encounter the labours and perils which lie beyond.

Most of our readers know that there is an institution in Hamilton, for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind; but they are perhaps very little acquainted with the working of the school, or the progress that is being made by the pupils in the attainment of useful knowledge and the means of communicating to each other their thoughts and ideas.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been for some weeks past travelling through the country giving exhibitions of the success already attained in the training and education of these unfortunate classes of our fellow creatures, and soliciting aid in support of the school. They are accompanied by two of the pupils: one a little blind girl and the other a deaf and dumb girl. We have had the pleasure of attending two of their exhibitions, and felt pleased and delighted to witness their happy and intelligent looks, and the facility and readiness with which they could converse on almost any subject, by means of their fingers. So acute is the touch of the Maria, who is quite blind, that she can read any part of the Scriptures by means of raised letters which she feels with her fingers and knows by their shape. She can also play well on the piano and is a beautiful singer. Indeed, considering the short term of eight months that she has been at the school, she has made more proficiency than many young ladies do in the same time, who are not afflicted with any natural infirmity.

We have been promised an official report of the institution, when we will be able to lay more facts before our readers. In the meantime, we understand that Mr. Watson intends giving another exhibition in this place very soon, and we have no doubt that, if sufficient notice be given, he will have a full house.

The London correspondent of the Leader referring to the success of the Canadian mission in England says:—"The cabinet policy of Canada a great compliment, for instead of leaving the negotiations to be pursued with your four able representatives, four members of the cabinet met them and conducted the conference on the part of the mother country. The Duke of Somerset, first Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Grey, Secretary of State for war, Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Cardwell, dealt with the representatives of each country agreed upon are told by Mr. Cardwell. There is no point left unsettled except the confederation—and it is scarcely secret in legislative circles that the question has been considered, and is still under consideration:—How shall the maritime provinces be induced to enter the confederation? We are a little quickened in our action as to the confederation scheme, by recent occurrences in Australia, where our thriving colonies show tendencies to go apart, and occasionally almost to set in a hostile spirit against each other. In Australia a federation has been talked of, and Australians watch with keen interest the progress of your confederation, which they will initiate as soon as they see your project reasonably successful."

A terrible fire occurred in the city of New York on the thirteenth instant, by which Bartram's Museum was totally consumed; and a number of other buildings destroyed. The report says that Nov. 12, 14, and 16 Ann street, occupied by various parties, including Doochess and Stoe's & Co's restaurant, French & Wheat, and Dick & Fitzgerald, printers, and others, were burned; No. 216 Broadway, occupied by White, Baker, and Van Name's restaurant was destroyed; No. 214 Broadway, occupied by Rogers & Raymond; clothing, was consumed; No. 213 Broadway, occupied by Koon, Baker, and others, was destroyed. The flames were in force, and the flames were very high. No one was injured. Loss said to be one million dollars, on which there is half a million dollars of insurance. The fire originated over a boiler in the basement of the Museum.

We regret to announce the death of His Honour Wm. Smart, Judge of the County Court at the County of Hastings, which event took place at his residence in Belleville on Sunday. The deceased had been confined to his bed for two weeks, when death happily overtook him.

The correspondent of the Montreal Gazette telegraphs that the deficit in the revenue for eighteen months, ending with 1865, will not exceed \$1,000,000. Out of which there has been one-half arising from increased revenue of administration of justice, support of military, police, fire, and other departments.

Dr. Burns, a young man who is well known to many of our readers, has completed his course of studies and passed examinations very creditably and received diploma from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and from the Eclectic Medical Board of Canada. He is about establishing himself in this place, having entered into a partnership with Dr. Hard.

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We publish to-day copious extracts from our exchanges in different parts of the Province, in reference to the growing crops. It appears from reports that the county of Lennox, and even this part of the county, is suffering more by the long continued dry weather than any other part of the country. We have had a number of light showers, but only one good rain this summer. Every kind of vegetable is at a stand still in its growth and many are withering. A most unusual and remarkable circumstance, at this season of the year, is that the bees, in the middle of what should be their honey harvest, are killing off their drones; a fact which indicates a great scarcity of honey. They do not usually perform this kind of operation until about the first of September. To make matters worse, we had frost on last Friday night which killed several kinds of late vegetables. We are very happy to hear that the crops in the county of Renfrew are doing better than for several years past. Providence has sent them rain in abundance and they are rejoicing at the prospect of being able to make up the deficiencies of former years. The reports we publish, from other places, are very cheering, and whatever way things turn out in this locality, it is gratifying to know that there will be "corn in Egypt."

Bennett G. Burley, the raider, has been tried at Port Clinton, Ohio, for the offence of robbery from the person of the purser of the steamer "Palo Parson," when that vessel was captured. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and Burley has been released upon bail to take his trial at some future time; and this it is supposed will be the end of the case. The judge in his charge recognised the belligerent character of the raid in which Burley was engaged, and quite agrees in this respect with Judge Smith, upon whom a great deal of abuse was poured. The substance of Judge Fitch's charge was "That if they found that Burley was a regularly commissioned officer in the 'Confederate States' navy, and that none of the property seized had been used for private purposes, they must bring in a verdict of not guilty. He charged also that Burley (if he was commissioned as aforesaid) had a perfect right to organize a hostile expedition on neutral territory."

We have received the communication of "Pat the Rhymer," but, in our opinion, it contains neither rhyme nor reason, with the exception of the lines copied from an old song, which was composed about the time of Charles the second. Pat had better try again before he claims the appellation of "Rhymer." If he can do no better than mutilate an old song and try to palm it off as original, he will neither be patronised by the muse, nor pass as a poet, in this age of the world. We would advise him to send a dollar for the C. P. Herald for a year.

It has been resolved by the Governor General, in Council, to call the Canadian Parliament, for despatch of business, on Tuesday, August 8th. There was a full meeting of the Council, at which this decision was arrived at. An extra of the Canada Gazette has been issued containing the proclamation. The session is specially called to receive the report of the Canadian Ministers upon their English mission, and to consider the Reciprocity Treaty. The House will sit from day to day. It is also rumored that, after the session, Lord Monck will proceed to England, on leave of absence.

The Kingston Whig says that Captain McCullum, of the tag Express, for whose arrest a Constable from Ottawa procured a warrant, was taken in custody on his boat by Detective McAulay, having just arrived from the Canal. The Constable had left for home, and the Chief of police telegraphed the arrest to Ottawa, and it is probable that he will be sent there. The Express relies on the Rideau Canal. The charge, upon which Mr. McCullum has been arrested, is that he has sold to his destination part of a cargo of grain shipped under his care in Kingston to Ottawa.

In making the excavations for the new jail at Sherbrooke, upon the site of the old Episcopal burying-ground, a number of bodies were exhumed, one of which attracted considerable attention. The coffin contained the body of a woman, who had been interred in its usual dress, even to the boots; but the head, from the jaw line upwards, was missing. No explanation is given of this rather singular circumstance.

Daniel Birn, of the township of Fitzroy, was accidentally drowned on Monday, the 10th inst., in the Ottawa river, opposite Fitzroy Harbour. Deceased was getting out of the steamer "Anna Simion" into a small boat, and fell into the water and instantly disappeared. Mr. Copps of Fitzroy also fell into the water, but was rescued by one of the hands of the steamer, named Patrick Kelly.

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Arrival of the S. S. "Hansa."
New York, July 17.—The "Hansa," from Southampton on the 5th, has arrived. The "Africa" arrived on the 2nd, and the "Peruvia," "City of London," "City of Glasgow," and "Germania" on the 4th. In the House of Commons on the 3rd, Mr. Hunt moved a vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor, in connection with the bankruptcy court scandals. The Lord Advocate defended the Chancellor and said there was nothing in the case to warrant the severe censure passed on him. He moved an amendment to the effect that the house agreed with the report of the committee.

Mr. Bouverie said he had no confidence in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Hunt's motion of censure was negatived. Lord Palmerston moved an adjournment of the House until the 4th, which was lost by 177 to 163.

Bouverie's amendment, which is similar to Hunt's, with one exception, was carried without division amid loud cheers. The London Times says, the result of the debate in the House of Commons is, that a grave vote of censure has been passed on the Lord Chancellor. The discredit of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at large.

House of Lords, July 4.—The Queen accepted the Lord Chancellor's resignation. He will continue in office until after prorogation. Independence day was celebrated in London on the 4th. 200 Americans were present. Consols steady at 94 to 94½.

Consols steady at 94 to 94½. J. T. Bell & Co., and C. J. Nasmith & Co., East India merchants in London, have suspended; liabilities £38,000 and £85,000. U. S. 5-20's recovered 1½; Ill. C. Shares recovered 1½. A bill for a loan to be raised by Paris passed by 173 to 50 votes. The Chamber admits the necessity of a new loan upon the government engaging to receive instalments of loan in 4 years, although the loan for 250 millions would be issued in its entirety.

The Paris Patrie says France and England are acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation. They have come to an agreement upon the principal questions which may result from the present state of affairs. Father Point, 17th.—Cloudy and raining; wind east.

Jefferson Davis.
Washington, July 10.—It is now regarded as certain that a special military commission will be instituted in a short time for the trial of Jefferson Davis, on a charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. Workmen were engaged to enlarge the courtroom at the old Penitentiary, where Davis was to be tried. The discovery of additional evidence involving Davis is said to be the cause of the transfer of his case from a civil to a military tribunal. Colonel Barton Harrison, his private secretary, is confined in the penitentiary, which is significant of the fact that the case is serious. The same time will soon be brought there. In this connection it may be added that Professor McCullough, the rebel inventor of a way for overcoming certain difficulties supposed to refer to rebel plots to burn cities as alluded to in the evidence of the late case of the penalty of guilt brought here to-day and placed in prison.

It is not, perhaps generally known that the large foundry of R. P. Colton, Esq., of Brockville, is now being run to its full capacity in manufacturing wood and coal stoves, furnaces, &c., all of which find a market at Kingston, paying a duty of 20 per cent.—*Miracleville Chronicle.*

The London Free Press says the shoe-makers of that city, following the example of other bodies in the community, intend holding a picnic shortly in order to foster social feelings among the members of the craft. The sons of St. Crispin were in olden times renowned for the number of their friendly gatherings.

A gentleman from Washington informs the editor of the British Colonist that the health of President Johnson's health is the cause of considerable uneasiness to his friends. The informant adds that of late he is much disturbed in his sleep at night, and imagines that he is visited by the apparition of Mrs. Surratt. The President, it is reported, has expressed a regret for having disallowed the writ of *habeas corpus* in that unfortunate woman's case, and attributes his doing so to the pressure of Mr. Seward and other members of the cabinet.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
In your last issue, as well as in the last "North Lanark Advance," we notice statements with regard to the late cricket match at Almonte, which do not satisfactorily lay before the public, the real truth of the matter. Each side appears to draw its own conclusion irrespective of what must be considered as proof, and hence a plain statement of facts may not be out of place here. Nothing can be gained by elaborate statements, and no argument is so powerful and at the same time so convincing as the simple unvarnished truth. At present we have nothing to do with the respective merits of the rival clubs; it is the general opinion that neither club would discredit itself upon any cricket ground in Canada, for the batting and fielding on both sides were really excellent as the large scores and several difficult catches will bear witness. Both clubs at present lay claim to the victory; the effect of which is to cause contention, and hard feelings which would be better buried in oblivion. As to what the real issue of the contest would be, if nothing had occurred to mar the proceedings, no one can say. The fortunes of the cricket field are proverbially changeable and uncertain, and it is not with a certain amount of capriciousness. The Carlton Place correspondent says that "a dispute arose between the umpires, but that Almonte was clearly in the wrong." He does not attempt to show in what respect Almonte was clearly in the wrong, and hence the public regard this statement as the expression of an individual opinion to be counterbalanced by the opinion of a citizen of Almonte, who would declare that Carlton Place was clearly in the wrong. Further on however, with a better show of reason, he bases the claims of the Carlton club to victory upon the result of the first innings, which, of course, would be decisive if no other law of cricket could be found to set it aside. The Almonte correspondent attempts to reason out the matter upon the subject of the second innings being lost. This kind of argument is like a two edged sword it cuts both ways, and hence the only fault to be found with it is that it would, if applied in another shape, give the game to the Union instead of the Almonte club. For instance, four of the Almonte only made two attempts to run the first innings but in the second innings they made 28. Why then, according to the same reasoning,

should not those of the Union club who unfortunately made a small score in the first innings, make a correspondingly large score in their second innings. In fact, the batsman who makes a small score in his first innings generally makes a large score in his second, provided he has the stuff in him to do it, because he plays more carefully and is possible with greater determination. The Union club profess to have no best batters in their eleven, and leaving Dack out of the question such well known batters as Pattie, Glover, Patterson, Merriek, and Willis, could have easily run the score up to 46. The same number of batters (and no better than those) in the first innings, ran the score up to 69. Why then should those who first ran the score up to 46 which would have given the Union club the victory. This is the *reductio ad absurdum* argument. How does it sound? Setting all argument to one side as to the probable result of the match as so much verbiage foreign to the question at issue; let us look at it in another light. The only reasonable grounds upon which the Almonte club lay claim to the victory will be found in the following paragraph, from the Almonte correspondent's communication: "Dack having made 13, a well directed ball from McKewen took his stumps, and being given out by the umpire on duty, the united eleven refused to send in any more men, when in accordance with rule 28 of the game, the match was declared by the umpire to be decided in favour of Almonte." If this were the simple unadulterated truth in spirit as well as in words, all argument would be out of the question, and Almonte must be declared the victors notwithstanding the result of the first innings. But the mention made by the Carlton Place correspondent of a dispute arising between the umpires, prepares the reader for a tug of war of difficulty, which can only be decided by a simple statement of facts. The umpire on duty was appealed to by the usual phrase of, "How is that, umpire?" The umpire replied, "I am unable to decide," and as is usual in these cases, he in turn appealed to the umpire off duty, but who, in such a case, always acts as a sort of referee. The latter said, in reply to his confere, "not out." The acting umpire understanding him to say "out" declared the batter out. The umpire at wicket keeper's end again said "not out"; the acting umpire again declared the batter out, and then the altercation on both sides began. When the acting umpire was informed that his friend (the other judge) had given the batter not out, he said that it made no difference, for as the decision had been given as out, the batter must necessarily go out. The Union club argued, and we think with justice, that when the acting umpire appealed to the umpire off duty, the decision of the latter should be final, and no misunderstanding of words should have made a difference. In point of fact, when giving the final decision in such a case, he (the acting umpire) was supposed to give the real decision which, on appeal, was not his to give. If such was not the case why make an appeal? As well might an aged judge, not very acute of hearing, pronounce the prisoner at the bar guilty, when the foreman of the jury had pronounced him not guilty; it might be a very good joke to the bystander, nevertheless it might prove a very sorry one to the prisoner. We would probably deem it a disputed point with difference. And, at all events, he could not be convinced of the justice of such a decision, if he was afterwards informed that it made no difference, for as he had been pronounced guilty from the Bench, guilty he must be considered, and, of course, must suffer the inevitable penalty of guilt.

FIAT JUSTICE RUAT IN COLUM.

Cricket Matches.
For the U. P. Herald.
It is to be regretted that cricket matches, in this part of Canada, terminate so frequently in some unpleasant dispute. The match between the Almonte and Portage du Fort clubs, played on the Arnprior ground, in 1862, ended in the quietest and most gentlemanly manner. A match which has been played between the Almonte and Arnprior clubs in '63 came to a similar result. The match between the Almonte and Mirriekville clubs, on the Smith's Falls ground, in '63 was never played out in consequence of some ill feeling which existed between them. The match between Ashton and Richmond clubs, last fall, ended in a series of acrimonious newspaper articles. And, lastly, the match between the Almonte club and the Union club of Ashton and Carleton Place, came to an abrupt and unsatisfactory conclusion on the last night of the match, both clubs claiming a victory, and neither of them, in our opinion, having a right to do so. The Union club cannot claim the victory because their first innings was the largest, for they had sufficient time to have played out their second innings, had not a dispute occurred between the umpires. It is a general rule that the match is to be finished in one day, at or before a specified time, are decided by the first innings if not played out; but it cannot be inferred from this, that when a match is interrupted by a dispute, it should be decided by the first innings, else this rule might be taken advantage of in any closely contested match, by the party who may desire to make the larger first innings. It seems equally absurd for the Almonte club to claim the victory, in accordance with law 38, for how could the Union club send in more men while there was a dispute going on between the umpires? A very closely contested match in the first innings, which could not be decided—and certainly it comes with bad taste to claim, "that had the game been played out, Almonte would still have been the victors."

It will be observed that most of the matches that have been played in these quarters, since the year '62 have ended in disputes to the detriment of the game, and it is to be hoped that the better cannot be effected the noble game in this and the adjoining counties will soon cease to exist as a sport.

In the various cities throughout Canada, we hear of matches being played every day, but never hear of any ill feeling or misunderstanding amongst the players. Why? Simply because they are cricketers, and select for umpires men who thoroughly understand the game, and as a rule are not members of the clubs for which they are acting, every one submits without a murmur and thus the matches pass off in an orderly and cricketlike manner. Why, then, do we hear of so much bad feeling, and the consequent too much discouraged by defeat. Why can't we emulate their example and cease our petty squabbling? In all our matches let us not towards each other with a hearty good will and an honest freemasonry, striving to win, and superior to the victor, not by guile, and our matches will soon become what they are intended to be, a healthy and pleasant pastime to the players—an absorbing and exciting pastime to the spectators.

July 10th, 1866. A CRICKETER.

Brockville & Ottawa Rail Road.
Whereas on Sunday, the 2nd of July, last, the Directors of the Brockville and Ottawa Rail Road caused a special train to be run from the Town of Perth, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the camp meeting then being held on the Pakenham and Arnprior circuit, and giving the public to understand that such train was run in agreement with the wishes of the members of the Wesleyan church and their ministers, therefore it was moved by Young Scott, and seconded by Thomas Elliott, that we, the undersigned, do hereby, and unanimously resolved, that we, the official representatives of the Methodist church in Pakenham and Arnprior circuit, disclaim all connection with said train and heartily disapprove of the same, as a public desecration of the sanctity of the holy Sabbath.

And that we highly approve of the course pursued by the Methodist circuit committee of the Town of Perth, in protesting against the running of said train.

That we have heard with pleasure and satisfaction of the course pursued by Alex. Morris, Esq., M.P.P., as one of the Directors of said Rail Road, in protesting against the running of said train, and in affirming the law of God, and when he could not succeed in preventing its running resigning his position in the Board.

That we consider that this act commends itself to the sympathy and approbation of every Christian public large.

Signed on behalf of the committee, W. Burns, Chairman, and Superintendent of Circuit. Moved by Wm. Forsythe, and seconded by Jos. Halpenney, Esquires, and resolved, that the thanks of this committee, on behalf of the Methodist church, be presented to Wm. Rieker, Esq., for his beautiful gown, for the purpose of holding our camp meeting in it.

Moved by Christopher Miller, seconded by James Wilson, Esq., and resolved, that the Rev. W. Burns be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to the "Carlton Place Herald" publication.

A Cincinnati jeweller sent some valuable jewelry to the Burnes House the other day, to accommodate a bland and elegant gentleman whose wife had sprained her ankle, and was under medical treatment at the hotel. Messrs. delivered the articles to the liberal customer, who took them into the room to show his "wife." Clerk waiting a long time for his return—got suspicious—peeped through the keyhole—opened the door—nobody there. Sold.

An old man named Jose Morillas died in the parish of St. Pie, a day or two ago, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. Deceased was a native of Madrid, but had served many years in the army under the Emperor Napoleon. He was taken prisoner at Badajoz by the British forces, and like many other prisoners of war, came out to Lower Canada, where he has since resided.

The Emperor of Mexico has issued a manifesto in regard to popular education. He wishes the Mexicans to be put on a footing with the most favored nations in this respect, and desires that the middle classes and the poorer people shall have better advantages. He leaves religious education to the priests, declaring that the government does not wish to interfere with religious matters.

Insolvents.
The following is the new list of bankrupts in the Canada Gazette of 8th instant:—William Ross, Toronto; George Keys, Toronto; Henry Laroque, St. John's, N. B.; Angus Melwood, Ont.; C. W. John Gill-bert, Hamilton; C. W. Edward Britton, Belleville; C. W. John Copp, Barre, Vt.; C. W. Curlew, Whitby, C. W.; Wm. Shillington, Richmond, Carlton County, C. W.; Benjamin Johnson, Marquette, C. W.; L. A. Douglas, Wabeno, C. W.; J. B. Wadsworth, Chatham, C. W.; J. B. Pakenham, Quebec; J. B. Pakenham, Montreal.

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