

Facitious Diamonds.

The popular taste runs in grooves or channels sometimes, and fashions itself upon objects as diverse in character and nature as it is possible for any two things to be. In one period, not very long ago, Europeans ran mad upon tulips; in another, respectable old housekeepers prized themselves upon rare china; mahogany has had its day, and still later postage stamps, "shin plaques," coins, and mechanical pipes, have in turn occupied public curiosity for a brief hour. Just now all these one-time favorites are deposed, and the diamond has obtained such a hold upon the purse and thoughts of a large portion of the public that lesser objects have no chance. It is not strange that such should be the case, for a real colorless diamond of large size is such a magnificent object that the eye never tires of gazing upon it.

All is not gold that glitters, neither is every white and sparkling stone a diamond, as too many have found to their cost. Yet these precious stones are now apparently as common as garnets or carnelians. They may be seen sparkling upon the unwashed fingers of some sturdy bridge, blinding upon the breast of another, or adorning a flimsy stroller. The shop boys and girls have them, and it seems almost as if some heretofore society had been formed for the purpose of "supplying every man with his own diamond."

Let not the reader with exclusive tastes, who is, perhaps, the possessor of a genuine stone, mourn over this. The diamond is a stone which his jewel shall claim unchallenged and with renewed splendor, Patrick's shall fade away into a dull gleam. The spirit of his "stone" shall depart, and humbled, robbed of its glitter, the light plucked out, and the flame with which it once glowed quenched forever, it shall be as good as useless, and be without its place among men.

"Gleams" correctly express the value which attaches to these paste imitations of the precious diamond—a stone which is the first among jewels, which has never been deposed, and it is safe to say never will be, whose fire ranges within and increases until the eye is dazzled almost beyond endurance; whose gleam is hard, cold, and unobscured. It fairly revels in its vicious glitter and seems to send out rays that pierce like arrows from Diana's bow. Old as it is, its value is always great, and at the present time beyond the reach of persons of ordinary means. It is in some countries a standard of value, like gold, and it is said that persons here are now purchasing them as investments which cannot depreciate or lose, except in the interest.

The paste imitations of the diamond are known by different titles; sometimes as the "California diamond," "Australian diamond," etc.; but the basis of all of them is quartz or rock crystal, pulverized and fused in combination with the oxides of certain metals. The paste is technically known as "strass" after the discoverer, Strass, of Strasburg, who, by a series of experiments in the 17th century, was very successful in making imitations of precious stones. "Strass" is composed of silica, potash, borax, red lead, and sometimes arsenic, in the following proportions:—500 parts silica (quartz, flint, or pure sand); 514 parts of white lead; 1 part of arsenic. This mixture is put into a covered Hessian crucible and kept at a great heat in a pottery furnace for twenty-four hours. The longer the mass is kept fused the clearer it will be turned out.

Strass of this kind is used for imitating the diamond, rock crystal, and white topaz. There are many signs, however, by which this strass, or California diamond, can be detected by the experienced eye. These signs are its inferior specific gravity, its want of hardness, and the absence of colorless to the tongue test, or when it is applied to that organ. "Good strass" is so hard that it files when it is rubbed on a file, but it is readily attacked by fine quartz sand on a grinding plate. The small air-bubbles in the strass may be readily detected with a good magnifying glass, and the breath remains much longer upon it, on account of its bad conducting power, than upon real gems.

The electrical power of jewels is also another test, it is stated that genuine stones retain their electricity from six to thirty hours, whereas the false stones retain it scarcely as many minutes. The appearance of some "California diamonds" is also defective in many points for they have a lustre and evanescent fire which is extremely beautiful. This is soon lost, however, by wearing; perspiration, moisture and dirt, washing the hands, etc., soon destroy the appearance of this paste, and in a few days it becomes as dull and lack-luster as the eyes of a dead fish.

How to spend the Sabbath.—Rise early. God requires one seventh part of your time. The Sabbath is just as long as other day. If you indulge in sleep on Sabbath mornings one or two hours later than usual, you rob God and your own soul of so much holy time; and if you begin by robbing God you cannot expect he will bless you.

Pray for your preacher. He will then preach better and you will be better prepared to profit by his preaching. He is your pastor. He has tasked his energies to prepare good sermons to interest and instruct you. Exhausted by the labors of the week, and trembling under his awful responsibility he will be cheered and encouraged if he believes he is remembered by your prayers.

Pray that the preaching may be blessed to your soul. He is a foolish man who sows his seed before he breaks up the soil. You are more foolish if you expect a blessing without asking for it; or preparing your heart to receive it. If a blessing is not worth asking for, do not complain if it is not bestowed.

Do not indulge in secular conversation. To spend the interval between the services of the sanctuary in talking about business, or pleasure, or politics, is not remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy. If you spend your intermission in this manner, you must not wonder if at the afternoon you feel sleepy, and the preacher seems dull. Banish worldly thoughts. You must not on the Sabbath think your own thoughts. If your thoughts are allowed to wander unrestrained over the business of the past week, or the plans for the week to come, you will suffer for it. God will leave you in darkness; your love will be cold, your prayers formal, and you will be disqualified to engage profitably in the services of the sanctuary.

Do not criticize the performance of your minister. If he has preached a poor sermon, make the best of it; if a great one, make the best of it; and improve it. Your praise or censure can do no good either to him or yourself, but may do hurt to both. You will profit far more by praying over the sermon, and applying it to yourself, than by criticizing it.

Spend every Sabbath as though it were your last. Your last Sabbath will soon come. Perhaps the next will be your last. Spend it then as you wish you had done when you review it millions of ages hence. If you live it would be your last. You would be made in prayer, you would meditate much on divine things, and examine the foundation of your hope for eternity. Do this, and your Sabbath will not be spent in vain.

How to Train Boys.—"E. H. Arr, in writing to the Springfield Republican, gives some suggestive remarks in regard to training up a boy in the way he should go. He says:—'Beware of selfish, thoughtless, and shallow, rapid sons, open to temptation. Years ago, a son of my own was the object of pleasant theories and plans. An unassuming teacher took him home; yet have I learned through him to look with loving eyes on other women's sons, and think what I would do for them. O mothers! hunt out the soft, tender genial side of your boy's nature. Make the most of any gentle taste or kindly propensity. Encourage them to love flowers, pictures and all the beautiful things which God has made. Talk with them, read to them, go out with them into the fields and woods, and hallow pleasant scenes with holy memories. A daily ministrations to their unfurnished hungry minds, a daily touch to their unformed taste, shall soon show more clearly than costly ornaments. They will ever bear your witness in the character and conduct of your children, but your lace and embroideries will crumble to dust. Why don't mothers teach their children more, and dress them less?'

INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON HEALTH.—Excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but they are none of them so bad, so violent and ungenerous passion. Men and women have survived all these, and at last arrived at an extreme age, but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable anger, who has arrived at a very advanced age. It is, therefore, a matter of great importance to every one who is desirous to preserve his health, to keep his temper cool so that the brittle vessel of life may glide down the stream smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care amidst all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.

No one having made just observation can deny that the Gospel elevates all who are anywhere obedient to its facts, principles, or spirit. While all other religions debase, Christianity alone has proved itself able to exalt and ennoble its disciples. It has raised entire nations out of the horrible darkness of barbarism. It has roused the darkest minds to the putting forth of marvellous powers, and it has quickened souls dead in trespasses and in sin with the flame of a new life. These are facts incontrovertible. They contain the argument and demonstration of the Divine origin and power of our religion which no sophistry can refute.

RUSSIAN HYPOCRISY.—A To Doem is this month (July 24) published in all the churches of Russia with the impious purpose of rendering thanks to the Sovereign of the universe for permitting the armies of the empire to crush out the physical and national life of the brave, heroic, and long-suffering Circassians. Before the altar of St. Isaac the sacerdotal actors, all in their vestments of canonical gowns, prostrate and do everything but expiate this most atrocious sin.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Aug. 24th, 1864.

PETERBORO' ELECTION.—From the County of Peterboro' we learn that Col. Haultain has again consented to enter the arena of political life. Besides the support he will receive from his old Reform friends, the Hon. Sidney Smith, and some other leading Conservatives, have pledged him their influence. But notwithstanding this, the Col. will be opposed by Charles Perry, Esq., Mayor of Peterboro', and both candidates are preparing for the contest, which will be inaugurated at the nomination on the 1st of September, and the polling days, which are fixed for the 8th and 9th of that month.

Both candidates support the present constitutional changes, and the result will turn upon the merits of the respective men. The Col. has given offence to a considerable section of the Conservatives by the manner in which he repulsed the advances of their party when tendering him their support, on certain conditions, on a previous occasion; and further construed his apparent reluctance to engage in public life as arising from haughtiness, and a feeling that he was doing honor to the County, in hoping to represent it. The Col. however, has the reputation of being an honest and honorable man, and although more of his foibles as well as his virtues, are before the public now, than on a former occasion, when he was a new and untried man, yet his friends will muster strongly to his support. Mr. Perry is an ex-lumberman, who at one time carried on a very extensive business in the County, but whose finances, of late, have been supposed not to be in the most flourishing condition.

A contest of this kind, of a purely personal nature, where no fixed principles are at stake, cannot be expected to excite so much interest to outsiders, as would be the case were the policy of a government or the principles of a party the subject at issue. And yet principles and policy are both involved in a contest like this; for were the present Coalition defeated and parties to revert back to their former position of antagonism, these men would doubtless be found occupying different sides of the house, and on questions of party policy throwing their votes and influence in opposite scales. This undercurrent of party feeling, however concealed by the rubbish of the political platform, after all, has a powerful influence; and masters and controls the merely "personal" issue which is so prominently thrust in view.

The present contest in the County of Peterboro' will be the prelude to another during the present autumn for the representation of the Trent Division in the Upper House, of which that County forms a part. That Division is at present represented by Billa Flint, Esq., of Belleville, who is again in the field as a candidate for re-election.

Hundreds and thousands are flocking to the Canadian shores, from the United States, to escape the draft. Some of them are British subjects, and others Yankees who are afraid to face the danger. There is another class coming over whose business is to find substitutes. They manage to persuade Canadians to go over and then sell them. Talk about selling negroes—a genuine Yankee will sell a white man or a nigger just as occasion offers. He will tell you that he is trying to abolish slavery until he can get you within his grasp. Then he will sell you and pocket the money.

There is a system practiced in Canada, at the present moment, worse than slavery. The bounty system in operation for the enlistment of soldiers in the United States has led to the most flagrant abuses. It has called into activity a new slave trade—attended by kidnapping, dragging and humbugging.

As the "News" fully reports, the province is full of Yankee rascals, from Quebec to Windsor, enticing the Queen's soldier's to desert whenever they can find opportunity, and persuading citizens to accept service by both fair means and foul. The young men of our country ought to know by this time that the substitute broker's promises of bounty are made but to be broken. They ought to know that there is neither honor nor profit in the military service of the Northern States, but severity, hardship, disease and death to be met with in its ranks, against which no bounty money can be considered equivalent compensation. They ought to know besides that it is discreditable to accept a mercenary service like this—to give for money what should be reserved for country. The British soldier ought to be aware that in the military service of no other country will he be so well cared for as in that of his own Queen. The American service with its bad pay, poor treatment, severe marching, relentless vandalism and destruction, and pitiless disgraceful warfare on women and children, is no service that should attract the soldier from a Canadian garrison with its attractive appointments—its school and lecture rooms, libraries, and comfortable lodgings, sure pay and good food, with a pension on the completion of his service. The quiet pleasures of a Canadian town are not to be exchanged for the camp at Petersburg, where incompetent Generals order their troops to charge into trenches they cannot carry, or send them into a few *enfer* from which they cannot extricate them. Besides no man of valor could enter with any spirit into a war against the long-suffering but never-desponding Southerners, who are fighting for their independence, and fighting for it against great odds but with a heroism that commands the admiration of the world.

No, it is a business with which Canadians should have nothing to do. We are not poor—the condition of the able-bodied man is not so hopeless in this country, that he should permit himself for worthless greenbacks to be set up as a target for Southern sharpshooters or that he should engage for hire in the unmanly work of repressing Southern independence. Our people should rather constitute themselves into special policemen, and aid in bringing the Yankee emissaries to punishment. We should give them to understand our view that they should fight their own battles, and speak to our mind that when Yankees themselves refuse to go to the call of their President, the war should cease. The North has long boasted its superior resources in men and money. Let us do our part to confine it to those resources, and not permit it to draw from what legitimately belongs to Canada, and which we require to utilize for our own ends.

DEATH OF A YOUNG CANADIAN IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—William Ellis, a native of Bradford, C. W., died suddenly on the 4th inst., of paralysis. He was attached to the forty-ninth regiment of New York Volunteers, and had for some time past acted as Inspector General on General Russell's staff. The correspondent of the New York Herald says, that the funeral display was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the army of the Potomac, Major Ellis having been one of the most popular men in the corps. He was formerly in the Prince of Wales or 10th Regiment, from which he was transferred to the "Royal Twenty-second." He sold out on the breaking out of the American war, went to Buffalo, recruited a company, and was appointed Lieutenant. Since then he has been in the American service.

It is almost incredible the number of soldiers who have been sacrificed in the present American war. As an example of the decimation which the Northern troops have suffered, the following incident has just been reported at Washington:—The seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment has just passed through Washington on their return home to be mustered out of the service. Originally they numbered fifteen hundred men, and have received reinforcements of seven hundred. They came back one hundred and eighty strong. Out of two thousand and two hundred, but 180 survived the risks of the campaign. No wonder that these fellows when their time is up, think they have seen enough of the war.

Some of our exchanges are publishing amendments of the Game Laws, purporting to have been passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament. The Act was not passed, and its publication may lead many to violate the law and render themselves liable for the penalty. The game laws remain as they were, and as they have frequently been published in our columns.

American political affairs are exciting almost as much interest just now, as the war. Who shall be the next President? is the all-absorbing question. Any amount of chattering and gossiping, and betting is going on preparatory to the Chicago Convention about to be held. The prospects are that the next election will be very exciting.

We are sorry to hear that a young man named Luther, son of Mr. Joseph Teskey, of Appleton, was drowned on Thursday last in the bay below the mills in that village. He had been in an old canoe in company with another boy when they upset and although only a few yards from the shore, and assistance was almost immediately rendered, life was extinct. It is supposed that he took a cramp which caused him to sink, as he was a good swimmer. He was about nineteen years of age. We deeply sympathize with his parents and friends.

Almost ever since we have been able to read newspapers, we have noticed a disposition on the part of the publishers to garble the language, pervert the sense, mistake the position, and misrepresent the doctrine of an opponent, and as too frequently happens—even of a friend.

We are not going to set ourselves up as the censors of the press; but we would most respectfully submit to the craft that the evil, of which we complain, is becoming too general, and is not exactly new. We do not say this much in the way of whining; as the practice of misrepresentation invariably injures the party resorting to it more than the victim. It can never advance the cause of truth. It leads, too often, to end, less contention, flattery, crimination, and retaliation.

Honestly, candidly, and fairly are, we are fully persuaded, the best policy in logic and literature, as well as in the domain of traffic and exchange.

If there is a law of progress, there must be, throughout all the states and grades of society, a constant succession of new ideas and a perpetual conflict of opinion. Progress and improvement implies this. If all minds were equally intelligent, or if all men saw everything from the same standpoint, or with the same eyes, humanity might become too stagnant. If human nature would be developed human minds must be as much at variance as are human forms and features. But, the wonder is, why we should seek to destroy each other about it.

We don't like to be personal in any of our remarks; but the Perth Courier affords a striking example of this idea. He willfully misrepresents our position and our meaning by a plan as dishonest as it is ingenious. He quotes a part of two paragraphs, omitting parts of sentences, which, if published, would have been fatal to his scheme.

Some of our Perth cotemporaries frequently try this means of injuring us, but we usually treat them as to little notice as a cur who should commence barking at the moon. If the "Courier" will do us the justice of publishing the whole of our article of which he complains, or at least, the whole sentence which he has mutilated and divided, we may, at some future time, feel inclined, in a good natured way, to give him a whole-some advice, occasionally. But in doing so, we shall endeavor, as every public journalist should, to be decent, candid, truthful, and respectable.

Mr. McMullen of Brookville was lately brought before Justice Pomeroy, charged with having removed a barrel of salt from the side-walk near Fitzsimon's store in that town; and on Monday, the 15th inst. the magistrate delivered the following judgment:—

"I have found it a task of some difficulty to decide as to the guilt of the defendant in this case. But while the position of Mr. McMullen as a merchant and editor of a newspaper, and his official rank as a Magistrate, would induce me strongly to doubt as to whether he would permit himself so far to forget his duty to his neighbors, and to the law, as to commit the offence laid to him, still the evidence, though partially circumstantial, is so very clear in fastening upon him the commission of the offence charged, that I have no alternative, but am unwillingly compelled, in discharge of my duty, to pronounce him guilty of having committed the willful offence charged. And I consider that I would not be discharging my duty to the public, were I to allow this occasion to pass without expressing, in the strongest terms, my unqualified disapprobation of the defendant's conduct. I consider it to be an outrageous circumstance for a man, sworn to uphold the law, and to do the law as to commit the offence laid to him, to trample that law under foot, and to do so on other spirit at the best than one of small malice or petty spite, or deliberate roidism, to damage the property of respectable citizens, and I regret that the law limits me to the amount of the penalty. I trust the defendant will receive some remarks to the effect in which I intend that he will resolve to be guided by them as to his future conduct."

His worship then ordered that the defendant should pay a fine of ten cents being the damages proven and should also pay the prosecutor four dollars and sixty cents for his costs, both sums to be paid within fifteen days and in default of payment, ordered that Mr. McMullen be imprisoned in the Common Jail for fifteen days, at hard labor.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Wm. Allen, of Alymer, a copy of an election sheet got up and published at Alymer; but dated at, and purporting to come from, Arnprior. It is evidently a slight alteration of the "Alymer Times," with a new heading and nearly half filled with out-of-date advertisements and patent medicine puff. It will, probably, live a few weeks until the election in the Rideau Division is over. It seems to praise Mr. Skead very highly and calls Mr. McLaughlin "nobody." We trust the friends of the latter gentleman will not think the worse of him on that account.

We are sorry to hear that a young man named Luther, son of Mr. Joseph Teskey, of Appleton, was drowned on Thursday last in the bay below the mills in that village. He had been in an old canoe in company with another boy when they upset and although only a few yards from the shore, and assistance was almost immediately rendered, life was extinct. It is supposed that he took a cramp which caused him to sink, as he was a good swimmer. He was about nineteen years of age. We deeply sympathize with his parents and friends.

American political affairs are exciting almost as much interest just now, as the war. Who shall be the next President? is the all-absorbing question. Any amount of chattering and gossiping, and betting is going on preparatory to the Chicago Convention about to be held. The prospects are that the next election will be very exciting.

There is no news of importance from the war. Grant is said to be on the eve of making another "great movement!" But hope deferred maketh the heart sick; and the Northern people cannot help feeling depressed at the ill success which has attended all their efforts to suppress the rebellion. The Southern forces appear to be not only able to hold their own, but occasionally, to assume the aggressive. Lee is decidedly able to outgeneral Grant and to defeat his best laid plans. He seems to know all about Grant and his "movements," and contrives to make him slaughter his own men to no purpose. Peace prospects are, apparently, as distant as ever.

We have received the September number of the Lady's Friend—a magazine published in Philadelphia by Deacon & Peterson. It is opened by a touching steel engraving called the blind Piper. This is followed by the usual double steel Fashion Plate, richly colored. By the way, we note that one of the ladies in the Plate is wearing the Russian boot, with high heels, now so popular in Paris. Then follow the usual numerous engravings of ladies' and children's fashions, which so delight the fairer portion of creation, and often so puzzle us gentlemen. The music of this number is, "Who Speaks First?" a Gallop. The literary contributions are as varied and as interesting as usual.

Something blocks the way at Hamilton with regard to the coming Provincial Exhibition. The city council declines to vote the full amount required for the repair and construction of buildings, and the County Council threatens in consequence to withdraw its appropriation. So that unless there is an immediate amendment of the situation we may expect to hear of the Agricultural Association making an offer to Toronto, London, or Kingston. It is charged against the Mayor of Hamilton that he is not acting up to the pledge which he gave to the Agricultural Association at its meeting in Kingston last September.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Andrew Cochrane, of Ramsay, met with her death one day last week, by falling from the buggy on the way home from the village of Almonte.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

Toronto, Aug. 12th, 1864.

DEAR HERALD.—The first exclamation which everybody makes to everybody else of my acquaintance is, "What dreadfully warm weather we are having!" or some other expression to the same effect. I do not know whether it is that Toronto is hotter than other places, but in my experience of Canadian summers, I never suffer so much from the heat as I have done for the last few days. The thermometer has stood as high as 103° in the shade! Yesterday afternoon a most welcome visitor, in the shape of a shower of rain, came, and it has cooled the air to a certain extent, but it is still very warm and close.

The city is very dull at present, owing to the absence of a large number of persons who are away enjoying their summer trip. All who possibly can absent themselves from town have left the heat and dust of the city, and are seeking relaxation and enjoyment in the country, or at the watering places. The hurry of the Fall business has not yet commenced, so that business is not very brisk. In the course of a few weeks, the city will wear a much livelier aspect than it does at present.

A stranger is usually very much disappointed with the appearance of Toronto. The business streets have a dull, gloomy appearance, which arises from their being built principally of brick. Good building stone is a scarce and expensive article, while clay for brick making can be obtained in any quantity. The Toronto white brick looks well at first, but in the course of time it turns a dark dirty color, which causes the gloomy appearance above referred to. There are, however, many pleasant streets in Toronto; streets planted with rows of trees on each side, which afford a pleasant shade to the pedestrian, and shelter the houses from the glaring rays of the sun. The Queen's Park, which is beautifully laid out and planted with trees, the Horticultural Gardens, the Normal School grounds, and the College Avenue, are favorite resorts of the Torontonians. There are many beautiful public and private buildings in the city. The University buildings, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Osgoode Hall, the seat of the Law Courts of Upper Canada, and the Normal and Model School buildings, are all worthy of a visit.

The Military School, which has become quite an institution, is largely attended by aspirants for military honors from all parts of Upper Canada. The number of pupils is limited to one hundred, and there are at present about that number in attendance. When the weather is fine, they are drilled in the open air in the old Government grounds, when unfavourable, in the new and capacious drill shed which has just been erected, partly at the expense of the city and partly by Government aid. The street railway is a very great convenience in a city like Toronto. For the small sum of five cents you can travel from one end of the city to the other, and as the cars stop at all the crossings you can get off or on at any point in the route you wish. The citizens seem to appreciate the benefit of this institution, for the railway seems to be well patronized.

Fearing that I am trespassing on your valuable space, I must postpone any further remarks for a future occasion.

Yours, &c.,

CIVIS.

For the C. P. Herald.

MECHANICAL ACCIDENT.—It is our painful duty to record the death by drowning of Luther Teskey, in his nineteenth year, son of Joseph Teskey, of Appleton. The sad event, which places the family and a large circle of friends in deep sorrow and gloom, is as follows:—The deceased, with another youth about his own age, went to amuse themselves in an old canoe, which had drifted down the current the night before, and in which the parties themselves placed but little confidence, saying they would take a sail in it, and if it did upset they would have a good swim in the bay. They had only left the shore a few feet, when the canoe upset. The deceased being a good swimmer, struck for shore; but having his boots and clothes on, and a light current bearing off the shore, he was unable to reach it. He cried but once for help, then went down, and although taken up in less than four minutes, life was extinct. Thus was this young man cut off in the vigor of his life.

Perhaps it is enough to say that while he was lively and cheerful in his disposition and fond of the amusements of youth, he gave evidence of thoughtfulness about his future state; during the course of last winter he observed to the family that it was his impression that he had not long to live and that he had a desire to lead a better life. These expressions gave his friends hope that the Lord by his spirit was preparing him for this great change. His sudden death is admonitory to all, as it shows the importance of having our peace made with God, for in such an hour as we think not the Son of Man cometh.—Cov.

Cricket.

PORTAGE DU FORT VS. ARNPRIOR.

An interesting match was played between these two clubs on the Arnprior ground on the 18th inst.

Arnprior won the toss and sent Portage du Fort club to the bats, whose last wicket, notwithstanding some hard hitting, fell for a score of 44. Arnprior now went in, and being a little more fortunate than their Portage du Fort friends, ran up a score of 54.

After dinner, which was given by Mr. R. Lyon, the Willow was resumed by Portage du Fort, who, in their usual slashing style, succeeded in one hour in making a score of 72, thus leaving Arnprior 62 to make to win, which they did with the loss of five wickets.

It is fair however to state that the Portage du Fort club have had little or no practice this year. The following is the score:—

PORTAGE DU FORT—1st INNINGS.
Maloney, b Oaken, 0
White, Wm., b Cranston, 2
Lambert, b Oaken, c Stewart, 1
Duggan, b Cranston, 3
Diaper, b Oaken, c Cranston, 3
Hasler, b Oaken, c R. H. Carrs, 6
Hardinge, b Oaken, c Thompson, 4
White, Jas., b Cranston, 2
Pelton, b Oaken, c Thompson, 2
White, Henry, b Oaken, 10
O'Hare, not out, 4
Wides 2; byes 1; leg byes 1. 4

2nd INNINGS.
Maloney, b Cranston, 1
O'Hare, b Oaken, 1
Lambert, b Cranston, c S. Davis, 3
White, Wm., b Oaken, c Carrs, 3
White, H., b Cranston, c S. Davis, 2
Diaper, run out, 0
Hasler, b Cranston, 19
Duggan, b Cranston, 0
White, James, not out, 24
Pelton, b Cranston, c Cranston, 6
Hardinge, b Cranston, 6
Wides 1; byes 6; leg byes 1. 8

Total 1st innings, 44
Total 2nd innings, 71
Total both innings, 115.
ARNPRIOR—1st INNINGS.
Thompson, b J. White, 9
Carrs, Wm., run out, 2
Carrs, Wm., run out, 4
Cranston, run out, 4
Carrs, R. H., b Maloney, 4
Oaken, b Maloney, 8
McDougall, b Duggan, c Hardinge, 14
Stewart, b J. White, c Hardinge, 3
Duggan, b Duggan, c H. White, 0
Maynard, not out, 1
Davis, b J. White, 1
Byes 2; leg byes 1; wides 2. 5

Total 1st innings, 54
2nd INNINGS.
Thompson, b Maloney, c O'Hare, 21
Carrs, Wm., b Duggan, c J. White, 1
Oaken, b J. White, 6
McDougall, run out, 7
Cranston, hit wicket, 0
Carrs, R. H., not out, 9
Wides 3; byes 7; leg byes 2. 12

Total 2nd innings, 63
Total both innings 117, and 5 wickets to go down.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR.—The intelligent "Renfrew County correspondent" of the Ottawa Tribune, in a late letter to that paper, referring to the Cricket Match between Almonte and Arnprior Clubs, makes some misstatements, which ought not to be allowed to go uncontradicted. First it was not a match between Lanark and Renfrew; the Almonte Eleven made no pretensions to represent Lanark, and I am sure, the Arnprior players, smart as they proved themselves, had no idea of doing anything of the sort for Renfrew.

The second misstatement bears upon the malice, and on that account it is taken for granted the writer is not a member of the Arnprior Club, but rather some other middle person quite unacquainted with Cricket and its rules as practiced by gentlemen. The stamping out of the Arnprior player referred to, was occasioned by his too great anxiety to make runs, causing him to leave his ground before the ball was delivered by the bowler; and herein the intelligent correspondent shows his ignorance, as every cricketer knows there is not the slightest occasion for a batter to stand out of his ground to make room for the bowler.

All matters are or ought to be, friendly, and the idea is absurd that any rule is held in abeyance in a match between two clubs supposed to be particularly friendly. The meddling of such persons generally does harm, but we are convinced the mutual respect and good feeling evinced on all occasions by the members of both clubs when they meet, will not be diminished by his lucubrations.

Yours truly, A CRICKETER.

20th Aug., 1864.

A man named James Cuddy was tried at Galway on Wednesday for a murder of a shocking character. It appeared that he built a hut in the neighborhood of Ballinasloe, which was occupied chiefly by outcast girls, and amongst others, by the deceased, Winifred O'Brien. On the 21st of March last he was in his hut with the deceased, and told her that some person was about to pull it down, and that he would burn it himself. He carried out his threat shortly afterwards, but before doing so, placed a very large stone at the door, so that deceased could not get out, and she was dreadfully and fatally burned. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged from custody.

PROBABLE MURDER AT NIAGARA.—We understand that the night before last a quarrel took place between a young man named Joseph Hayden, and a stranger from Lookport, on the dock at Niagara, and that Hayden picked up a large bar of iron and struck the stranger a blow on the head, fracturing the skull. The quarrel originated about some woman. The man was not dead last evening, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Hayden effected his escape, and had not been arrested up to last evening. The injured man was employed on the Erie and Ontario Railway.—St. Catharines Journal, 17th.

We are requested to intimate that the meeting in relation to a lock-up, in this village, is adjourned until Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Municipal Hall.

New Brunswick to Canada.

Welcome! ye sons of sister land,
Who meet us here on our native shore;
New Brunswick greets you with friendly hand,

And bids you be strangers here no more.
Her shores are rude, but a greeting kind
Is ever here for the worthy guest,
And morn, when the ties of kindred bind
The thoughts and hopes of each loyal breast.

Canadians—men of the Province fair,
The fertile soil, and the verdant plain,
The noblest land beyond compare
On the nearest side of the Western main—

You are welcome here to our ruler stand,
Tho' we may not boast of a soil like yours,
We still are heirs to a fertile land,
Whose fields are green and whose wealth endures;

A land which but eighty years ago
Was the home of the wolf, the moose, the bear,
Thence, except by their Indian foe,
As he tracked them up to their forest lair.

Now come and view upon hill and vale
What the toil of eighty years has done,
The forest yields to the stranger's plow,
And fertile fields from its grasp are won.

Our cities rise where the wigwam stood;
Our ships are found upon every sea,
Not wealth, but its skill and labor rude,
Have made our Province what you now see.

You have come from where the St. Lawrence sweeps
In its long career to the ocean wide;
From where the Niagara's mad career
And rolls a sea o'er a mountain's side.

From the mighty Lake Superior's shore,
And deep Ontario's inland sea,
From where the waves of Erie sweep,
And toss their crests in their furious glee.

From Huron's still and silent breast,
From river wide and from boundless plain,
Where the pleasant winds of the fertile west
Fan fields like oceans of ripening grain.

You come, proud sons of a noble state,
Too long entranced and too long unknown,
To meet us here by the Ocean's gate,
And grasp our hands which are friendly's own.

We are brother's, too, for a common flag
Unfurls its folds to protect us all—
From strong Quebec, with its fortress crag,
From the lofty mound and the frowning wall.

Where'er that noble flag is seen,
"Tis yours still as the stars of day,
For Freedom's flag it hath ever been,
And still shall be until time's decay.

For it our Loyal fathers bore
The loss of all but the hate of foes;
For it they toiled on this rocky shore,
Till the crags were cleft and our city rose.

And their sons should surely be the friends
Of those who the same allegiance owe,
Whose bordering land unto ours extends,
Who love our Queen and uphold her throne.

Then in the name of that banner proud,
The Royal throne and our sires of yore,

AMERICAN NEWS.

Thomaston, Me., Aug. 17.—The rebel steamer Tallahassee, yesterday destroyed 25 vessels of Matineux Bank. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed by her into a French ship, by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction.

Louisville, Aug. 17.—The rebel Lieut. Wheeler, 1700 cavalry men demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga., on the 16th inst., of Col. Bold, of the 2nd Me., commanding at that post. The force of Col. Bold numbers 100 men. A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left. General Steadman being telegraphically advised of the movements of the rebels, started with a large force from Chattanooga in pursuit of them. The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 14th, when cannonading was going on.

Chicago, Aug. 17th.—The Dakota Union of the 9th instant says:—A rumor is prevalent at Fort Randall that Indian runners have arrived among the Yankons with the intelligence that General Sully had had a battle with the Indians in Fort R. and had been disastrously defeated. The rumor needs confirmation.

The rebels are mining extensively along the lines of our fortifications.

So far, all attempts to repeat upon the Petersburg earthworks have been rendered abortive by the vigilance of our commanders.

Louisville, Aug. 16.—30 guerrillas attacked Alma, Livingston Co., garnished by 31 men of the 4th Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed with a loss of 15 killed, 15 badly wounded, several captured. The Federal loss was 3 killed, wounded and several slightly and 4 captured. Several horses on each side were killed.

Twenty-five guerrillas were in Louisville on Sunday night near the Ohio river, they had been riding down the road to West Point, and making depredations on the people there, they plundered West Point of \$4,000 in goods and money.

About 700 guerrillas are in Brownsville under Hall, plundering the town and causing great excitement.

The cavalry, under Gregg, took Charles city road, where, after a sharp engagement, Hampton's rebel regiment was driven in considerable confusion, retreating at last in a northerly direction, and not immediately upon Richmond.

The infantry pushed forward on the other roads, but found them well fortified and well defended.

Early in the afternoon Gen. Barlow, with a portion of his command, charged one line of the rebels and took it.

The enemy fired stubbornly with artillery and musketry, but our assaulted position a sort of isolated crest, and took it and held it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It is reported that Lincoln, with 30,000, "say 16,000" men, and Fitzhugh Lee, with 10,000, "say 6,000" men, passed through Warrenton on Saturday last towards the valley, doubtless to reinforce Early, or make a favorable division for him.

Gen. Sheridan sent 200 wagons, near Boyville on the same day.

Late advices from Gen. Sheridan have taken back to Winchester, where he will fight himself, and act on the defensive. If this really be the case, it would seem to indicate that Early has been so heavily reinforced as to make him too strong for Sheridan to attack.

DEPREDEATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER TALLAHASSEE.

Boston, Aug. 15.—The schooner R. E. Parker, of Richmond, Me., Capt. M. Eaton, from Baltimore for Bath, put into Holmes Hole on the 14th, having been captured by the pirate Tallahassee at sea on the 12th inst. lat. 40° 10' N., and long 71° 10' W.

The Tallahassee captured on the 14th the big Bilow of Salem, Capt. Reed, from Calais or Baltimore, and the schooner Spoke of Trenton, Me., Capt. Sawyer, from Calais for Philadelphia. The crews of the Bilow and Spoke were transferred to the R. E. Parker, and landed at Holmes Hole. The Bilow's waste were first cut away, and the vessel was then scuttled. Spoke was cut up on fire. Both vessels were loaded with cattle.

Capt. Sawyer, of the Spoke, was on board of the pirate about six hours. He represents her to be from 800 to 1,000 tons burthen, and very fast. Her officers boasted of having destroyed sixteen vessels in thirty hours, and that they had captured fifty in all.

Providence, Aug. 15.—The bark Glenavon, from Glasgow for New York, with crew and cargo, was destroyed by the Tallahassee on Saturday morning, off Nantucket. Capt. Watts and crew have arrived at Newport, having been put on a Prussian bark, and then transferred to a cutter.

There is a rumor in Washington that President Lincoln has it in contemplation to propose an armistice in order that the ends of peace may be furthered. It would be good news to have this intimation confirmed, but it is diametrically opposed to the sense of Mr. Lincoln's recent manifesto addressed "To whom it may concern," though it must be said that Mr. Lincoln's policy forgets his declarations. In case of an armistice it is thought that the plan proposed at the very commencement of the difficulties, before a shot had been fired in anger, would be acted upon; that is, call together a convention of delegates representing all the States, both North and South, and decide upon the re-admission or reconstruction of the Union. This plan was scouted at the time when it might have accomplished everything necessary for the preservation of peace; but the issue shown "No compromise" was suffered to drown the attempts that were honestly made for the settlement of sectional difficulties. Since then, however, through a bitter experience, the greater portion of the Northern people have learned wisdom. They have learned toleration, and now the popular yearning is not that there should be no terms made with traitors, but in its place an anxious desire for a cessation of the bloodshed through which it is found the attempted subjugation of the South drags the country. President Lincoln has throughout his presidential career evinced a readiness to place himself at the head of every controlling popular movement. He need not be credited with the idea of acting upon principles for he has shown himself completely the creature of circumstances. There has always been some "pressure" to which he has found it inexpedient to yield. It may be so now. The damaging political effect which his misadventure to Niagara and addressed "To whom it may concern," may have convinced him and his advisers politically an error was committed which will not be without effect upon Mr. Lincoln's candidacy in the coming election. The rumor may be of strong import; and, though as yet it is nothing more than the gossip of the capital, there are reasons which direct the unexpected announcement of improbability.—News.

LANES TALK.—In a gorge on the declivity of the Mount William range, near Tolson, about six miles from Robert Town, a tree of the blue gum species was found to be twenty-eight years in circumference, more than twenty-seven feet in diameter.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

New York, August 16.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived with dates of the 4th.

(Latest graph to Queenstown.)

London, August 4.—Consols closed 89½ to 89½ for money.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to eight per cent.

All other news on the 4th is anticipated by the North American advices.

There is no political news of importance. The reported capture of Atlanta caused great satisfaction in England among friends of the Union.

The Confederate loan declined 2½.

The Times says it appears likely that the American Government will recognize the new Government of Mexico before England.

Lord Russell and Palmerston at the Fishmongers' banquet, both maintained that the dignity and honor of England had been upheld in efforts to secure peace in Denmark.

The following is stated to be the basis of peace between Denmark and Prussia and Austria, Lauenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein to be ceded to the two great German Powers. The Island Arzo to remain with Denmark. Alsens and the Islands in the North Sea to go with Schleswig.

On account of the Danish envoys in Schleswig, a rectification of Jutland frontier will take place.

A Borden despatch of the 2nd says the Vienna telegraph of the 1st states that an armistice has been concluded for three months terminable on six months notice.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, 5th.—Breadstuffs dull; slight decline on all qualities. Provisions dull, downward tendency; quotations barely maintained.

London, 5th.—Consols closed 90½ for money. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £119,000. Ill. C. shares 43 discount; Erie 41½.

Liverpool, 5th.—The advance of the Bank of England's rate of discount to 8 per cent has depressed the market.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Father Point, C. E., Aug. 15.

The steamer North American, from Liverpool at 10:30 a.m., of the 4th, and Londonderry on the 5th, passed Father Point en route to Quebec, at 2:30 p.m.

The United States war steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd. She was received with a salute from the British war steamer Majestic.

The London Times publishes a letter from Richmond to June 27th. The writer expresses the belief that Gen. Grant knows full well that neither Petersburg nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaught on the Confederate breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is a question of subsistence, but Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the south, as well as the James River canal and the railroads from the north, can be utterly annihilated, which he contends Grant is not strong enough to do. He admits that Grant's operations may occasionally cause the Confederates to be placed on half rations, but this will not affect the result.

Nothing additional had transpired as to the peace negotiations at Vienna.

Liverpool, August 4.—Breadstuffs, Wakenfield, Nash & Co., and McDonald, Spence & Co. report flour easier and partially dull. Wheat flat and 14 to 24 lower. Corn treads downward, mixed 28. Provisions quiet and steady. The same as yesterday's report beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Resin steady.

Liverpool Markets, Aug. 3.—Breadstuffs tending downwards. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and easier. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice firmer. Tallow steady. Lard quiet and easier. Consols quoted at the close on Wednesday at 89½ to 89½ for money.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Vienna, August 2.

The preliminary treaty of peace was signed yesterday, upon the basis that all rights to Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg should be ceded by the King of Denmark.

The protocol of an armistice, intended to remain in force until the conclusion of peace, was also signed.

During the armistice Jutland will be occupied by and be Government of the province administered by the allies.

The Abendpost (evening edition) of the official Vienna Zeitung says:—

"Lauenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein have been relinquished by Denmark without any reserve. At the same time a rectification of the Schleswig frontier was determined upon in the interest of Germany. It is to the harmony existing between Austria and Prussia that Germany owes the realization of her dearest wish and to the same cause Europe owes it that a general conflict has been averted. Complete success was obtained by the moderation displayed by the great German Powers, and the conviction arrived at by Denmark that her future sincere and loyal alliance. The great German Powers did not wage war for the purpose of conquest, or to realize imaginary tendencies to nationality, but had in view the enforcement of positive and legitimate claims. The Elbe districts are separated from Denmark both by land and sea. The results will be sanctioned forever by an honorable peace. Austria and Prussia do not wish to have any difference with the remainder of Germany but they will respect the privileges and the well established rights of the German Federal Diet."

Paris, August 2.

The Pays de this evening publishes an article signed by its editorial secretary, severely censuring Austria and Prussia for despoiling Denmark of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, without regard to race, origin or nationality.

The Morning Post to-day has an editorial denouncing the kidnapping of British subjects for the Federal service, and refers especially to the case of Irishmen, who were subjected in June last to gross indignities after their release was obtained, and says, if the facts are proved, the British Government should not be satisfied with anything less than the exemplary punishment of all concerned in the outrage.

The Times has an editorial on the same subject, holding it up to Irishmen as a warning not only against the Federal service but against emigration to America.

FRANCISVILLE. A serious accident occurred yesterday at noon, on board the steamer "Princess of Wales." It appears that one of the hands on the boat, named John Maplebeck, was leaving "Victoria wharf," went to the side of the machinery about the paddle wheels, when he was struck and thrown into the water. On being rescued he found that his nose had been smashed and his face frightfully disfigured. Mr. Billings was sent for, and attended to the wounded man. It is probable he will recover, but it will be dangerous for life.—Herald.

LANES TALK.—In a gorge on the declivity of the Mount William range, near Tolson, about six miles from Robert Town, a tree of the blue gum species was found to be twenty-eight years in circumference, more than twenty-seven feet in diameter.

Arrival of the "Peruvian."

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.—

QUARRELS AMONG THE VICTORS.

POLITICAL OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

Father Point, August 20.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th inst., passed this point, en route for Quebec, at 5 p.m.

Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamer Damascus, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th instant.

The steamer Kanparoo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th instant.

The steamer Edinburgh, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th instant.

The news by the Peruvian is important.

The Liverpool cotton market was irregular, and prices declined.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

Consols 89½ to 89½ for money.

Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate steamer Rappahannock. They were found guilty and fined £150 sterling, and warned not to repeat the offence, and were then liberated on their own recognizances.

The Dano German question continued to excite considerable discussion.

The little schooner Viscon from New York for London, arrived on July 20th, in lat. 40, long. 33 W., and was supplied with provisions and water.

The Morning Herald believes that the Danish Minister at London has been recalled, and that the vacancy will not be filled.

The Danish Government thinking it sufficient to maintain order in the city. In that case the Danish Ambassador at Paris will attend to the important business in England.

Amity between Prussia and the German States shows a token of increase. On one hand, it is semi-officially announced that Prussia has demanded or is about to demand of the German Diet, an explanation regarding the extension of the Federal execution troops into Rendsburg; on the other hand, the H. N. representative is said to have been instructed to declare that if the Diet does not obtain satisfaction for the expulsion of the Federal troops from Rendsburg, the Hanoverian force will be withdrawn from Holstein, in order to avoid the possibility of a second violation of the Federal rights.

FRANCE.—It was rumored in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of Prussian territory, except under the consent of the Powers who originally traced the boundaries.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Bourse is firm; rentes 66½, 45c.

SPAIN.—There are fears of a political movement in Madrid.

The Government was taking measures to maintain order in the Principality.

TRINIDAD.—Prince Conza has signalled the settlement of his difficulties with the Sultan by granting an amnesty to all political offenders. Foreigners, however, are required to leave the country.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiet and steady at 74 and 84 for Red western. Corn firmer and quiet, at 29 and 30; sales at 29½ to 29½ for mixed.

Provisions.—Beef quiet. Pork quiet but steady. Lard quiet with a downward tendency. Produce.—Ashes dull. Sugar inactive. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—Wheat dull and declined 1½ to 2½ per quarter, the market however, closing steadily. Sugar dull. Coffee easier. Tea not firm. Rice dull.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—American securities.—Ill. C. shares 45 to 45 discount; Erie shares 40 to 40 discount. Consols closed at 89½ to 89½ for money.

Provisions quiet but steady. Common still advancing; sales of mixed at 38c.

Provisions dull with an advancing tendency.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—Consols 89½ to 89½ for money.

Ill. C. shares 45 to 34 discount; Erie shares 40 to 40 discount.

The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £267,000.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—No important news has been received from any quarter to-day.

Lord Palmerston has made a speech, expressing his hopes of an early peace in America.

THE DRINKERS OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, AND CIGARETTES, CONTRIBUTED £5,973,938 to the public revenue in the last financial year ending March, 1864. In the same years the drinkers of spirits, wine, and malt liquors, paid their £20,020,550 of taxation. This is without reckoning the tax on licenses for making and for selling these articles, or on sugar to sweeten them.

ANOTHER FIRE IN LONDON.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the boat and shoe store of Mr. David Marks, on Richmond street. An alarm was quickly given, and the engines soon arrived and speedily extinguished the flames. Mr. Marks's stock is totally destroyed, and estimates it at \$1,100; is insured for \$700.—London Prototype, 17th.

The railroad bridge in process of erection across the Ohio River at Steubenville, will contain a section of three hundred feet span, which will cross the channel at an elevation of almost one hundred feet above high water mark. The bridge will be permanent, without a draw.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY TRAIN FROM LONDON.—Yesterday orders were received in garnison for the immediate removal of the Military Train to Montreal, from thence to take their departure for England, on the 28th instant. They leave by the Montreal line of steamers in squadrons of such numbers as the vessels will accommodate.

BAD LIQUOR.—One of the Canadian excursionists remarked to us yesterday that Portland was a very pretty place, but the liquor was miserable. We wish that every body would find it so miserably poor that they would "tough not, taste not, handle not."—Portland Courier.

The following "note" was found posted in a little town in Delaware county:—

"REWARD.—Lost or Stride from the Pre-mise of the subscriber a sheep, all over white, one Leg Black and half his body. All persons shall receive five dollars for finding him. He was a hog."

The King of Bavaria is coming to America. A Yankee paper says that as he is coming home, he will doubtless be invited to assist within thirty-five seconds after landing.

The Boston Courier says that thirty-one dollars in gold were found by a Federal agent, one hundred dollars in State Bank notes, and taken seventy-five dollars in gold to buy a Confederate bond of the same amount in London.

ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

A fresh act of despotism has just been published relating to the successful and unwise imprisonment of Mr. McHugh by the Federal Government. It is satisfactory to find from those that Mr. McHugh has at last been set at liberty; but the manner of his release has been so consistent with the unjust and discreditable character of the whole affair. Although Mr. McHugh had been in prison since the 18th December last, and although the trivial charges trumped up against him were proved on inquiry by a military commission, appointed by the Government, to be utterly unfounded, he was detained in Fort Lafayette till the 4th of July, and when he was released, he took the slightest reason for his long imprisonment was tendered. But the proceedings of the Federal Government immediately before his release were more remarkable still. The liberation of Mr. McHugh was first ordered on condition that he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and gave his parole, and then it was ordered that he should be released on his own recognizances. It is hardly possible to conceive how such a proceeding as this, one very important part of the despatches removes a most unjust imprisonment which had been cast on the character of the British Minister in America. The British Minister in London has been recalled, and that the vacancy will not be filled. The Danish Government thinking it sufficient to maintain order in the city. In that case the Danish Ambassador at Paris will attend to the important business in England. Amity between Prussia and the German States shows a token of increase. On one hand, it is semi-officially announced that Prussia has demanded or is about to demand of the German Diet, an explanation regarding the extension of the Federal execution troops into Rendsburg; on the other hand, the H. N. representative is said to have been instructed to declare that if the Diet does not obtain satisfaction for the expulsion of the Federal troops from Rendsburg, the Hanoverian force will be withdrawn from Holstein, in order to avoid the possibility of a second violation of the Federal rights.

FRANCE.—It was rumored in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of Prussian territory, except under the consent of the Powers who originally traced the boundaries.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Bourse is firm; rentes 66½, 45c.

SPAIN.—There are fears of a political movement in Madrid.

The Government was taking measures to maintain order in the Principality.

TRINIDAD.—Prince Conza has signalled the settlement of his difficulties with the Sultan by granting an amnesty to all political offenders. Foreigners, however, are required to leave the country.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiet and steady at 74 and 84 for Red western. Corn firmer and quiet, at 29 and 30; sales at 29½ to 29½ for mixed.

Provisions.—Beef quiet. Pork quiet but steady. Lard quiet with a downward tendency. Produce.—Ashes dull. Sugar inactive. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—Wheat dull and declined 1½ to 2½ per quarter, the market however, closing steadily. Sugar dull. Coffee easier. Tea not firm. Rice dull.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—American securities.—Ill. C. shares 45 to 45 discount; Erie shares 40 to 40 discount. Consols closed at 89½ to 89½ for money.

Provisions quiet but steady. Common still advancing; sales of mixed at 38c.

Provisions dull with an advancing tendency.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—Consols 89½ to 89½ for money.

Ill. C. shares 45 to 34 discount; Erie shares 40 to 40 discount.

The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £267,000.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—No important news has been received from any quarter to-day.

Lord Palmerston has made a speech, expressing his hopes of an early peace in America.

THE DRINKERS OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, AND CIGARETTES, CONTRIBUTED £5,973,938 to the public revenue in the last financial year ending March, 1864. In the same years the drinkers of spirits, wine, and malt liquors, paid their £20,020,550 of taxation. This is without reckoning the tax on licenses for making and for selling these articles, or on sugar to sweeten them.

ANOTHER FIRE IN LONDON.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the boat and shoe store of Mr. David Marks, on Richmond street. An alarm was quickly given, and the engines soon arrived and speedily extinguished the flames. Mr. Marks's stock is totally destroyed, and estimates it at \$1,100; is insured for \$700.—London Prototype, 17th.

The railroad bridge in process of erection across the Ohio River at Steubenville, will contain a section of three hundred feet span, which will cross the channel at an elevation of almost one hundred feet above high water mark. The bridge will be permanent, without a draw.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY TRAIN FROM LONDON.—Yesterday orders were received in garnison for the immediate removal of the Military Train to Montreal, from thence to take their departure for England, on the 28th instant. They leave by the Montreal line of steamers in squadrons of such numbers as the vessels will accommodate.

BAD LIQUOR.—One of the Canadian excursionists remarked to us yesterday that Portland was a very pretty place, but the liquor was miserable. We wish that every body would find it so miserably poor that they would "tough not, taste not, handle not."—Portland Courier.

The following "note" was found posted in a little town in Delaware county:—

"REWARD.—Lost or Stride from the Pre-mise of the subscriber a sheep, all over white, one Leg Black and half his body. All persons shall receive five dollars for finding him. He was a hog."

The King of Bavaria is coming to America. A Yankee paper says that as he is coming home, he will doubtless be invited to assist within thirty-five seconds after landing.

The Boston Courier says that thirty-one dollars in gold were found by a Federal agent, one hundred dollars in State Bank notes, and taken seventy-five dollars in gold to buy a Confederate bond of the same amount in London.

A FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR AT THE FALLS.

It has been known that the fanatic, who, several years ago was hanged, was making preparations to ford the rapids above the American Fall on a pair of iron stilts, contrived for the purpose. The exhibition was to have come off on the 15th. Early on Monday morning, however, he learned, he hastily went out to release the danger. He succeeded in getting more than half way across, at a point between the falls and the Goat Island Bridge, when one of his stilts broke or gave way and he was instantly in the rapids. Fortunately he was placed by his accident directly above Robeson's Island, a small piece of wooded land which lies to the right of Luna Island and very near the brink of the American fall. He succeeded in struggling to the shore of this island, and dragged himself from the water. He had sustained a painful injury to one of his limbs. Efforts are being made to get him off from his perilous position. His brother walked out in the rapids above the island and reached a point within a few rods of him with water up to his waist, and by throwing him a rope with a stone attached, he managed to draw a pair of provisions towards him and finally grasped it. A boat is being built by Mr. G. H. Robinson, whose name the island bears, and who piloted the Maid of the Mist down the rapids. Up to 7 o'clock P. M., he had not been got off the island, and in all probability will have to remain over night and the greater part of to-morrow. He seems to take his imprisonment cool and bravely, and is practising some of the gymnastic exercises standing on his head, hands, &c. He is in his rope walking costume of tight-fitting knitting, such as is worn by circusmen, and must suffer from the cold, as it is blowing quite a breeze. Every effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate man.—U. C. paper.

An amusing mistake on the part of an illustrated paper in Paris is recorded. A photograph of Baron Beust, the representative of Germany at the Congress, was to appear, and a sketch of his face was made to accompany it. In the gallery of Contemporaries the name of the Beust was discovered, and the life, transferred to the paper, without the editor observing that instead of the minister and minister he was describing a mineralogist and surveyor of mines. So far from clearing up the mistake this difference of occupation tended only to magnify it, for on coming to a work which referred purely to mines, the French journalists exclaimed, "Quel homme!"—not only a great statesman, but equally great even in this department.

BLIND PRINTER.—The editor of the Greenback Banner says, he found a curiosity in a printing office at Gosport. One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment is a blind man, and sets up type printer by over came across. He stated to him that his average day's work was 5,000 ems, and that on several occasions he set from 7,000 to 9,000. His letter is distributed for him, and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished he erases the last word or words, and another sentence is read, and thus continues on during the day.

THE CONGRU MONUMENT.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late W. S. Conger, Esq., when a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements. The subscription lists are now in their hands, it is hoped they will be filled without delay. The subscriptions are not intended to be large, \$1 will be about the sum, so that every one may have an opportunity of contributing to the monument.—Petersburg Examiner.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a man by the name of Robert Abraham, a hand on board the schooner Lady Moulton, slipped off the wharf into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned. Deceased was about 25 years of age, and had lately come from Ireland; he had no relatives here.—Port Hope Canadian, 18th.

Wholesale Produce Prices.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE.

August 19, 1864.

Flour per bbl. of 48 lbs.—Superior \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra \$4.50 to \$4.60; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.35; Superior from Canada Wheat, (old ground) \$4.05 to \$4.10; Do, (fresh-ground) \$4.10 to \$4.25; Super from Western Wheat, \$4.05 to \$4.15; Western States Flour, \$3.97 to \$4.00; Super No. 2, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.75; \$3.75 to \$3.80; \$3.80 to \$3.90; \$3.90 to \$4.00; \$4.00 to \$4.10; \$4.10 to \$4.20; \$4.20 to \$4.30; \$4.30 to \$4.40; \$4.40 to \$4.50; \$4.50 to \$4.60; \$4.60 to \$4.70; \$4.70 to \$4.80; \$

