

No. 5.

HOW THE LORD PROVOST OF PERTH
WAS KNIGHTED. BY J. B. B. B.

Ross and country friends of Lord Provost Ross were taken by surprise, and immediately after the unveiling of the statue of Prince Albert, the Queen, borrowing sword from General Grey, ordered his lordship to kneel down, and then touching him with the naked blade, first on the left shoulder and then on the right, ordered him to rise again. "Sir David Ross," The newly-created knight himself was not much surprised when any who witnessed the imposing ceremonial. When the procession was formed at the general station, and just before it departed, Sir George Grey, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, called on the Lord Provost in marriage, and asked him to become a Christian name. "David," said his lordship to the bridegroom, "the Queen has been pleased to make me a knight." "The knight," said Sir George, "he hoped not, whereupon Sir George replied, "There is no refusal," and went and took his place in the procession. It was like her Majesty! She was his honor, through its office, his magistrate, our ancient ruler, and he understood that his purpose could be thwarted. The citizens of Perth, we have no doubt, will duly appreciate the honor conferred upon them through Sir David Ross as well as for Sir David himself, we have only to wish for Sir David long worthily enjoy the honors conferred upon him by his sovereign.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

your readers are, no doubt, familiar with

A FELLOW-DECEIVER.—A stranger late in the week entered a druggist's shop in Maryport, and asked for a strong dose of poison to kill rats. The shopkeeper observed some of his customers of the name of the Queen, and made him up a packet of maniacal pills, labelling it "poison to the Queen." The stranger immediately to a public house, and drank for a pint of ale, into which he emptied the packet of supposed poison, and drank it off.

off. He then told the landlord and others

the boys' plans he took good notice, showing that he was not a "poison" man. The supposed victim then had some conversation with some of his companions, and left him to the charge for his friends—still there was no intimation of approaching dissolution. In the meantime the landlady had slipped out and suggested the use of a stomach pump, and the landlady, in a spirit of sympathy, but the boys were not flustered. The afternoon sickness endured by the man it is hoped will spare him for the future.

RECLAIMING BOGS.—While on a recent visit at the residence of D. S. HEATHEN, of the State of Maryland, he showed me a bog of some 100 acres under the process of reclaiming. In the water state it was covered with small bushes and with a very dense growth of weeds. Open and covered drains were laid out, and about ten rods apart to carry off the water. The bogs were covered drains are cut about four feet wide at the bottom, and stones being abundant on the adjacent land, the ditches are filled with these—the interstices forming a sufficient space for the escape of large quantities of water. The surface of the land is then cleared of large bushes and weeds by the bog-hoe, and the heaps thus formed are burned when they become dry. The land is then sown with timothy and red-top, and these grasses yield a crop of two or three tons of hay per acre. The expense of reclaiming is from thirty to forty dollars per acre—which would be entirely paid such

year as the present, by a single crop of hay. No application to these meadows appears to

The French surgeons are very brilliant and the Germans learned, but none are so sure as our own steady and thoughtful of the results as the Englishman. When Sir Benjamin was looking over the Paris hospitals, one case in point occurred. The eminent French surgeon who was acting the part of *Monsieur*, speaking of a particular operation said, "It is a very difficult and very laborious thing to do; I have performed it one hundred and thirty times." Sir Benjamin looked astonished and said he had only once performed the operation nine times in his life. He added, "How many of the patients die?" "Five," said the Frenchman. "With a shrug;" and you, Monsieur Benjamin, how many did you save?" "All of them, sir," replied Sir Benjamin.

DROWNED.—The Newmarket *Era* states that an inquest was recently held by Coroner Prosser, on view of the body of Robert McKewen, deceased, of Withlithouse. It appears that Mr. McKewen was fishing in a small lake on his own farm, when a gust of wind blew him and his boat into the water. Not liking to lose the article, he undressed himself and swam after it, but, in doing so, he became exhausted and sank. His friends were alarmed at his usual habits, got entangled in the weeds and saw drowned.

IT APPEARS THAT some second Reynolds brothers and two men were bounding from house to house in the States to collect money. They started for New York City last night, and, making their intention known to their friends, they were told that if they saw any more of those fellows, they should shoot them. Lin-

London, Sept. 17, 1864.

THE MILLER EXHIBITION.

The exhibition consequent upon the arrival of Franz Muller, a supposed murderer, has been almost without a parallel in the annals of English crime. The newspapers this morning contain a banquet ample enough to satisfy even the most voracious appetite. Every incident of the voyage is narrated, and the most minute details are given to the proceedings of a Garibaldi, or even to those of the Pope of Rome should his Holiness condescend to make a tour through these islands. It is well that criminals, real or supposed, do not every day excite this unhealthy interest. If they did, the public mind would speedily become demoralized, and to a large portion of our population crime would be as fascinating as it was rendered in a previous generation by the exploits of Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin. The details of Muller's journey are too copious to be either transcribed or epitomized, and the reader is referred to the original for a full and complete account. The exhibition is a very interesting one, and the public are well advised to see it before it closes. The exhibition is a very interesting one, and the public are well advised to see it before it closes.

One unaccountable phenomenon of 1864, says a San Francisco paper, has been the immense multitude of song birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, larks, thrushes, blackbirds, orioles, humming birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, &c., have swarmed around houses and gardens, destroying the fruit vegetables, and then dropping dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been most extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April frosts of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by the hot wind, hunger and drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and feeble, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people, who lay them in their graves.

Well-known from a gentleman of Ontario county the particulars of a costly attempt to escape the draft by fleeing to Canada and endeavouring to obtain a substitute there. Two young men named Jarvis and Gifford Bowman, belonging to a wealthy family at Farmington, stepped over into Canada just before the 6th of September to await the "eventualities" of the draft. The latter was drawn, and set about hiring a Canadian substitute. He engaged his man, and was ready to leave with him, when the authorities, who had been apprised of the proceeding, arrested him on the charge of violating the law against foreign enlistments. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to a term of eighteen years imprisonment. The young man was, doubtless, not aware of the penalty he incurred in endeavouring to secure a substitute in Canada. His case will serve as a warning to others who may be tempted to make such a further remark, required him to leave the room, which, after some hesitation, he did. The impudence of this individual was as unblushing as that which would be glad to record his name, residence and avocation, but the reporter is silent on this subject; so that he must not be content with an anonymous notice, but of the most reliable kind. At half-past seven o'clock this morning Muller was conveyed in a cab to the Edge Hill station, where only some two hundred persons had assembled on the chance of seeing the wretched man, and he left by the nine o'clock express train for London, where he arrived at half-past two o'clock. His arrival is thus announced in a special edition of Evening Star, published this afternoon:

"EVENING STAR OFFICE 3 P. M.—Muller, in the custody of Inspectors Tanner and Kersey and a constable, arrived at the Camden Town Station of the London and North Western Railway at 2:35 this afternoon. The party occupied a compartment in the last carriage of the train. Muller was seated on the back seat of the compartment. Muller looked pale, and a little scared by the noise and hubbub created by the mass of railway employees who swarmed like bees on and around the carriage to get a good look at him. After the tickets of the passengers had been collected, the train set forward for the Euston Station, and reached there at 2:45. The prisoner was in attendance at Muller was at once placed in the van amid a deafening roar from another crowd in the Euston Station and taken to Bow-street. Muller wore a straw hat, had a small tuft of red hair (heard) on his chin, and looked off squarer and more powerful built than he had been led to expect."

Muller, it is understood, will be retained at the Bow-street station until Monday morning, when his first and only examination will take place before Mr. Henry, at Police Court on the opposite side of the street. The German Legal Society have undertaken the care of his defence, and it is said that they are confident of being able to prove an *alibi*. The case looks very black against him at the present time, but it is certainly wrong to prejudge his guilt, as has been pretty generally done. Judging from a letter addressed to the Star by the Editor of the German paper the *Hermann*, it appears likely the explanation offered by Muller himself to the correspondent of the former journal, as to the manner in which he came into possession of the watch which he adopted as one theory of the defence; but what of the hat, if it really prove to be the one poor Mr. Briggs' when the murderous attack was made upon him? If he had been captured immediately after the terrible occurrence, and when the public mind was stimulated to the last degree of alarm and indignation, it would have been hard to obtain for him anything like a fair and dispassionate trial; but now there is a general disposition to calmly weigh the evidence, and to give the imputed man fair play. For the moment Muller has escaped every other topic, and he stands forward as the man upon whom the eyes of an entire nation are fixed.

A young man, named George Ross, Jr., belonging to Pakenham Township, while attending a threshing machine, in Upper Pakenham, got his arm entangled with the teeth of the cylinder, and was broken in several places.

We regret to learn that a son of Mr. Hartney, Merchant, in the village of Pakenham, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last. The boy was only nine years old, and being allowed to drive a team in a wagon loaded with manure, he in some manner fell before the wheels, when both thighs were broken.

The shipbuilding business is very brisk at the North Shore of New Brunswick this season. In the County of Miramichi some very large ships have recently been put off the stocks.

A journal in Lower Canada has already begun a disquisition as to which is the preferable name for the united colonies under the plan of confederation. It is obvious that many other things must be settled before it will be necessary to decide on the amalgamated colonies; but after all the name will be really a very important matter, and it is not surprising that the names suggested should at once attract attention and provoke remark. The delegates have suggested a choice between Canada and Acadia. The latter would be a new name on the map though old enough in our colonial history, and it was contemplated to apply it to the united provinces. It is, in such a view, local or sectional, as Canada such a view, local or sectional, as Canada is. It will be impossible as well as undesirable to remove the names of the different colonies as at present existing; and the name should be selected with a view to leave those distinctive topographical names intact. Acadia, in such respect, quite a suitable name. It is besides mellifluous, poetical, and capable of forming an easy adjective. The name Canada, we think, is out of the question, since it would lead to some confusion abroad. British America would include more than would belong to the Confederation, and it ought not to be entertained. Unless a better name can be suggested, it would be well to make choice of Acadia.—*Kingston News.*

One unaccountable phenomenon of 1864, says a San Francisco paper, has been the immense multitude of song birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, larks, thrushes, blackbirds, orioles, humming birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, &c., have swarmed around houses and gardens, destroying the fruit vegetables, and then dropping dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been most extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April frosts of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by the hot wind, hunger and drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and feeble, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people, who lay them in their graves.

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The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Oct. 12th, 1864.

It was with feelings, more of sorrow than of anger, that we read an article in the *British Standard* of Wednesday last, reflecting on the character of Hon. Mr. McDougall and Mr. R. Bell.

In discussing the conduct of public men, it has always been a subject of regret to us, when we saw the press descending to personalities and manifesting a total disregard of truth, for the purpose of gratifying party spleen.

The article in question asserts that Mr. McDougall is "a Yankee by birth and a Black Republican by principle"; the latter epithet in allusion, no doubt, to a statement alleged to have been made by him, in the Legislative Assembly, some time ago. Both assertions are entirely devoid of truth. Mr. McDougall and his father being Canadians by birth, and his ancestors for many generations, as the name will indicate, natives of Great Britain. Mr. McDougall's father was a volunteer, and served in the defence of Canada during the whole of the late American war. And yet the family must be denounced as Yankees and Republicans, by those who never smelled gunpowder, and who have not a word of disapprobation for those ultra loyalists who, but a short time ago, made an effort to annex the Province to the United States.

We will repeat, what has already been stated, and we do so without fear of contradiction, that the Hon. W. McDougall never made the remark "looking to Washington," in the offensive sense attributed to him, by newspapers of the same political stamp as the *Standard*.

With regard to Mr. Bell, we think the fact that he has enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of the people of North Lanark, for a period of seventeen years, and is now to be entrusted by the Government with a responsible position affecting the public revenue, is a sufficient answer to anything that may be said about him.

It must be very gratifying to Mr. McDougall, notwithstanding all the slanders which have been heaped upon him, to find that the loyal and intelligent electors of North Lanark, of all shades of political opinions, give him a hearty welcome, and that he is likely to be elected by acclamation.

Our readers will, doubtless, remember the proceedings of the coroner's inquest, which fixed upon Birney—the engine driver—the blame of the unfortunate accident which occurred on the 29th of June, at the Beckett station, a short distance below Montreal. We expressed our opinion, at the time, that the Grand Trunk company and the managers of the road were more to be blamed than the unfortunate engine driver, on whom they tried to fasten the guilt.

At the Court, in Montreal, on the 4th instant, the Grand Jury brought in "No

Bill," and, in their presentment, made some very severe remarks with reference to the railway company, and the carelessness usually practised in running trains on that road. They say that the accident was due to circling circumstances within the control of the company, and they trust that the Attorney-General will find means to make them answer for their misconduct in the past. They go on to remark that the laws of the country have been deliberately and habitually broken and infringed; that the emigrants have been shamefully and disgracefully used; that the company not only have themselves entirely to blame for the accident, but were also utterly and shamefully wanting in what was due to their passengers; that the cars were not at all suitable, and were overcrowded and crammed with standing passengers; that this mass was stowed away without regard to sex; that the cars admitted no light in the day, nor air, beyond what came in by the imperfectly fitted doors, while at night there were no lamps; that the passengers were not permitted to leave the cars for ten hours for calls of nature, so that common decency had to be set aside; that only one brakeman, instead of three brakemen—the proper number—left Richmond, and that he, after refusing to go, was promised to have a second on the first station; that they permitted trains to go on after the ignorance of the driver and fireman was known to the conductor and brakeman; that they permitted the only brakeman to go on the engine to act as pilot, leaving the train without one, and allowed the train to go from Richmond to Beckett without bell-rope or other means of communication between the ends of the train; that they permitted trains to go on the bridge without stopping, and habitually allowed said practice, although frequent reports were made of it; that for six years they never stopped except on business; that they failed to inform their employees of the law to stop three minutes, and the penalty; that the same brake firm had captured Big Shanty but were followed closely by Sherman. On the 6th a French engagement was fought near St. Albans, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Details are given in the following:

Nashville, Oct. 6th, 11:30 P. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton: The following is just received from the Nashville, Tenn. telegraph this morning, the 5th inst., telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening for Atlanta, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead, and from 400 to 600 wounded in our hands. Our loss was about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Resaca Bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will resume their regular route. Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my despatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas, indicates that he was close on their rear near Atlanta. I have not heard from Gen. Rousseau or Washburn to-day, but presume that they are pushing forward as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. Heavy and continuous rains for the last five days render the roads and streams almost impassable. I have just received the following from Gen. Grant, dated Huntsville, 10 p. m., Oct. 6th.—Gen. Morgan's advance was successful, and the enemy's position is now very precarious. He is unable to cross on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow when he will push them still further on. The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Palaski in one week.

(Signed,) G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

Unofficial despatch reports as follows:—Telegraph repaired to Atlanta to-day. The action of yesterday was severe, French attacking the enemy with his division, seven thousand strong; and suffering heavily, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands to the number of one thousand, while we lost only three hundred. The fight lasted six hours.

From Florence we hear that Morgan had departed covered and had captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all movement of the enemy across the Tennessee River. Satisfactory reports of the progress in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but the details are not proper for publication.

A despatch from General Stevenson reports that an officer of General Sheridan's staff had just arrived. Sheridan was still in the field, and was expected to arrive on all right, though occasionally interrupted by guerrillas—the only rebel force on the road.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Evening Star, from New Orleans, has arrived. The Era's Baton Rouge correspondent reports that the Alachua, confining the reported success on the Union forces.

The Gold market sympathized with the general tone of affairs, and the price after opening at 198, steadily advanced during the morning to 204, without the aid of rumor or any speculative. After touching 206 at noon, the price declined, and closed under the news of Secretary Stanton's bulletin to 200.

Commercial Washington Specials:—Great activity prevails in Grant's front throwing up earthworks. Great activity at Alexandria, trains running to Manassas Gap and Ball's Bluff. Gen. Banks was at the War Department to-day.

New York, October 7th.—Steamer Arago, from Port Royal 4th arrived. St. Louis, October 7th.—The Bridge over Gasconade River has been burned by the rebels. Cal Creek Bridge has also been destroyed with 30 cars and 20 locomotives.

New York, October 8.—The Herald's tenth correspondent, of the 5th instant, says: The situation on the north side remains unchanged. Tides have been received that the family of President Davis had started in haste towards Richmond. Richmond papers give a gloomier picture of the condition than prevailed over our approach than any previous received.

It is said that some 800 of the Union prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance to the Davis Government, and have been liberated. About half the number have been put to work in the shops of Charleston and the other half are laboring on Sullivan's Island. Yellow fever is very prevalent in Charleston.

Headquarters Dept. Va., and N.C., Oct. 7th.—To Brig. Gen. Rawlings.—The following has just been received, signed, B. F. Badger, Major General, 18th Army Corps, 10.60, a.m.—We have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter, the troops sent to be Field's and Rickett's divisions. I sent you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be entrenched on Darby Road.

(Signed,) D. B. Birney, Major Gen.

We have had an extremely rough spell of weather for several days past, with almost constant wind and rain. On Saturday it blew up a regular snow, which continued falling all day, covering the ground and giving everything a wintry appearance. We do not remember having seen snow so early as the 8th of October in any former season.

A portion of the Mexican clergy have issued a proclamation declaring against Maximilian. Half the city of Mexico has been taken by Miramon, who has appealed to the people to sustain him, and help to expel the invaders. The Liberals have captured Monterey, with its French garrison.

The intelligence that France is at last, to evacuate Rome, if authentic, the most important that has been received for a long while. Italy may now become a united and first class power.

Some of the Federal killed in the reverse on Saturday were found subsequently killed mutilated and stripped,—some bodies had apparently been killed after being wounded.

The nomination for Nansen division took place on Wednesday. Mr. Seider and Mr. D. L. McPherson were nominated. The latter is said to have the show of hands.

The members of the Carleton Place Rifle Company are requested to meet on Saturday next, for drill and ball practice, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

The contest in the Burlington Division has resulted in the election of Mr. Ball by a majority of 239.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Gen. Dix. In a recent despatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications. Despatches last night show the fulfillment of this expectation. The troops in this district, and drive forward from our lines while the attention was directed to the movements of the main rebel army. On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty but were followed closely by Sherman. On the 6th a French engagement was fought near St. Albans, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Details are given in the following:

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

One of the most agreeable, happy and social gatherings denominated a Picnic, came off with the greatest eclat in a grove upon the lake of Walker McFarlane, Esq., Lumber Merchant, Baget, upon Tuesday, the 20th inst.—John Brown, Esq., Calaboga Lake, in the chair.

The cuisine and purveyance of the ladies were of the most surprising variety and excellence, and such as the most fastidious epicure could take exception to. In question is equal, if not superior, to any other Branch Society in the county. The Secretary, after reading over the names of the successful competitors, made way for the President of the society, who informed the hearers that the society was in a flourishing condition, having received an addition number of twenty-five members over the year, after which he suspended. The Judges and Directors then proceeded to partake of dinner at Mrs. Leah McDougall's, and which, I was informed, was got up in a first class style. The crowd then dispersed.

"And each took of his several way, Resolved to meet some other day."

Yours truly,

Admaston, Sept. 29th, 1864.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—The Annual Agricultural Exhibition for the North Riding of Lanark was, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, held on the Society's ground at Almonro. The day was fair but the roads were very muddy; nevertheless the show opened under favourable auspices, and was particularly rich in herds, flocks and fair humanity. The number of stock entries much exceeded that of any former exhibition; while the quality of the material constituting this class would stand out as a most rigorous standard.

The eventful foals for draught and for general purposes, were good. The draught horses brought forward for inspection and award, seemed for a time to puzzle the judges how to decide the question of superiority. For general use the entries were, if I mistake not, ten in number; a very handsome though small team of greys, the property of Mr. Matthew Neilson, took first prize, while the second was awarded to Mr. D. McFarlane.

The display of horned cattle was greater than on former occasions. Cows and heifers—the first rudiments of stock raising—were unusually numerous and of good quality; several excellent specimens of nearly pure Ayrshire breed, carried off prizes. The sheep attracted particular attention. Mr. Robert McFarlane exhibited three ewes, about which I can safely say, that their equals were never before raised and exhibited in this riding. Mr. B. Smart and Mr. John Kennedy had also some splendid specimens. Mr. L. Naimish exhibited a ram, a ewe, and a lamb, all pure Leicester, perfect beauties, woolled to the teeth; he purchased them at the late Provincial Show at Hamilton, and informed me, that last Spring the fleece taken from the ram yielded no less than fourteen pounds of clean wool. Such sheep as these require no more attendance, and cost no more to rear than the poorest. Many of our farmers plead poverty as the reason why they do not buy improved animals for breeding purposes. This may, in some cases, apply so far as the larger descriptions of stock are concerned; but it is within the power of every industrious farmer to improve his breed of sheep and hogs if he plants. There is plenty of room for improvement within reach, at moderate prices.

Only one hog was brought forward this year: there appears to be a decided retrogression in this class, at all events a stand still. How often do we see, wandering on the highways, individuals of the porcine race, coarse and ugly as a sample of their kind, never to be fitted except at a dose of this popular breed of hogs has done more to bring the pork trade down, and discourage the farmer from raising pigs for the market, than it ever did towards feeding the hungry, or increasing the returns of productive industry.

The samples of wheat, oats, peas, beans barley and seeds were really good. It is said that some of the exhibitors are in the habit of riddling their grain so as to separate all the small and imperfectly filled particles from the full grown and perfect ones, bringing the latter only as a sample of their crop. If this be true the practice cannot be too strongly condemned. The show of vegetables and roots was magnificent: the size of the potatoes, parsnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, &c., was astonishing. The entries of farming implements were not very numerous. A double buggy belonged to Mr. Samuel Dickson, attracted a good deal of attention; there were some ingenious contrivances about it well worthy of an examination.

Mr. W. Lawson exhibited a beautiful set of silver mounted harness. A set of heavy lumber harness, made by Mr. J. Leith, appeared to be the favorite. An outside door, window frame and iron hinges and bolts were exhibited by Mr. Charles E. Field, made in his factory at Almonro; they cannot be beaten for solidity and finish, and cost much less than those made by hand.

The shed was well supplied with such substantial as farmers' families delight in; the useful preponderance of iron ornaments, such as iron chairs, tables, and soap; quilts, flannel, and cloth; plaids, socks, and fringed mittens; with the leather and blankets, fruit and fancy articles. Among the fancy articles, a pair of slippers wrought by Miss Struthers, and two pieces of hair work, one of them by Miss Young, claim special mention. The only piece of good embroidery deserving notice were an infant's dress and a night wrapper, in the executing of which much time must have been consumed.

One great fault I have to find with the members of the society is this, many of them seem unwilling to bring to the exhibition their cattle produced and bred on their own farms, and to exhibit them as such. Now the object of an exhibition such as this, is to place the cattle, produce and implements of the members of the society side by side, compare them not only with their equals but also with their superiors and inferiors; so that their good and bad qualities may be rendered more apparent. The prizes are held out, not as a remuneration to the exhibitors for bringing forth what they have, but as an inducement for them to benefit themselves by remedying the defects made evident by the comparison.

Hope that the County Society may continue to prosper as heretofore, believe me, &c.

TRO.

Almonro, October 7th, 1864.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

I send you this week the scores of the two matches played lately between the Cricket Clubs of Ashton and Richmond,—the former played at Ashton and the latter at Richmond. The match played at Ashton, as mentioned in last week's *Herald*, resulted in the signal discomfiture of the Ashton eleven, as the score will testify. The Richmond eleven fielded admirably, and there all did so well it would be irrational to particularize the defeat was so marked that the Ashton club determined if possible to retrieve their lost honors on a subsequent occasion, and before leaving the ground a third and final game was agreed upon between the respective clubs, to be played at Richmond on the 30th ult. As it then stood each club had

won a match, and a third game would decide who would carry off the palm of victory. Although the day set in gloomy enough, yet before the wickets were pitched it turned out most splendidly cricketing weather. Richardson won the toss and sent in the Ashton boys, who ran up the score to 40 before the last wicket fell. Richmond then went in and made 44, after which both eleven, umpires and scorers, repaired to a sumptuous repast prepared for the inner man at Mr. Copeland's Hotel. After the usual intermission, the contestants, with their mutual well-wishers, repaired to the field, and as both eleven were put to their mettle, two admirable and closely contested innings were the result. When the last wicket fell the scorers announced the match to be a tie game, Ashton making 71 and Richmond making 67. The respective scorers will announce without further comment who handled the willow with most effect. I may state that the Ashton boys fielded much better than on a former occasion, while the Richmond eleven lost none of their excellence in this particular department. As the game drew to a close the most lively interest was manifested by the spectators. The game was decided by one of those nice points which always leaves behind a feeling of doubt as to whether, except with those who are closely attentive and who at the same time stand close to the wicket, it was a close run for two, and the ball which was fielded was sent into the wicket, while the batter in the act of running was over his ground, but neither foot nor bat was grounded. To those at a distance it seemed as though the ball was within his ground. He was so in point of fact, but he was not on his ground, which of course made a distinction with a difference. After the match the players and their friends were regaled with a magnificent collation on the grounds, by the Richmond ladies, who by their kind and generous kindness had prepared this agreeable surprise.

FIRST MATCH PLAYED AT ASHTON.

ASHTON, 1st innings. 2nd innings.

Dr. Church, c. Dubuque, 3 b. Eamer 0

R. Fleming, c. Eamer c. R. Lyon 0

Neibitt, b. R. E. Lyon 1

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The number of lines in an advertisement to be estimated by the amount of space which it occupies in the publication. If no specific directions inserted in the order, and changed accordingly,