To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

A closely contested Cricket Match was played at Almonte on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst., for a supper, between two 'sides,' chosen by two Leaders, viz., Messrs. Geo. Willis, Jr., and Jas. Rosamond, Jr., from among the members of the Almonte Cricket Club, including several players from Carleton Place and Ashton, which resulted in Mr. Jas. Rosamond's side winning by four runs. The day was fine and the play good. The best of good feeling prevailed, especially after supper, which was served at eight o'clock, at Cole's Hall, when songs were sung, stories told, and loyal, patriotic, and special toasts drunk. After enjoying themselves for an hour or two, the company dispersed. Three cheers were given to the Carleton and Ashton players as they departed for home. The following is the score:

GEORGE WILLIS'S.

First Innings.

G. D. Northgraves, b McEwen	2
F. Bamford, c J. Willis, b McEwen	0
J. Donegan, b McEwen	2
G. Willis, b Church	11
W. Patterson, b Church	3
W. H. Patterson, b McEwen	0
G. Russell, b T. Bamford	12
Dr. Patterson, run out	1
W. Pattie, b Church	2
W. Russell, b T. Bamford	5
W. Dack, b J. Rosamond	4
J. Murphy, not out	2
A. Bell, c McEwen, b J. Rosamond	0
Byes 15, Leg Byes 4	19
	63

Second Innings.

G. D. Northgraves, run out	0
F. Bamford, c Scrimgeour, b McEwen	11
J. Donegan, b Church	0
G. Willis, run out	0
W. Patterson, b Church	0
A. Bell, run out	0
W. Russell, run out	5
Dr. Patterson, b McEwen	0
W. Pattie, l b w, b Glover	17
G. Russell, c Glover, b McEwen	4
W. H. Patterson, c McVean, b Church	6
J. Murphy, b T. Bamford	2
W. Dack, not out	1
Byes 4, Leg Byes 3, Wide Balls 4	11
	63
	63
Total,	126

JAMES ROSAMOND'S.

First Innings.

Dr. McVean, b G. Willis	5
A. Merrick, c Northgraves, b G. Willis	0
W. Glover, c Pattie, b W. Patterson	0
J. Rosamond, l b w, b G. Willis	9
D. McEwen, b G. Willis	6
Dr. Church, b W. Patterson	0
T. Bamford, b G. Willis	3
J. Scrimgeour, c Northgraves, b G. Willis	0
W. Laidlaw, b G. Willis	0
D. McDiarmid, c G. Willis, b W. Paterson	0
J. Willis, b W. Patterson	1
B. Rosamond, c F. Bamford, b F. Bamford	10
W. Poole, not out	7
Byes 3, Wide Balls 2, No Balls 1	6
	47

Second Innings.

Dr McVean, b W. Patterson	12
J. Scrimgeour, b G. Willis	3
J. Rosamond, c W. Paterson, b Northgraves	5
W. Poole, c Dr. Patterson, b W. Patterson	0
Dr. Church, b W. Patterson	9
W. Glover, b G. Willis	25
D. McDiarmid, b Northgraves	1
D. McEwen, b G. Willis	1
A. Merrick, b G. Willis	6
T. Bamford, run out	5
J. Willis, c F. Bamford, b G. Willis	2
W. Laidlaw, b Northgraves	0
B. Rosamond, not out	9
Byes 6, Leg Byes 3, Wide Balls 5	14
	83
	47
Total,	130

Manslaughter at Chatham, C. E.

THE PARTY ARRESTED.

An inquest was held on the 11th June, on the body of Isidore Valiquette, of St. Jerome who was employed in the rafting business. It seems the deceased and another man were coming up the road about two miles above Carillon, on Friday last, about sundown, when they were overtaken by two brothers, of the names of James and John Byrne, riding in a cart, when James said to deceased, 'how do you do, *kannuck?*' or something to that effect, when he replied, 'it is none of your business;' upon which Byrne jumped out of his cart, and said he would let him see if it was not his business, and maltreated the man in a brutal manner by beating him on the head and body, from which he died on Sunday (yesterday) morning, about sunrise. Colonel De Hertel, deputy coroner, being notified, repaired to the spot about 9 o'clock, a.m., and immediately empanelled a jury, which, upon being sworn, repaired to where the body was lying for examination. Dr. Jameson, who attended the deceased, and gave his opinion when he first saw him on Friday evening that he could not live, was called to attend at the examination, and to testify what he knew about his death. On viewing the body, the Dr. said it was necessary to have a post-mortem examination, which was made, when he found the bowels and liver in a very bad state, caused by external bruises; the brain was also injured. The above facts being proved by three witnesses who saw Byrne beat deceased on Friday evening last, the jury were unanimous in the verdict that deceased came to his death by blows given him by James Byrne, on Friday evening last. Both parties were sober, I believe, at the time. Byrne is a very powerful man, nearly 7 feet high. The deceased was also a stout, healthy looking man, who, I am told, leaves a wife and 6 or 7 children. A warrant was made out, and Byrne, who lives in Grenville, was arrested without any difficulty and sent to prison.—*Witness.*

Inquest.

W. A. Schofield, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the 7th inst., near Cole's Ferry, on the body of a man named Robert Simpson, a one armed stone mason. It appears Simpson and two others got into a boat at Cole's Ferry, while intoxicated, carrying two bottles of liquor with them, and went up the river a small distance to M'Cords, where they landed and drank some of the liquor. After this, they again entered the boat and had not gone far when it capsized and Simpson was drowned. All the men were in a state of intoxication at the time. Simpson leaves a wife and family in Scotland. He was an intelligent man, but unfortunately very much given to drink.—*Brockville Recorder.*

SUICIDE.—A man named Cavanagh, living near Philipsville, was found near that village in the woods with his throat cut.—He had left home on the Monday and was not found till Thursday, when his body was in a sad state in consequence of exposure during the warm weather. The cause is not known, although it is alledged that a law suit was threatened for the support of a child born to him before his marriage to the wife. His rash act has now left a widow.—*Recorder.*

The Alabama Claims.—Another American View.

(*From the Detroit Tribune.*)

The Chicago Tribune recommends that if the British Government shall refuse to pay the claims of the United States for damages inflicted upon the American commerce by the Alabama, and other British pirates sailing under the rebel flag, our Government shall proceed to take its "pay in colonies." This is simply bluster. We have already vastly more territory than we shall be able to people before the middle of next century. A war with England would cost us infinitely more than ten British North Americas are worth, even if it should last but half as long as the war from which we have just emerged. We believe it to be altogether contrary to the spirit of the age to make war upon any nation on a question of dollars and cents. But leaving such consideration out of sight, even if we should annex the Canadas, and otherwise inflict greater injury upon England than she would upon us, the result would not be worth the cost. Does any sane man suppose that we could carry on a war with England without adding immensely to a national debt already enormous? Our true policy is peace.—Nay more, our true revenge upon England is peace. By peace we shall draw from her hundreds of thousands of her crowded population. The very men who would be employed by her to shed the blood of American soldiers, in a war against the United States, will by peace be made citizens of the United States, and will add immensely to our wealth and power.

The most effective way to reach the British treasury is through the pockets of the British manufacturers. When the last rebel cruiser is driven from the ocean, let our claim for damages arising from England's negligent or violated neutrality, be presented to her Government with the distinct intimation that a material increase in our duties upon such foreign goods as are imported chiefly from England will be the consequence of her refusal to pay the bill. We have very little doubt that she will refuse to pay it. Then let us keep our word and tighten the tariff screws. We must have heavy indirect or direct taxation for many years to come, and perhaps both. Is it not best, then, that as large as possible a portion of this taxation shall be imposed upon the products of a country which will have refused to make amends for the injuries done us through her neglect or violation of neutrality? In this way we can punish England without injury to ourselves but rather with the greatest benefit. We can build up in this country the manufactures for which we are now largely dependent on England, and we can transplant to this country multitudes of the British working men and women, who now carry them on.

Anglo-French Peace Jubilee.

For fifty years uninterupted peace has prevailed between England and France. The rivalry of war has ceased, and ancient prejudices are now buried, let us hope, for ever. The fiftieth anniversary of peace could not be allowed to pass without some appropriate celebration, and to the representative working men of both countries is due the credit of having taken the first step in a practical and well considered movement. It has been decided that an Anglo-French Working Class Exhibition shall be held at the Crystal Palace during the present summer. According to existing arrangements the exhibition will be opened on Saturday the 29th July, and will remain open during the the three following months. The promoters have determined to limit the goods to specimens of skilled work, and thus to appeal mainly to the cultivated intelligence and artistic training of the working classes. The French workmen have gone into the undertaking with genuine enthusiasm.

Four Persons Drowned in the Desjardins Canal.

Dundas, 14th.—Yesterday evening about eight o'clock, as Mr. E Coleman, Miss Carrie Coleman, Miss Kate Gage, of Stony Creek, and Miss Creighton and Master Geo. Creighton were rowing in an open boat in the Desjardins Canal, the steamer "Argyle" passed them, when the boat capsized. The steamer at once reversed her engines and made efforts to save them, but unfortunately none of them were saved except George Creighton. The steamer at once proceeded to Dundas, and, procuring necessary grappling irons, returned to the scene of the disaster. The bodies were found about eleven o'clock. Mr. Coleman is son of Mr. James Coleman, owner of the Dundas flour mills, and was an expert swimmer, but it seems that the ladies clung to him and thus prevented him from using his arms.

DR. GUTHRIE ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The evidence of Dr. Guthrie before the Royal Commissioners on Scottish Schools, contained in the first report of the Commission, which has been just issued, is very strong on compulsory education. The doctor would make short work with the religious difficulty. "I would have," he said, "a Catechism in our Schools that would embrace, in England, for instance, Episcopalian, Independent, and Wesleyan. And I have no hesitation in saying that, if you had shut up in a room the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the late Dr. Bunting, and the late John Angell James, and told them that they would not get out till they had made catechisms for children of all Denominations, they would have had their dinner at the usual hour like other people."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last a young man named Robert Boa, residing at La Chapelle's Bridge, St. Laurent, went out shooting upon his own farm, and, not returning home during the day, his friends became alarmed and commenced the search for him. He was found on Wednesday, within a short distance of his own house, quite dead, his fowling piece lying beside him. It is supposed that the gun had been accidentally discharged, and its contents passed through his skull. The coroner yesterday held an inquest, the result of which we have not heard. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

MAN KILLED ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Seaforth, June 13, 1865.—A man fell from the express train going west near Clinton to-day, and was so severely injured that he could not get off the track, and the freight train going east ran over him, cutting off one of his legs and fracturing his skull. There were no papers on his person to identify him. He had a ticket from Toronto to Goderich. The freight train took him back to Clinton, where he died soon after. He is a man of medium height, had a loose suit of black clothes and black felt hat. He appeared about thirty or thirty-three years of age, and had light hair, short beard, no whiskers or moustache.—*Toronto Globe.*

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—Chatham, June 13, 1865.—Yesterday evening a coloured boy about twelve years old was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river Thames. He was a stranger from Buxton. To-day a little girl about 8 years old, daughter of Mr. John Hooper of this place, was accidentally drowned while playing on a board which extended over the creek near her father's place.—*Ib.*

A Railway Train Rushes into a Water-Spout.

(*From the Glasgow Herald.*)

The thunder storm which on Monday seemed brooding over the city, developed itself with terrible intensity in an easterly direction, and gave rise to a scene of extraordinary description on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, at a short distance east of Croy station, occasioning a feeling of the utmost alarm among those who were its unexpected witnesses, and whole lives for a time were placed in considerable danger. From the information which we have been able to gather, it appears that as the four o'clock express train from Edinburgh to Glasgow was nearing the Croy station, and speeding along the line which at this point is carried through a deep cutting, the engine driver was signalled when passing the 4:15 p.m. express from Glasgow to proceed cautiously. Shortly after the warning had been given a fearful noise was heard; flashes of lightning gleamed through the hazy air, followed by quick crashes of thunder; the carriages of the train were at the same time assailed with what seemed to the affrighted passengers within a terrific shower of hail, and in an instant a perfect deluge of water came sweeping down from the shelving rocks on either side of the cutting. A water spout had evidently burst in the vicinity of the line, and before the speed of the train could be diminished to any considerable extent it shot right into the centre of the suddenly released waters, which, foaming and seething, rushed into the cutting in solid sheets. The water gradually rose outside the carriages reaching in a short time the footboard and floating the first class compartments, while the hissing noise which was produced through contact with the works of the engine tended to increase the feeling of consternation and alarm which already prevailed amongst the passengers. The difficulties of the situation were further complicated by the sudden descent of a quantity of stonework from the heights above, arising, probably, from the giving way of a stone dike, which, spreading across the rails, destroyed any hope that might have been entertained of a passage being effected down the line after the water had cleared away. All this was the work of a few minutes. The passengers had been suddenly placed in a most critical position, and the safety with which they were enabled to tide it over—no personal injuries having been sustained—was probably owing to the presence of mind of the engine driver, who, when he saw the turn which affairs were taking, at once fixed his damper over the furnace, thus preventing the ingress of water, and avoiding the explosion which might otherwise have followed. The train was by and by backed out of the water; and while it was evident that the journey to Glasgow must be for some time delayed, all positive danger was at an end. The water-spout had evidently been limited to a comparatively narrow area within which, however, it had operated with terrible force, for on reaching Croy it was found that here the elemental strife had been more alarming while it lasted. The telegraph wires along the line had been destroyed, so that communication with the Glasgow was cut off.

Anglican Church in Canada.

Dr. Strachan, the Anglican Bishop of Toronto, is now in his eighty-eighth year, and though wonderfully vigorous and clear headed his great age warns himself and his friends that he cannot long continue to discharge the duties of his office with the fidelity which has hitherto distinguished him. To travel to every portion of this immense diocese once a year would be no inconsiderable task for a young man in the full vigour of youth, yet the unumal vitality possessed by the venerable Bishop enable him regularly to perform to perform his accustomed journeys. A long continuance of labours so great cannot be expected, however, and an assistant or successor must speedily be chosen to fill his place. As a matter of course, the clergy are fully alive to the call of a new Bishop. The merits and qualifications of leading clergymen have been discussed, and opinions arrived at *pro* and *con*. The names of some half dozen have been prominently mentioned as either desiring the office themselves or put forward as the representatives of different shades of opinion within the Church. We speak the mind, we think, of all but the eager friends of one or other of these gentlemen when we say, that no one of those who have been named is thoroughly qualified to take the place of the present Bishop. The Anglican Diocese of Toronto embraces a large number of able and respectable clergymen, but it appears that no one stands pre-eminently above his fellows, so as to be able to command the suffrages of any large section of the Church. One or two are distinguished for ability, but are also known for the strength of their opinions. They are either too High or too Low, and are consequently obnoxious to the opposite party. No one of them is so judicious, able, and dignified as to command in any measure the support of those with whom he differs on the minor dogmas of the Church.

The present Bishop of Toronto, judged by his pastoral's, can only be described as High Church. He was carrried away to a great extent by the Puseyite movement, and twenty years ago it was a favourite occupation of the Editor of the Banner to show up his predilections for baptismal regeneration and the extremest views of apostolic succession. But Bishop Strachan is also a man of great good sense and discretion. He is perfectly well aware that large numbers as well of the clergy, as the laity belong to the Evangelical school and he has not hesitated when he has seen the necessity to grant to an Evangelical congregation an Evangelical minister. He had however, given to the High Church section whatever influence he could use without serious detriment to the Church. The consequence is that the clergy of the diocese of Toronto, to a very great extent, are High Church, just as those of the diocese of London are Low. The Bishop exercises immense power in the formation of the opinions of the people over whom he rules. One less judicious than Dr. Strachan might have attempted to force upon Evangelical congregation ministers of an opposite way of thinking, and schism in the Church or large defections from it to the other bodies might have followed. As it is he has suffered decidedly Evangelical congregations to have their own way, but when ever lukewarmness or indifference was shown he has cast his weight into the High Church scale. As a matter of course, the Evangelical school desire that in the new *regime* about to open this system may be reversed, and that their views shall obtain as much influence in the Diocese of Toronto as in the Diocese of London; and the High Church party, on the other hand, are exceedingly anxious that their successor to Dr. Strachan should be decidedly of their own way of thinking in ecclesiastical matters.

The Synod of the Church in Canada, consisting of clergy and laymen, has the power of electing the Bishop but the present position of matters has caused the formation of a strong party, who desire that the Synod shall not exert its power, but shall refer the choice of a new incumbent to one or more parties in England. The Evangelical class incline to this course from a belief, we presume, that they would be outnumbered in the Synod; but there is another class who apparently prefer an English clergyman to any who has been suggested as a candidate for the office in Canada. A correspondent—a clergyman of the Church—writes to us to protest against the proposition, and we must say that we feel a strong sympathy with his views. It does not seem to us reasonable, while the prizes in the Anglican Church in Canada are so few that they should be removed from beyond the clergy of the Province. There is already difficulty enough experienced in finding young men of education and ability ready to enter into the service of the Episcopal Church, without depriving them of a high and legitimate object of aspiration. It is also questionable whether the Archibishop of Canterbury, or even two or three Bishops in England, would make a better choice, all things considered, than the Synod, whatever may be its leanings. It is impossible that they might do so, but the probabilities lie on the other side. If the laity of the Church of England of the Liberal Evangelical school exerted the influence within their reach they might, while aiding in making the choice of a Bishop, exercise a powerful effect upon the character and position of the Church. It is when such questions are on the *tapis* that the minds of men are thoroughly awakened and good impressions can be made.

It is not probable that the High Church party in the Synod will permit a reference to England unless they are likely to obtain thereby a man to suit them, and it would appear to be the better policy for the Evangelical party to fight out their battle here, insisting that the new Bishop shall be at least a fair and moderate man, who will deal justly with all parties.

The new incumbent, whoever he may be, will not yield the same influence as his predecessors, whose talents and long standing in the Church give him great *prestige*. The contest which will take place over the appointment will cause parties to spring up, who will afterwards influence the action of the new Bishop, and probably lead to changes in the constitution of the Church. The Anglican Church of Canada has been formally declared to be no longer under the control or supervision of the authorities of the Church of England. It is a separate and distinct body, and must henceforth act for itself. It is hardly possible to deny that very great changes will take place in its policy. It is a voluntary church, and will be compelled to adopt the rules which other voluntary churches have adopted. It is probable that one of the first changes will be in the mode of choosing clergymen for congregations. At present the choice lies entirely with the Bishop, and we had lately an illustration of the evil results of that system in Kingston. The Bishop appointed a rector distastful to the people, it was alleged as a reward for services rendered in the election of the Bishop, and the result was that the congregation deserted the church. Let there be a few more such cases, and the power of the Bishop to appoint will be either entirely taken away, or be so modified as to secure the congregations against tyranny. The power of the laity will make itself felt, and good results will flow therefrom to the Church and the cause of religion.—*Globe.*

Extraordinary Disappearance of a House.

One of the most extraordinary accidents that has been recorded for many year's past took place last week at Prince's Town, near the town of Tredegar, South Wales. A boy was passing along the road, when, as he was looking at a cottage inhabited by a man named Evan Jenkins and his family, he thought that he observed a movement on part of the masonry. On watching it more narrowly, he was satisfied that the framework of the window was sinking, and being apprehensive that the foundation of the structure was giving way, he ran to the door and alarmed the inmates who were scattered round the table at breakfast. By this time the floor began to shake, and the terrified persons immediately ran into the road, and had scarcely done so when the house began to sink through the ground, and in a very short time was entirely out of sight, leaving the site upon which it had stood an open chasm filled to within some yards of the road with earth and stones which had fallen in from the sides. It would seem that the ground on which the cottage was raised stood over a disused colliery, and the earth must have given way at a depth of fully a hundred feet below the surface. The escape of the family is looked upon as quite miraculous, as the whole of their furniture, and, indeed everything contained in their humble dwelling was carried into the chasm beneath. Under Providence they feel that they owe their lives to the sharp conduct of the boy.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A Fortunate Speculation.

A short time since a large ship, laden with cotton, was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and when the agent of the underwriters visited the wreck he found that the cotton was unpacked and floating up the waves on the rugged shore opposite Rosecarberry. The sea was whitened for miles with 500 tons of cotton, which it was determined to offer for sale by auction. The highest bidder proved to be a Liverpool speculator, who was sufficiently venturesome to offer £250, or 10s per ton, for the whole quantity. At this figure it was knocked down to him, and he at once set to work to secure the cotton which had thus been cast upon the waters. The sea brought it to the shore as fast as it could be picked up, and soon fifty acres of land were covered with the produce of the cargo, and nearly a hundred men and women were employed in turning it about, after the manner of making hay, until it was dry. It was then piled up in enormous ricks and ultimately shipped for Liverpool. In this way nearly the whole was saved, and the cotton bought at 10s. per ton was sold for 5d. per pound, or about £50 per ton. The lucky speculator after paying all expenses, realizes a profit of £20,000 upon his original venture of £250.—*London Globe.*

The Land of Contraries.

In Australia the north is the hot wind, and the south the cool; the westerly the most unhealthy, and the east the most salubrious; it is summer with the colonists when it is winter at home, and the barometer is considered to rise before bad weather, and to fall before good; the swans are black and the eagles are white; the mole lays eggs and has a duck's bill; the kangaroo (an animal between the deer and the squirrel) has five claws on his fore paws, three talons on its hind-legs, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail. There is a bird (meliphage) which has a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; a fish, one-half belonging to the genus rais, and the other that of squalous. The cod is found in the rivers, and the perch in the sea; the valleys are cold, and the mountain tops warm; the nettle is a lofty tree and the poplar a dwarfish shrub; pears are of wood, and the stalks at the broad end; the cherry grows with the stone outside; the fields are fenced with mahogany, the humblest house is fitted up with cedar, and the myrtle plants are burnt for fuel; the trees are without fruit, the flowers without scent and the birds without song. Such is the land of Australia.

Presentation.

Day before yesterday a very interesting meeting was held at the residence of John Rankin, Esq., Mount Royal Terrace, to present to the Very Reverend Principal Snodgrass, of Queen's College, the diploma sent from the Glasgow University, which has lately conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. There were present on the occasion: Messrs. Hugh Allan, John Greenshields, Andrew Allan, John Smith, Alexander Simpson, the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, the Rev. Mr. Paton, W. R. Croil, Esq., T. A. Gibson, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, etc. Shortly after three o'clock, Mr. Greenshields, addressing Principal Snodgrass, in a few words explained the object of the meeting, and read the following address, which was numerously signed:—

Montreal, May 30, 1865.

To the Very Rev. William Snodgrass, D.D., Principal of Queen's University Kingston.

Reverend and dear Sir—We beg that you will accept at our hands the box and case which contain the degree of Doctor of Divinity, recently conferred upon you by the University of Glasgow.

We do not assume any merit whatever in regard to procuring this degree from the University. Our only part in that matter was to see that your character, attainments and position were fairly submitted to the authorities of that honored seat of learning, feeling a strong conviction that your claims would at once be recognized and acknowledged. We were not disappointed in this matter, nor were we long kept in suspense, as the senators took the very earliest opportunity of conferring the honor upon you.

It is our hope and prayer that you may live long to enjoy this honor, and that you may continue to add to the public usefulness and prosperity of the important institution over which you preside, and may bear in kindly remembrance your friends and well wishers in St. Paul's Church, Montreal.

Principal Snodgrass made a suitable reply, referring in affectionate terms to his connection with St. Paul's Church, which he would ever regard with peculiar interest, and wished them individually all happiness: he thanked them warmly for this fresh mark of their regard.

The box and case, which were handed round for inspection, are very handsome. The case is of green morocco, with a neat gold moulding; the box is of solid silver, richly plated in gold, and elaborately chased, having on a raised escutcheon the arms of the Glasgow College, the legend round which is "*Via, veritas, vita,* Glasgow College." It is a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and does great credit to the taste of Robert Muir, Esq., who selected, and of the Messrs. Muirhead, of Glasgow, who executed the design.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Jeremiah Townsend, formerly a Captain in the Seventh Connecticut regiment, and lately employed in the Townsend Savings Bank, New Haven, robbed the bank last Monday night of fifteen thousand dollars in United States bonds, and seven thousand dollars in bills and gold. A soldier named W. Booth assisted him. He was arrested, and six thousand dollars were found in his possession. Townsend has not been caught.

WEEDING OUT.—The Milton Champion says:—We hear of a case at Milton, by which parties by means of a hook fastened to a long stick, have carried off goods through a hole in the ceiling, they having access to a room over the store. This "weeding out" was carried on until the merchant chanced to see his goods "going up," and we understand has put a stop to the process.

A strange and somewhat startling case was partially developed before Justice Dowling, at the tombs, New York, on Friday, and from an affidavit on file with the magistrate it appears that a conspiracy was being planned with the view of extorting the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars from a A. T. Stewart, Esq., the well-known merchant of Broadway. He was marked to be enticed into a carriage, taken to the upper part of the city, and forcibly detained till such time as he would sign a paper giving the principal conspirator one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or an order on his cashier for that amount.

The charming Empress Eugenie continues to impart new grace even to the dull routine of official duties. In her capacity as Regent of the Empire, during the absence of the Emperor in Algeria, she emerges from her solitude, and is seen in the various public places. The first cabinet council presided over by her marks an era in the history of woman. Her Majesty did not speak except in reply to questions requiring imperial sanction. A gentleman who was present describes her appearance and demeanor as quiet and dignified in the extreme. Her dress was of deep mourning with long sweeping skirts and short bodice, with a *perfais contentement* sash embroidered in steel, the hair, in puffed bandeaux was powdered with steel dust, and the chignon behind gathered into a net ornamented with bright steel spangles. All this flashed and glittered in the dancing rays of sunlight which penetrated through the closed *jalousies* of the Council-Chamber, and inspired light and frolicsome ideas in the minds of the potent, grave and reverend signors, accustomed to a far different line of thought when there assembled.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day, after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story; and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it 'Well' said Doddington, 'and yet I did not hear it; but I went to sleep, because I knew that about this time of day *you would tell that story.*'

A CURE FOR A TERRIBLE DISORDER OF THE MOUTH COMMONLY CALLED SCANDAL.—Take of good nature one ounce, of an herb called by the Indians mind your own business an ounce, mix these with a little charity of failings, and two or three sprigs of keep your tongue between your teeth, simmer them together in a vessel called circumspection for a short time, and the mixture will be fit for use. The symptoms are a violent itching in the roof of the mouth, which invariably takes when you are with a kind of animal called gossip. When you feel it coming on, take a teaspoonful of the above and hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you go home.—Gentlemen are troubled with this disease as well as ladies.

POWER OF THE PENCE.—In November last, when the year's accounts of the savings banks of the United Kingdom were made up, there were 930,708 depositors, none of whom had more than £20 in the bank, and nearly a quarter of a million of them not more than 20s., but their united deposits amounted to £5,094,400, a larger amount than the deposits in any of our private or joint-stock banks, except a very few just the largest in the kingdom.—*English Paper.*

Great Fire in Brantford, C. W.

Brantford, 14th.—There was a very large fire here last night. One half of the business portion of the town was burned. The loss is very heavy. The block on the north side of Colborne street from Comerfords to Stratford is burned, besides damage to the south side of the street. The telegraph poles and wires are burnt, rendering communication difficult.

The Globe warns bankers against a gang of Robbers who have appeared in Canada for the purpose of open day robberies, after the fashion of the St. Albans raid.

The Atlantic telegraph cable was finished on the 9th. At a banquet given by the contractors, all parties seemed satisfied with the great result already obtained, and the almost certainty of being a great success.

A son of Mr. Peter Logan, of Dunn, aged 17 years, was accidentally drowned while swimming lately in the river near Haldimand.—*Haldimand Tribune.*

The Rev. Robert Torrance, of Guelph, was on Thursday last, says the Guelph Advertiser, presented by his congregation with a beautiful set of silver-mounted harness.

A stone-mason, named Simpson, was, says the Brockville Monitor, drowned on Tuesday last, in the St. Lawrence river, near that town.

HOW TO SETTLE THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who has belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would insure in every negro voter, a spirit of manhood as well as discipline; some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.—New York Herald.

ARREST OF A FORGER.—Detective D. K. Sullivan arrested a man named Fishleigh, on Sunday, at Blindbury's Hotel, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Wilkins, for alleged forgeries on the bank of Montreal, through an agency at Stratford, C. W. Fishleigh resided at Mitchell, a few miles from Stratford, where he kept store, and has, it is said, been in the habit of drawing money from the bank agency on forged promissory notes for the past two years, meeting them when they became due, and issuing others, until he made a haul, with which he came to this side of the water. The particular fraud upon which he came to this side of the water. The particular fraud upon which he was arrested was for forging a note for $500. He was kept at the station during the night, and delivered over to the United States authorities in the morning, by whom he will be given up to the Canadian officials.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Birth.

In Ramsay, on Monday the 19th inst., Mrs. Hugh Neilson of a son.

In Ramsay, on the 17th of June, Mrs. John Houston of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Franktown, of a daughter.

In Portage du Fort, on the 14th inst., the wife of Edward Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.

In Portage du Fort, on the 15th inst., the wife of Robert Elliott, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.

At the residence of the Bride's father, Brockville, on Thursday, the 1st of June, by the Rev. W. H. Poole, Mr. A. G. Cole, Artist, to Maggie, second daughter of Mr. William Holmes, both of Brockville.

Died,

At the residence of Thomas Webster, Esq., Brockville, on Monday, the 7th inst., the Rev. Edward Denroche, Minister of the Church of England, aged 62 years.

MARKETS

Brockville, June 14th, 1865.

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$3 00	@	3 25
Spring Flour	2 75	"	3 00
Spring Wheat	1 00	"	1 10
Buck Wheat	0 40	"	0 50
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0 75	"	0 80
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 60	"	0 00
Fall Wheat	1 00	"	1 25
Potatoes	0 40	"	0 45
Rye	0 65	"	0 70
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	"	0 00
Peas	0 65	"	0 75
Oats	0 40	"	0 45
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00	"	12 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	"	8 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	"	8 00
Pork, Prime Mess	14 00	"	16 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 30	"	0 40
Butter	0 13	"	0 14
Eggs	0 10	"	0 11
Turkeys	0 40	"	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 20	"	0 30
Geese	0 30	"	0 40
Sausages	0 10	"	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 90	"	2 00
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75	"	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 75	"	2 00
Lard	0 13	"	0 15
Tallow	0 08	"	0 10
Hardwood	2 00	"	2 15

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS.

NOTICE.—As default has been made in the non-payment of a certain Mortgage, made between Robert McNeil and Robert Gommersall of that property in the Village of Clayton, consisting of Dwelling House and Garden, description of which may be seen at the Bennie's Corners P. O., Ramsay.

The above property will be sold, by Public Sale, on

FRIDAY THE 14TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at JAMES COULTER'S, Jr. Sale at one o'clock.

ROBERT GOMMERSALL.

Ramsay, 19th June, 1865. 40-e

Temperance Pic-Nic.

A TOWNSHIP Temperance Pic-Nic will be held in

APPLETON, on the 28th INSTANT,

To begin at eleven o'clock, a.m., under the direction of the several temperance organizations of this township.

Several addresses will be delivered by clergymen and others.

Mr. Griffin, Lecturer to the Independent Order of Good Templars, will be present, from whom an intellectual feast is expected.

The subject of Legal Prohibition will be discussed.

The Friends of Temperance and public of the Township generally are invited to attend.

Parties attending will provide their own refreshments.

Special invitations will be extended to parties not resident in the township.

Signed, in behalf of the Committee,

40a W. BREDIN.

☞ The Appleton BRASS BAND will be in attendance to enliven the proceedings.

CIRCULAR.

SPRING 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Goods direct from England, consisting in part of—

300 sets Table Cutlery,
36 pairs Carvers,
3 dozen Butter Knives,
6 do Razors,
9 do Scissors,
57 do Pocket Knives,
54 do Butt Hinges,
315 gross Screws,
Wrought Latches,
Iron Tea and Table Spoons,
Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks,
Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches,
Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

105 dozen Hay Rakes,
30 do Scythe Snaiths,
50 Grain Cradles,
9 dozen Garden Rakes,
10 do do Hoes,
12 do Hay and Straw Forks,
9 do Manure Forks,
5 tons Ohio Grindstones,
Scythes, Hooks,
Sickles, Scythe Stones, &c.

BUILDING HARDWARE.

Locks and Latches of various styles with trimmings,
Glass, Putty, Whiting,
English Paints—dry and in oil,
Boiled Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes,
Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails.

—ALSO—

Tar, Pitch, Rosin,
Oakum Moss, Fire Brick, Bath Brick,
Chalk, Powder, Cordage,
Bar, Hoop and Band Iron,
Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
Nail Rods, &c., &c.

With a large assortment of

Shelf Hardware!

The whole of which will be sold off

FOR CASH ONLY,

At a small advance on cost.

☞ A liberal discount made to Country Dealers.

W. MARTINDALE.

CARRIAGE GOODS.

Hubs, Rims, Shafts,
Seat Backs, Spindles, Axles,
Thimble Skeins,
Carriage Springs, Seats,
Side & Double Enamelled Cloth and Leather,
Oil Cloth, Plated Ornaments,
Trimmings of all kinds,
Carriage Bolts, &c.

MINING TOOLS.

Drill Steel ⅜ to 1½ inch,
Steel Picks,
Striking Hammers—cast steel,
Shovels—iron and steel,
Fuse—common and water,
Blasting Powder, &c.

Coffin Trimmings

Of various styles furnished complete at

W. Martindale's

Perth, 6th June, 1865. 40o

NOTICE.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet in the

TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, 7th JULY,

At Ten o'clock, forenoon.

School Trustees intending to apply for Special Assessments will please hand in their applications on or before the above date.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

Ramsay, June 19th, 1865. 40g

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Farm for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned, Executors to the Will of the late John McManus, will offer for Sale by Public Auction, at

RILEY'S HOTEL,

In the VILLAGE OF ALMONTE, on

Saturday, 24th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.,

That Valuable Farm occupied by the late John McManus previous to his death, being Lot No. 12 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Ramsay, and containing 100 acres.

—o—

TERMS OF SALE—One half Cash down, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest.

The Farm is a valuable one, and is situated within less than two miles from the flourishing Village of Almonte. It will be sold cheap.

JOHN CANNON, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Executors.

Almonte, June 9, 1865. 39a

THE CARLETON PLAC