

The first Steamer seen in English Waters.

The following narrative is communicated to the *Gloucester Herald* by a Veteran. In the month of July, 1815, I was sitting on the poop of the *Tro Crones*, a Danish 74 which Nelson had taken out of Copenhagen, but which our Government had forgotten to restore. She was a large and roomy ship and was used in our service as a coaling hulk, on board of which the crews of such ships as were in dock were stowed. The day was beautifully fine—one of those days when we sometimes have to remind us that there is really in nature such a thing as summer, when everything looks splendid, and the atmosphere seems to carry the vision any distance. All was still on board the fleet, when Mr. Woodhouse suddenly exclaimed: "Hullo! what's that?" and addressing the officer of the watch said, "The boats of the fleet, sir, to rendezvous along-side of the flag-ship. Ship on fire, sir." All hands were immediately hoisted, and the boats manned and despatched; and, as other ships had done the same, there was presently a flotilla around the Admiral's ship. But what was all this row about? On the answer to the enquiry, was "a ship on fire." And as we looked towards Spithead, where the fleet was stationed, we saw a vessel was accordingly seen apparently a 10-gun brig, from which a large, thick, and dark stream of smoke was emitted. There could be no doubt, therefore, that she was on fire, and the fleet of boats were held in readiness to board her when she got into the harbor—to take her if needed, and, at all events, to save the crew from the perils that awaited them.

One thing, however, perplexed every on-looker. The burning brig kept on her course steadily, went round the fleet at Spithead, and then sailed up for the harbor, where she presently made her appearance, puffing and blowing, but not burning. On she came to the amazement of all who beheld her, and having proceeded some way up the harbor, she returned, and very quietly anchored off the Harb. But what was this extraordinary vessel that sailed without sails, went right on against the wind and tide, and did as she listed with those elements which all men and ships had heretofore implicitly obeyed? No body could tell, for nobody had ever seen anything like her before. "Jack, who is a type of superstition about him," said little, shook his head, chewed his quid, and looked wonderfully wise—for he plainly, could not make her out "in no way whatsoever." By-and-by the mysterious craft was boarded and turned out to be the steambark *Caledonia*, from the Clyde, which had come round to show our neighbors at the south what could be done by northern heads and hands, and this little vessel, which was much smaller than our ordinary river boats, was the first steambark ever seen in English waters.

An incident of this kind was not likely to pass unnoticed—nor did it. On the following day everybody went to see her, and everybody expressed their astonishment at her powers. But about 11 a.m., there was a movement extraordinary on the waters. The Admiral's barge, filled with ladies and gentlemen, pulled alongside, who, after having satisfied their curiosity went on board the *Esk*—a ship corvette, commanded by Captain Lord Napier, who was afterwards killed in China—where a military band awaited them, together with a large company of expectant visitors. The *Caledonia*'s steam was up. She took the *Esk* in tow, and amid the cheers of crowds on shore and crowds on shipboard, the steambark bravely out to Spithead, where she left her companion, and returned with what, in those days, seemed to be inconceivable speed, and took the *Eudymion*, 44, Captain Henry Hope, in tow, and to the light of the day, a large number of spectators, dashed out of harbour with her burden as easy, apparently, as a grown man could carry an infant. Thus were the sailing and tugging powers of steamboats first demonstrated to English eyes by a small *Esk* steambark of 47 years ago—a fact, which I was an eye-witness, and which may yet come to have some historical value.

KIDNAPING EMIGRANTS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Through the exertions of the Swedish Consul at Quebec most of the emigrants by the *Ennart* *Merk* have been landed and are at liberty. It is to be regretted that many sounders could be found employed in this new traffic of white slaves. Boston, that paragon of Puritanism and hypocrisy, is figuring somewhat conspicuously in this execrable trade, and its press exults in the success and the secrecy with which it has been hitherto conducted. But in this disreputable scheme, as in all others where knaves and ruffians combine, plunder and selfishness, were the chief objects. And as in all such combinations the sounders soon quarrel among themselves—some made more than others, and hence jealousy eventually exposure of the game of this new emigration scheme. In our noting the contract given to each passenger by the *Merk*, we mentioned the *Foreign Emigration Association of Maine*, the agency of which was managed at Stockholm by the American Consul and his father, the Messrs. Teft. It appears also that the Association have other recruiting agents in foreign countries besides its Swedish Consul. A certain Julian Allen, a Polish refugee, who attempted, unsuccessfully as it turned out, to entrap the *Ennart* *Merk* at Stockholm by a Polish Brigade, is now doing a kidnapping in Belgium. This worthy went to Europe professing to serve his native Poland, struggling for her liberty, but in truth to sell into military bondage, and certain slaughter Polish, Germans and Belgians. He seems now to have been sent to America, where he is doing a kidnapping in Belgium. It is worthy of notice how well he has played his part. If there be any truth in the statement of the *New York Evening Post*, and it is impossible to doubt the main facts, however we may suspect him of the kidnapping and the *modus operandi* of Colonel Allen is precisely similar to those adopted by Consul and Commissioner Teft. A contract binding the emigrant was signed by the victim in each case. It is stated that some of the Belgians could not write and their names were appended to the document by the "Customs Officers" for them. There needs no ghost to tell us how a shrewd Boston-Pole could get this service performed by a continental custom's officer, but a thing of the mode with that kind of knavery, the *modus operandi* of the various agencies of the *Foreign Emigration Association* is not destitute of concert and system. The business of this association is of the most villainous character; their profits being neither more nor less than blood money, the proceeds from the kidnapping and sale, both directly, of dupes to supply the gaps in the ranks of the Federal Army. That the steamer *Bellona* landed some four or five hundred of these dupes in the neighborhood of Boston is most certain, it is said other vessels bringing a human freight, as food for powder, have discharged their cargoes in the same vicinity. We are told that more are expected, and the journal from which we give these details says "the facts are known in Europe," and that "no efforts have been made on the continent, so far as yet appears, to put a stop to it."

The ancient Greeks burned their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, "He's gone to pot."

Hunting Substitutes Under Did-moulties.

A few days since, a fat substitute broker of this city, who weighs not less than 240 lbs., conceived the idea of taking a trip to the village of Morpeth, O. W., in quest of substitutes, and undertook the journey against the earnest solicitations of his friends. With a horse and buggy he started on the overland route, and in due course of time he reached his destination, where he immediately set about procuring his men. He succeeded in enticing seven or eight to return with him, but one of the number evidently peached upon him, and but a short time elapsed before the officers had him in charge, and were conveying him to the nearest magistrate's office. The fate of Conklin, who was sentenced to two years in the Canada penitentiary, was suddenly revived in the mind of the broker, and he determined to attempt an escape. In an instant the two substitutes were thrown to the ground and their prisoner on the way to the woods. A lively race ensued, and by great perseverance, the broker distanced his competitors. Once under cover of the neighbouring forest, every foot of which he was familiar with, he eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, and after travelling about 20 miles, occupying one day and nights, he reached the residence of some friends, who aided him to escape. The race through the woods is described as ludicrous in the extreme, and well it might be. The broker, during the time he was in the woods, subsisted on berries and other wild fruit, and when he reached the first settlement he was scarcely able to walk, having lost twenty-three pounds of flesh. He suffered greatly, and had it not been for the kindness of his friends, he would undoubtedly have been captured. By running for the woods, however, he has escaped the punishment of the law, and getting into a buggy, was driven to a point between Sandwich and Amherstburg and crossed the river in a small boat.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Yellow Fever.

The Quebec Daily News of a day or two since stated that a ship having the yellow fever on board had arrived at that port, and that one or two deaths had taken place. The report created considerable excitement in the city. The Chronicle of the 22nd says: "We have every reason to believe that there is not one word of truth in the rumors. The captain declares that there has been no case of the disease on board his ship at all; that the tale about the death of his wife is a pure fabrication, he having received a letter from her within the last day or two from England. Dr. Roy also informs us that the story is entirely without foundation. The facts seem to be simple and natural, having no reference whatever to the ship. A young man, it appears, took suddenly ill and died, according to Dr. Jackson's authority, of a disease resembling cholera; a little boy also died from what we can learn the death was occasioned by continuing for an unreasonable time bathing in the water with a hot sun pouring down upon his head."

The News again reiterates its first assertion, and maintains that the two cases of death referred to by it were caused by yellow fever.

On Tuesday 800 persons from the *Elgin* and *London* sailed for Detroit, the Great Western cars conveying the party from London to the latter, 110 miles, in four hours.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Aug. 31st, 1864.

There is nothing of importance from the war this week, except some talk of an armistice and proposals of peace. The barometer, Gold, seems to have experienced a decline, which, probably, is the result of the rumors of peace. Whether these rumors shall or shall not be hereafter realized remains to be seen. They are probably, just now, set afloat and industriously circulated for electrifying and stock jobbing purposes. It is really difficult, in the present state of affairs, to discover any grounds to expect peace, except in the exhaustion of one or both the combatants. They have both suffered very considerably, and have, already, expended a large part of their effective strength in men and money.

There is a report of another battle at Petersburg, in which it is said Gen. Hancock was victorious over the rebels. The report is as follows:—

Washington, 27th, 10-20 a. m.—To Major Gen. John A. Dix.—On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock, who was south of the Potomac, was attacked several times but repulsed the enemy. At 5:30 p. m., a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following reports just received. 2nd Army Corps, Aug. 26.—For Major Gen. Humphreys.—The attack was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre, and Heath on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting 15 minutes, which was answered by our guns. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his left. Some of Gibbon's troops were then hurried over to repair damages and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left, and drove Gibbon's division from his line. His men had been much worried in rushing over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults.

General Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy were checked by dismounted cavalry under Gregg. Miles regained most of his entrenchments, though all he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers. The fighting continued until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated. The chief of the artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses. The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen some of our captured guns, which were taken from him. They must have suffered heavily. My own loss, including cavalry will not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is a surmise as the command is not yet organized. Captain Brownson of my staff was mortally wounded, dying during the night. Col. W. A. G. is missing. This is alleged to have been one of the most desperate fights of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in character, though the numbers engaged gives less importance to it.

A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance. The loss of our divisions, Claborn's division with the exception of one brigade was there. Sigurd, W. S. HAMCOCK. To U. S. Grant.

THE PETERBORO CONTEST.—From our exchanges we gather that the contest in Peterboro' progresses as such affairs usually do. Both candidates are vigorously pushing their individual interests; and the friends of each regard the success of their favorite as undoubted. This is true orthodox style. "Hope whispers a flattering tale." What an arrant cheat will not Hope have proved himself, by and by, when the bills come in to be paid, and are found to be longer than even the long faces which cogitate upon them! By the way, those who ought to know, tell us that strong influences have been brought to bear in this contest. Col. Haultain is believed to be an aspirant for a high position in the Militia organization, and it is said the Government favor the aspiration of the Colonel. It has been felt as desirable, by all means, to keep his opponent out of the field; or failing that, to "flank" him. Money is indispensable to carry on an election. In the absence of spontaneous developments, of the unscrupulous metal, it is usual for the aspiring candidate and his friends to patronize their favorite bank by getting it to discount their paper. Suppose, now, that bank could be induced not to discount. What potent influences are not Government deposits and Provincial securities and "influential" telegrams! And then, these "free and independent electors"—what do they know of the real question at issue, or the true merits of the aspirants for office? The "leaders" at Quebec can save them a world of trouble by deciding the point, and the "peremptory monosyllables" of the electric spark will announce it.

But these stupid men of Peterboro' do not perceive the advantage of this patent mode of electing their man; and hence the contest goes on in the old way. Speeches are made, and stump orators and village politicians get "on the rampage" and spout buncombe and highfalutin. Cheers go up and hats are waved as in the olden time, till, by and by, the curtain drops, and Hope the "gay deceiver" abandons one party to crown another with her laurels. And all this follows because people pertinaciously protest against a patent process for putting a politician into Parliament.

We have frequently had occasion to publish accidents resulting from the use of Chloroform. The following article is an extract from the letter of a writer in the London "Times," of the 9th inst. It may be read with interest and perhaps advantage by many in the habit of administering Chloroform to patients under various circumstances. There is no doubt that great care is required in its application. The writer says that, within the sixteen years, since the use of chloroform has been adopted in the practice of surgery, he has employed it almost daily, and in many instances several times on the same day; and, although he has had some 5000 or 6000 patients under its influence, he never met with one case that proved fatal. In all those cases he never made any enquiry into the health of the persons, and when sometimes informed that a patient, when it was necessary to administer chloroform, was suffering from serious organic disease of the heart, he was not deterred in subjecting him to his soporific influence. He used no "curiously contrived apparatus" for regulating the process so as to insure safety, having never employed any other means for the purpose than a thick towel held loosely over the face of the patient. He concludes that the fatal effects of chloroform depend not upon peculiarities of individual constitution, but upon faults in the mode and management of administration; and thinks that all the mischief in question proceeds from the three following causes:—

"First taking the circulation instead of the respiration as a guide in watching the effect produced, and feeling the pulse instead of listening to the breath; secondly, using some apparatus which does not afford the perfect security of a large dilution with atmospheric air that is obtained from the simple means above mentioned; thirdly, want of attention to the fact that the tongue, from falling back into the throat is apt to impede respiration, or obstruct it altogether, from heaving of the chest, it still appears to be performed. If this be recognized and immediately remedied by forcibly pulling the tongue forward, the patient makes a deep, sonorous inspiration, and is safe; but, if unfortunately, it is not noticed, and the essential means of relief are withheld, all the galvanic batteries, brandy, and contrivances for artificial respiration, which are summoned in frantic haste will prove insufficient to restore animation."

MUSICAL.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Clemons & Redington, musical dealers of Okeanburg. They are doing a very large business in Canada, and sell at extremely low rates on account of the premium on gold. The Press of Upper Canada uniformly speak of this house as a prompt and reliable one. Of course our readers are aware of the advantage of buying so delicate an instrument as a good Piano or Melodeon, of a responsible house. A representative of the firm will be occasionally in this section. Parties will do well to communicate with Clemons & Redington by mail.

THE HARVEST IN EUROPE.—The reports from the principal agricultural districts in England give a favourable account of the harvest, which is now being rapidly gathered in various parts of the country. The weather lately has been highly propitious—occasional falls of rain followed by abundant sun and warmth. The crops in Ireland are also well spoken of, especially the potato crop, which is now said to have passed its dangerous stage. The continental crops are also, for the most part, encouraging.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. David Lawson, which occurred at Quebec on Thursday last. Many of our readers were acquainted with Mr. Lawson while he lived in this place, and will be sorry to hear of his death.

Our readers will all be glad to hear that Francis Muller—the murderer of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage in England, has been arrested in New York on arrival of the vessel in which he sailed. Late issues of our paper contained reports of the manner in which he was traced up and that the officers of justice were on his track. We are glad to hear that he is now in their custody. The New York World says that the packet ship "Victoria," Captain Champion, from London, arrived at this port last evening, having the alleged homicide on board. The Victoria had been thirty-eight days upon her voyage, and brings forty-eight passengers. She was anchored at quarantine at 9 o'clock, and was immediately boarded by Inspector Tanner, of the London detective squad, Officer Tiaman of the New York detective squad, and other officers. The St. Patrick's Burial Society, in Durham street, had had every window smashed in, and many other private houses have been more or less injured by the mobs. The districts are still in a most disturbed state. The workers in the neighbouring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed on to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended to call out the military.

The Hon. J. Howe, in a speech, at the Halifax dinner, spoke out very plainly on what may now be called the question of the hour. He is reported to have said: "Well, they knew the history of the past in Canada; they knew what division had produced there, and how, under the Divine dispensation, they at last became united into one magnificent colony. There now came rumors across the land that they were going to split Canada into two parts again; that they were going to reduce that magnificent country to the low status of two Provinces instead of one. My friends, said the hon. gentleman, go back to your homes and say there is at least one Nova Scotian honest enough to say to you this,—that if you do that, you will commit an act of political suicide, and, although I ought not perhaps to give you the advice, I would advise you to refrain from both sides of politics crucified, than I would divide Canada now that Canada is united. Join the maritime provinces if you can; but, at any rate, stick together—hold your own. Let the dog return to his kennel rather than Canada to division."

The English papers have lately been complaining of an unprecedented drought which has continued for many weeks, until in some agricultural neighbourhoods water was worth six pence a bucket. The pastures have, of course, suffered greatly, and fodder, is so dear, that lean cattle are worth little or nothing, whilst fat cattle are enormously dear. Root crops are also suffering greatly; and, unless rain came soon, were expected to be a failure.

A new bank is being started to be called the Royal Canadian. The capital stock is to be two millions of dollars, divided into forty thousand shares of fifty dollars each, to be paid in instalments ten per cent in 30 days from subscription and the balance as the directors may appoint. Head-quarters are in Toronto.

AN INDIAN WAR.—It is reported from Washington that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received information from Gov. Evans of Colorado that nearly all the Indian tribes of the Plains have combined to make war upon the white settlers, and that this combination extends from Texas to the line of British America.

A marble quarry, apparently of great value, has been discovered on the north shore, one hundred miles below the Saguenay; the ground is a brilliant pure white, with veins of red, brown and blue. The quality is very superior, and the quantity inexhaustible.

We understand that Captain J. W. Dunnet has resigned his commission as Captain of the Pakenham Rifle Company, and is removing from that place. His company had a meeting on the 24th inst., and presented him with an address.

We are informed that during the storm of Wednesday night last week, in Lennoxville, two men—Francis Hens, and Francis Deleuans—residing in the same house, were struck and severely injured by lightning. They were in bed at the time the errand found so rudely paid them its visit, and were not a little startled by the salutation. We hear also, from Dudsfield, that several persons suffered from lightning during the progress of the same storm in that vicinity.—*Sherbrooke Freeman*.

The Chatham *Planet* states that the parish priest at St. Francis, in the Township of Tilbury, has been lately made the victim of a series of outrages. Letters have been sent him threatening that his life would be taken; and his house has been burglariously entered, and a large sum of money, together with several articles of value, abstracted. The guilty parties have not yet been discovered.

The Halifax *Civics*, which announced the arrival of the Canadian delegates, said: "Everybody talks 'Canada' to day, and it is not at all surprising to see fellow-citizens trying to carry a French Dictionary and a Canada Dictionary in one hand, and welcome their guests with the other."

The Barrie *Spirit* is pleased to hear from all sections of the county of Simcoe, that the crops are turning out better than was expected, and, with the exception of the hay crop, which is light, there is a fair average yield, the chief drawback being that the straw is rather short.

A GREAT GARDENER'S FIRST ATTEMPT.—An anecdote is told of the great Thomas Andrew Knight, who, when a child, on seeing the gardener one day planting beans in the ground, asked him why he buried those bits of wood, and was told that they grew into beanplants, and bear beans. He watched the event, and, finding that it happened as the gardener had foretold, determined to plant his pocket knife, in the expectation of its also growing, and bearing other knives.

THE TWELFTH IN IRELAND.—There has been some rioting in Ireland. At Londonderry the 12th closed with a fight, in which several persons were injured. The Belfast correspondent of a London paper, under date of August 12th, gives the following particulars respecting disturbances in that town:—

The rioting which has been going on every night during the week culminated in an alarming pitch this morning, and several hand-to-hand fights occurred between 2 and 5 o'clock. Stones, bricks, bats, bludgeons, and even guns were used, and before the police, who had gone home for the night, came upon the scene, a number of houses were wrecked. Several women going to their work, were seriously injured. Many individuals were wounded or less injured. The Nursery, on the Dublin road, has been wrecked. The St. Patrick's Burial Society, in Durham street, had had every window smashed in, and many other private houses have been more or less injured by the mobs. The districts are still in a most disturbed state. The workers in the neighbouring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed on to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is to be done to preserve the peace of the town. We understand it is intended to call out the military.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR.—It devolves on me to request a small space in your next issue of the Herald, with a view to correct some inaccuracies and remove the false impression which your correspondent, "Rodger's," report of a game of Hand-ball played here on the 1st instant, and which appeared in your last number, is calculated to convey.

He says a "challenge match" between the Renfrew Hand-ball club and the Eganville Hand-ball club was played at Renfrew on the 1st inst. I beg to say, with due deference, that such was not the case, the many present on the occasion are aware; and except reporter "Rodger," who, by the way, was the most officious man on the ground, would I am persuaded be willing to acknowledge, that the Eganville club, or rather their principal, persistently declined to play what "Rodger" terms the "challenge match" (the one they had previously accepted) and declared if that match were persisted in they would return home without playing at all, whereupon the Renfrew club, through the remonstrance of parties present, who were anxious to see a game played, consented, for sport, to play any sort of a match the opposite club might choose and to waive established rules of the ally to suit them.

The first match was won by the Eganville club; the second, by a mistake in the reckoning of the scores, was prematurely awarded them; but the third and last was there and declared won by the Renfrew club, they winning two of the three games, notwithstanding Rodger's magnanimous endeavor by a perversion of the mode of reckoning the game to denude them and clothe their opponents with the credit [if any attach to it] of winning the game.

Regarding the Return Match which Rodger says will be played shortly, I am requested to say that as soon as the Eganville hand-ball club plays the original match agreed upon, the Renfrew club will be prepared to accept a return challenge from Eganville.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES WATT,
Secretary Renfrew H.B.C.

Renfrew, Aug. 21st, 1864.

Cricket.

For the C. P. Herald.

The Return Match between the Annapolis and Almonte Cricket Clubs was played at Almonte on Thursday, the 25th inst.—Marcus Gilmore and H. Rosmond, Esqrs., Umpires, and James Maynard and Charles B. Field, Esqrs., Scorers.

It will be seen by the score that the Almonte Eleven were victors with one innings.

ALMONTÉ—1ST INNINGS.
Northgraves, c Cranston.....0
P. Bamford, b Oakden.....19
McEwen, c W. Cars, b Cranston.....2
Russell, b Cranston.....4
Mostyn, b Cranston.....4
T. Bamford, l b w, b Oakden.....2
Cowan, c R. H. Cars, b Oakden.....15
Donegan, b Cranston.....16
Hepworth, c R. H. Cars, b Cranston.....4
Petty, b Oakden.....6
Laidlaw, not out.....4
Byes.....3

Total 1st innings.....66

2ND INNINGS.
Northgraves, c Thompson, b Cranston.....0
Laidlaw, b Cranston.....8
Petty, c R. H. Cars, b Oakden.....1
Hepworth, c Davis, b Cranston.....6
Donegan, c Stewart, b Oakden.....16
P. Bamford, b Oakden.....15
Cowan, c Thompson, b Oakden.....8
T. Bamford, run out.....1
Mostyn, b Oakden.....15
McEwen, b Cranston.....10
Russell, not out.....4
Byes 1; Wides 3.....4

Total 2nd innings.....91
Total both innings.....157.

ANAPOLIS—1ST INNINGS.
Thompson, c McEwen, b Cowburn.....0
McLean, b Cowburn.....0
R. H. Cars, c Donegan, b Cowburn.....4
Oakden, b McEwen.....1
Stewart, c Laidlaw, b Cowburn.....1
Craig, c Patterson, b Cowburn.....0
McDonald, b Cowburn.....0
W. Cars, b Cowburn.....0
Cranston, not out.....4
Morris, b Cowburn.....0
Davis, b Cowburn.....2

Total 1st innings.....16

2ND INNINGS.
Cranston, c Cowburn, b McEwen.....4
McDonald, c Donegan, b McEwen.....1
W. Cars, b Cowburn.....16
Craig, l b w, b Cowburn.....1
Thompson, b McEwen.....1
Stewart, c McEwen, b Cowburn.....1
R. H. Cars, b Hepworth.....4
Davis, b Cowburn.....8
McLean, b Cowburn.....1
Oakden, not out.....3
Morris, c Russell, b Cowburn.....0
Byes 7; Wides 1.....4

Total 2nd innings.....48
Total both innings.....64.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

SIR,—A grand Picnic was got up by the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, in Pottery, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. The members assembled together with a large number of their friends and neighbours, and accompanied by a fine band of music, that made the grand old woods ring with its melody. After tea and refreshments were served round, a short address was given by the Temperance Society of the members. The whole of the company formed in procession and marched over a mile, to the heart-stirring airs of "Patriot's Day," "The Campbells are Coming," "Highland Laddie," &c. It was a pleasant sight to look on the long line of youthful faces, beaming with pleasure and radiant with happiness, as they wended along through the beautiful groves of pine and balsam. After returning to the grove, tea and refreshments were again served round; and the younger portion of the members amused themselves by singing and other amusements, accompanied by the band, till the shades of evening threw its dark curtains over the scene. The company then adjourned to the house of Mr. Moses Paul, where a Ball was got up by the youthful members, and the whole affair passed off "merry as a marriage bell."

The sincere thanks of the whole company are due to the musicians, Messrs. Hugh Hunter, George McMillan and Wm. Watson, for their kindness in leaving their harvest fields in a very busy season, and for the great share they had in contributing to the pleasure of the day.
Dalhousie, Aug. 26th, 1864.

Fall Anniversaries.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for the Eastern Circuit, will be held as follows, before Justice C. J. Richards:—
Kingston.....Thursday.....29th Sept.
Brockville.....Monday.....19th Oct.
Perth.....Monday.....19th Oct.
Ottawa.....Wednesday.....19th Oct.
L'Orignal.....Monday.....31st Oct.

An Irish waiter, speaking of a lady's black eyes, says: "The way in mourning for the mourning they are getting."

A Deserter's Letter.

The following letter from a British soldier in camp near Petersburg, who deserted from Kingston, may be read, marked and inwardly digested, at the present moment, not only by soldiers, but by every one who may have any notion of trying their luck on the banks of the Potomac.

Camp near Petersburg;
August 2nd,

DEAR FRIEND,—I write these few lines hoping it will find you quite well. I am sorry that I was such a fool as to be persuaded to count over here, where you are driven about worse than niggers. Please tell my comrades not to be guided by their crimps, for they tell you'll get \$800, but it is no such thing; all you get is \$100, and they will rob you of it if you don't look out. I will tell you what brought me over; it is a man that keeps the "Dublin Inn," in Ontario Street, and the other who lives at the "Railroad Inn," next to our hospital. If you go and search their house you will find some of my clothes there. Then men ought to be severely punished, it is nothing better than trading with a lot of cattle. There are some more that are trying to get away, and they say that they will get them away, in spite of you. Please tell them they know when they are well off they will stop where they are, unless they want to be treated worse than slaves. Please to put this in the papers, so as no other soldier will be duped. Please tell them not to believe their lies, for it is all false; what they want is to sell them as slaves. They ought to be found out and punished; and if you go to the "Dublin Inn" and to the "Railroad Inn" you will find out. I would freely do four years to be back again. Please let my comrades see this.—FROM A GUNNER OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.
—Kingston News.

THE BRIGGS RAILWAY MURDER.

[From the Liverpool Times.]

The adjourned inquiry into the murder of Mr. Briggs has brought out some additional facts concerning Muller with that horrible atrocity. It seems that he was in the lat of Mr. Briggs when he embarked in the London docks for New York, and his steps have been satisfactorily traced from almost the hour of the murder to his final departure. Little doubt can exist that the proofs will be multiplied when he is caught. Some Germans in London, scandalized at the fact that one of their countrymen should lie under the odium of such a crime, have been engaged in seeking for proofs of his innocence, and the two opposite investigations appear to have been going on at one and the same time. These Germans are no doubt penetrated with the belief in Muller's innocence; but they may rest assured that even without their interference, he will, when arrested and brought back, have a fair and impartial trial. In no country in the world is there less desire than in this to take advantage of a prisoner, or to strain the law against him. All our forms of criminal procedure afford an innocent person the opportunity of showing exemption from crime, and it seems something like impertinence on the part of these foreigners to assume that the fugitive, when brought back, will not be honestly dealt with.

Harvest Report for the Island of MONTREAL AND VICINITY.

Having made inquiry among well-informed parties concerning the harvest, the following is the result:—

WHEAT.—There is not much sown in this vicinity; some fields, both of Spring and Fall Wheat have done well, and in one instance, a return of 60 bushels is said to have been obtained from 14 bushels. All Spring Wheat sown in April is said to have done well; but that sown in May has suffered much from the midge, which is again increasing. The crop, as a whole, is fair.

Barley is a leading crop with us, in fact, it has been sown far too extensively on lands not prepared for it, and the result is very unsatisfactory. On fields well prepared it has done well; on the whole, the crop is light.

Oats are extensively cultivated, and though the straw is short this year, the grain is plump and heavy. This crop is scarcely an