

High wages and Dear Living.

A perusal of the following extract, which we make from the letter of a correspondent of the Hamilton Times, at Chicago, may be of some benefit to those who may be thinking of bettering their condition in the west:

A large number of Canadians, mostly young men—here, and, continually arriving. After being here a short time they do not wish to return to Canada. The reasons are obvious. Here they can find more remunerative employment and get settled up with every week. I have met with a number of persons from Hamilton who get from \$15 to \$25 in your city. They count the idea of returning. Every mechanical business is short of skilled workmen, and good mechanics and artisans are in good demand, and wages ranging from \$3 to \$5 per day are freely given. Clerks and book-keepers cannot command the above rates, or indeed as good as they receive in Canada. The city is crowded with young men looking for situations in the above capacities, and numbers are compelled to try their luck elsewhere. Every trade has its "union," and they regulate the scale of wages, and they regulate the scale of wages below the standard fixed by their respective unions. They are branded as "scabs" and "rats," and in some instances maltreated by the members of the union. One case of the kind came before the chief justice of the city yesterday. The defendant was fined \$15 and costs for his hostile propensities.

Mounted men moving here with their families, have to put up with a great many inconveniences which they are not subject to in Canada. Houses are very scarce and rents enormously high, and although many thousands of houses were erected during the past year, still there is a demand for more. An intimation that a family intends to remove is a signal for a rush of applicants for the premises, however different their appearance or the convenience may be. Large advances on the rental is generally offered, and in some instances a year's rent paid in advance to secure them. A small house suitable for a genteel family, which in Hamilton could be rented for \$6 or \$8 per month, could not be got here for less than \$20 to \$30, and that in the outskirts. A family which came from Hamilton, was boarding here for about six weeks before they could get a house, and then by chance they secured a house which the head of the family had built since he came to Chicago. It is in the suburbs and rents for \$20 per month. They left a large house in Hamilton, with every convenience required for a family, for which they paid \$5 per month. Boarding cost them \$10 per week, according to the accommodations and the style of food provided, whether it is a front bedroom or a back bedroom you occupy, or whether you have a washstand and a glass to your room, or use in common the kitchen is more, and if you sleep alone an extra dollar is expected, if you are married and occupy with your wife in one room, they charge you more than double than if you were alone. If you want to "put on style," Washab and Michigan are the popular avenues—\$20 to \$30 a week, moderately asked, and for good many cases accepted. Everybody keeps a boarding-house, and so full are they that it is difficult for a stranger to get a room on his arrival, and in boarding-houses vainly lament the misery of crowded apartments. Were Chicago flooded in it would be one stupendous boarding-house.

The common necessities of life are very high, and unmarried men, though they make good wages, have as much as they can do to make both ends meet. Sugar is 25c per lb; tea is from \$1.25 to \$2.50; meat from 15c to 25c per lb; but corn is from 20c to 30c; coal ranges from \$12 to \$15 per ton; while cordwood is from \$10 to \$12 a cord—cutting wood, \$2.75 per cord. Potatoes bring 90c to \$1 per bushel. Clothing is held at high prices, \$18 being a common price for a pair of pants when any of our merchants' tails would furnish for \$7. Boots and shoes are high in proportion, I paid in Hamilton \$2.75 for a pair of gaiters which here would cost me \$3.50. Everything is in an unsettled condition, and prices change with the quotations of gold.

The above particulars I have learned from actual inquiry, and I mention them so that any person who may be thinking of emigrating to the West from Canada may judge from the above whether they would be in any way bettering their condition. I am satisfied that a man in Canada with a salary of \$4500 a year is as well off as the man who gets \$12,000 here, and the former has more comfort with it. It is true that all kinds of business is clogged in Canada for the want of means, but that is owing to the failure of the crops, during the past two or three years, in a great measure. This season Canada has every prospect of having a bountiful harvest, and this will revive business.

Our Fighting Editor.

The "John Bull" newspaper, a high Tory weekly, edited by Theodore Hook, frequently indulged in offensive personalities in remarking on the conduct of our army and navy. A military hero, who would persist in placing himself conspicuously before the world's gaze, received a copious share of what he considered malignant and libellous abuse, in columns of the said "John Bull." His soldier's spirit resolved on revenge. An officer of gentlemanly countenance and of a fine figure, on a fine horse, he appeared for honorable satisfaction; no he would horse-whip the ignorant in his own den! The Bull should be taken by the horns! Donning his uniform, and urning himself with a huge whip, he called at the office of the paper, and, severely counselling his assistants, inquired for the editor. He was introduced by a clerk in our inner room—he complied, and was kept waiting while the clerk, who had recognized the visitor, ran up stairs, and informed the editorial responsibilities of his name and evident purport. After an aggravating delay, which served considerably to increase the ill-temper of the officer, the door opened, and a coarse rough-looking man, over six feet in height, with a proportionate breadth of shoulder and armed with a terrible bludgeon, entered the room; walking up to the surprised and angry visitor, he said, in a voice of thunder—"Are you the chap as wants to see me?" "You no. I wish to see the editor of the paper."

"That's me I'm the werry man." "There must be some mistake." "Not a morsel! I'm the head-kicker of the Bull," said the fellow, bringing the knobbed end of his bludgeon within fearful proximity to the officer's cap. "You the editor? impossible!" "Do you mean to say that I'm telling a lie about the ruffian, as he again raised his knotty argument." "Certainly not, by no means!" said the officer, rapidly cooling down; and dropping the horsewhip and his wrath at the same time. "Werry well, then! What are you wanting with me?" "A mistake, my dear sir! I'm a mistake. I expected to meet another person. I'll call some other time. And the valiant com-

plaintant backed towards the door, bowing politely to the brow before him. "And don't let me catch you coming again without knowing what you want and who you want. We're always ready here for all sorts of customers—army or navy—civil or military; horse, foot and dragoon."

The officer retired, looking to his right, and another going by the "Bull," before he again ventured to encounter the Herculean proportions of the fighting editor. When the clerk informed the occupiers of the editorial sanctum of the visit of the colonel, neither Hook nor his publisher cared to face the horsewhip. A well-known pugilist, the landlord of a tavern in the vicinity, was instantly sent for; a slight preparation fitted him for the part in which he acquitted himself with complete success. The story rapidly circulated; and the reputation of the fighting Editor of the Bull prevented further remonstrances from persons who fancied themselves aggrieved by the liberty of the press.

The Crops.

The hay crop is now being cut, and is on the whole an excellent one, much superior to the average. The spring wheat, barley, oats, &c., which have suffered from drought, will, by the late rain, be placed out of the reach of danger.—*Colours Sun*, 27th.

The weather has been settled in dryness for the last week, and farmers were beginning to fear a partial repetition of the fatal drought of last season; yesterday, however, we were favoured with warm rain, which fell steadily for several hours and removed all apprehensions on behalf of the crops. Every description of grain is looking well, and we have heard no mention made of the mildew or rust prevailing to any injurious extent in this neighbourhood. The hay crop is likely to prove one of the best we have had for some years, if well saved, as we hope it will be; and those who have got their root-crops into the ground have cause to rejoice.—*Bellefleur Independence* 27th.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, July 5, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

The Canadian delegates, sent home to England, are now on their way out again, some of them having arrived; and, if reports of their success be at all correct, it does not appear, as some of our cotemporaries would believe, that their mission was a failure. In addition to the results published in our last issue, the "News" says, that the transfer of the North-western territory from the control of the Hudson's Bay Company to that of Canada is one of the most valuable results of the mission of the Canadian delegates. The possession of the Red River and Saskatchewan territories places this country upon an equality with the United States, in that we shall be able to offer to the immigrant his choice of woodland or prairie whereon to settle. The valley of the Saskatchewan and the lake district about Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, and Rainy Lake will become the finest grain country in the world—when once it is peopled by an agricultural community. There is the soil unsurpassed in fertility, with a climate eminently suited for the cultivation of the cereals and the carrying on of a mixed husbandry. The outlet for all this grain, and valuable district on Lake Superior will not be at any greater distance from Montreal than Chicago, so the British American colonizers can compete favorably with those of the United States in the exportation of their productions. This of course is presupposing that a railroad to Fort William on some suitable port on Lake Superior will speedily be made. Of this there need be little doubt, for the peopling of this western possession is likely to be rapid, as great numbers from Canada will be eager to make the most of the advantages which fall to the early settlers of a country. And as there is good reason to suppose that our Government intends to deal more liberally in the sale of the public lands, we may expect an influx from abroad will swell the amount of population in a new territory and demand as well as justify the construction of such a railroad. We shall then have our "Far west" as well as the "back country" north and with all the choice of land to offer the settler it will be surprising indeed if the country does not attract the same class of Europeans who make the western states their home in such large numbers.

The news that the Imperial Government will guarantee the loan for the construction of the Intercolonial railway will be gladly received by the friends of that project, and especially so at this opportune moment, in view of the negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. The Americans will know that there is a point which they cannot set too high a value upon, that of the bonding privilege, since the realization of the Intercolonial road will render any dependence upon them unnecessary, and their threats of withdrawing the privilege (which they might make and carry into effect at any moment) entirely futile. With an independent winter outlet to the sea, Canada will become independent of the American railway system, and our merchants will have to submit to the exactions of the Federal customs agents, or to pay outrageous fees to the vice consuls. Our winter exportations and imports can be made subject to our own control, should the contract exercised over the American transit lines become burdensome to our dealers. In this way the sense of our dependence on the Americans for any activity in the winter trade will be done away with, and it will be like taking a lever out of the hands of our neighbours who might be disposed to make undue use of it in negotiating the renewal of a Reciprocity treaty now or afterwards.

On Sabbath morning last a mad dog made a visit to our village and created considerable excitement running up and down the streets snapping at everything in his way. He was finally stoned to death, but not until he had bitten a number of other dogs in the place, some of which have since been shot. He was a small sized black dog, but it is not known where he came from, how long he has been running or what amount of mischief he has done?

The Reeve of Bookwith has since called a special meeting of the Council and passed a By-law, which may be seen in our columns to-day, prohibiting dogs from running at large for three months.

We think three months too long a time to have mentioned in the By-law. Close confinement for a long time, and perhaps without regular water will have a tendency, more than anything else, to set dogs mad; and muzzled for several days, without "opening his mouth" a dog cannot drink, and soon becomes a fit subject of hydrophobia. Two months would have been quite sufficient for safety. By Provincial Statute hounds are allowed to hunt deer on 1st of September, and no By-law of a council can take effect unless in conformity with the enactments of the legislature. Perhaps the council, at its next meeting, will re-consider the by-law and shorten the time for which canines are to be chained or muzzled?

We understand that several dogs and other animals in Ramsay are known to have been bitten; and it might be well for the Ramsay Council to take some action in the matter, immediately, and try to prevent the spread of such a terrible malady.

We would advise the Bookwith and Ramsay council to impose a tax of a dollar or two upon the owners or harborers of every dog in the township. This would soon reduce the number of useless curs so frequently to be met with.

The Montreal "Trade Review," we think, deserves grave censure for circulating foreign mail matter under the cover of its newspaper postage. Circulars printed in the United States have no right to be rolled up in Canadian papers and carried by mail free of postage. United States citizens have a right to pay postal charges on their circulars exhibited in Canada. If Canadian publishers have no right to mail circulars free of charge it is, palpably, unjust to allow Yankees to mail their trash in this country without payment of postage. The "Trade Review" is a very respectable commercial paper, and has done much to inculcate principles of honesty in commercial dealing. But practice is often better than preaching; and we would advise the proprietors of that paper to refund to the government the full amount of postage justly accruing on the circulars they have enclosed under cover of their newspaper postage. In default of doing so they should be punished for a misdemeanor, in accordance with the C. Statute, 22 Vic. Cap. 31, which forbids the enclosing of anything in a newspaper posted, to pass as a newspaper, at the rate of newspaper postage.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Canada Presbyterian Church, now in course of erection in the village of Almonte, was gone through on Saturday the 24th of June, being St. John's day. The stone was laid by Wm. Mostyn, W.P.M., assisted by John Menzies, W.M., Wardens and Brethren of Mississippi Lodge, Almonte, and a goodly number from other lodges, amidst a large concourse of people. After completing the ceremony with the usual honors Dr. Mostyn gave a short oration suitable for the occasion.

Rev. Wm. McKenzie gave a short address and dismissed by prayer. Mississippi Lodge invited all the Brethren of the Order and Building Committee to a splendid lunch, got up in first class style by Wm. Springhouse, proprietor of the Albion Hotel, Almonte. The chair was occupied by John Menzies, W.M., supported on the left by Wm. Houston, W.P.M., St. John's Lodge, Carleton Place; Col. Sumner, Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa; Bro. Rodgers, Kilwinning, Montreal; Bro. Douglas, True Britons, Perth; Bro. Bond, St. Francis, Smith's Falls. After the cloth was removed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given by the chairman, with the usual songs. All went merrily as a marriage bell for about two hours, when they dispersed, each taking his own course towards home.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Prescott papers that a melancholy accident took place on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Lancaster station, on the morning of Sunday the 25th June. It appears that six men were proceeding along the line on a hand car when they were met by a locomotive, which smashed the car, killed four of the men, and seriously injured the other two. Two or three of the men were employees of the company and the others were neighbors. The night was dark and it seems that it was in violation of the Company's rules that the hand car was on the line at all. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict returned exonerating the engine-driver and company from all blame. The section-men, whose duty it was to prevent the hand-car from being on the line at the time, has it is said, been dismissed for their carelessness.

THE HAY CROP.—A gentleman who has just come from the Eastern Townships by the Grand Trunk Railway says he never saw such fields of clover and grass; and from a variety of sources we learn that the hay crop is generally excellent throughout Canada and the Eastern States.

The investigation into the conduct of the police, in some of the large cities, is still going on, and strange developments are being made. It appears from the evidence that some of the chief of police have been in the habit of levying "black mail" and allowing the culprits to go free. Alderman Patterson is charged with picking pockets and has fled the country, running across the Suspension bridge, while the detective sent to arrest him was standing on the platform within a few feet of him! It appears from the evidence that the conduct of the police in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, has been worse than that of the most disreputable characters they have brought to justice. The perpetrators of most infamous crimes, having money enough to grease the paw of the police, were allowed to slip through their fingers!

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Upper Canada was held in Toronto on the 26th inst. The report was read by Mr. Cassels, the cashier, who gave a lucid statement of the affairs of the bank; and resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, expressing their confidence in the management of the institution. No dividend has been declared for the present half year, and the shareholders appeared satisfied that the directors had acted wisely in withholding it until the bank has surmounted the difficulties caused by the withdrawal of the government account. The former directors were all re-elected.

The midge is said to have made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Toronto. The Leader, having made a personal inspection of the crops, states that these reports are correct. All the different varieties of winter wheat have been attacked, including the midge-proof, which, however, has fared the best. Several samples of early barley were found to be untouched, although this cereal is said to have also suffered in some localities from the same cause. In the townships of King, Markham, and Vaughan the midge is said to be more numerous than it was last year.

A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—A Miss Munson, a School Teacher from Owen Sound, in company with another young woman, whose name is unknown, called with a horse and buggy, on a young man named James Kerr, near Orono, in the rear of Bowmanville, who after some hesitancy accompanied them. Their drive was protracted into the night; when from no apparent provocation, Miss Munson shot Kerr with a pistol in the side, the effect of which will be fatal. She has been arrested. The other young woman escaped.

The Montreal *Mineur* of the 28th contains a notice of the death, at Temple Grove, on yesterday, of the Hon. John Samuel McDougall, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada. Judge McDougall was in his 64th year.

The Steamship "America" from Southampton brings the latest news from Europe contained in the following items:

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, Brougham called attention to the Cuban question, and urged the necessity of increased exertions on the part of the Government to suppress the traffic. Russell said the French and English officers were now zealously assisted by American officers in its suppression. Cardwell placed on the table papers relating to the necessary arrangements for the Canadian delegates. The Government approves of the Confederation scheme, and will give every assistance, will recommend a guarantee of loan for carrying out the construction of the fortifications recommended, and will try to procure a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty, and recommend a guarantee of loan to pay the Hudson Bay Company an indemnity for the North-Western Territory, which is to be made over to Canada. Government desires to assist Canada as far as possible. All preparations connected with the final departure of the Atlantic cable are completed. The "Great Eastern" is expected to sail from Valencia on the 10th of July, and telegraphic communications with America will be completed on the 20th.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has taken up her residence for the time being at Savannah, Ga. She is represented as being in a very destitute condition.

Alderman Patterson Charged with Pocket-Picking.—HE HAS LEFT THE PROVINCE. A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of ex-Alderman Patterson, on a charge of pocket-picking, committed about four years ago. It appears the warrant was not served, and Patterson took the 9:50 train this morning and escaped across the Suspension Bridge, though the police there were on the look-out.

(From the Hamilton Times.) One would think that during the past few weeks we had suffered sufficiently on sensations, but the accumulating point remained to be reached, and has been attained to-day. It will be remembered that during the recent investigation a charge was somewhat loosely brought against Mr. Patterson, implicating him in the robbery of \$37 from a Mr. Williams. The evidence then given did not fasten the crime on the accused, but left it between him and three other persons who were present on the occasion, named Robert Bosworth, John Gillespie, and Charles Boyle. It was, however, said at the time that evidence could have been obtained which would have fastened the crime directly upon Patterson, but for some reason or another it was not forthcoming. All that then appeared was the evidence of Williams himself, to the following effect:

"About four years ago I was at Bauer's saloon, and met Bosworth, Gillespie, Patterson, Boyle and others; we went to another place, and discovered the loss of my pocket-book; it was afterwards pointed out to me by Mr. Patterson lying on the floor; I took it up and found that its contents, \$37, had been taken out; I said nothing more about the matter."

Yesterday, a person named Hartman, a tavern-keeper, going on this statement, appeared before the Police Magistrate, and laid information against Patterson, charging him with having committed the robbery alleged, and stating that Boyle was a necessary witness in the case. Upon this information a warrant for the arrest of Patterson was issued, but does not seem to have been acted upon yesterday. This morning a rumour became current to the effect that Patterson had been seen taking the train per G. W. R. for the West. Two gentlemen immediately went down to the station to find out whether or no the report was correct, and ascertained that Patterson had started in the 9:50 train for the Suspension Bridge. Upon the same train were Messrs. T. Swinney, Manager of the G. W. R., and C. Magill, Mayor, who were on their way to a railroad meeting, both of whom were telegraphed that Patterson was on the train, and that a warrant for his arrest had been issued, and asking them to stop him in his flight. It is presumed that the telegram reached them at St. Catharines, and that as they had no legal means to interfere with Patterson's movements, they telegraphed on to the Bridge to the police there to be on the look-out. The telegram reached the Bridge twenty minutes before the arrival of the train, and the police, we believe, in waiting, but by some means they allowed the prey to escape through their hands. All that is stated in the telegrams received here is that Patterson escaped over the Bridge, and the assumption is that, immediately upon the arrival of the train on this side of the Bridge he rushed out, and taking to his heels, made his way to American soil before he could be seized by the police. Farther on we have been unable to obtain, but what we have indicated with sufficient certainty that the fugitive has succeeded in placing himself beyond the reach of the law. Rarely has retributive justice done its work so rapidly as in this case. A few weeks ago enjoying all the honors that comparative wealth and civic dignity could afford, to-day a fugitive from friends, family, and home.

Westmeath Council.

Pursuant to adjournment, the municipal council of the Township of Westmeath met in the Town Hall, this evening, the 4th of June, 1865, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon. Present, councillors, Beall, Wigwagworth, Ross and Ferguson. Absent, the Reeve, T. M. Carwell. Mr. John Wigwagworth was chosen chairman.

The minutes of previous meeting were read, approved, and signed by the chairman. Communications read. John Ross gave notice that, at the present sitting of council, he would introduce a By-law for paying out certain sums of money. The following Resolutions were then moved, seconded and carried.

That the By-law be appointed path master for the North half of road division No. 17, in place of Daniel Shaw, absent. That John Symmes be appointed a pound-keeper for the Township. That Messrs. Chawett & Co. be paid the sum of three dollars and ninety-four cents for Rolls, &c. George Sarrice act as Librarian for the Township. That R. R. Smith be refunded the sum of twenty three dollars, for error in Taxes on lot No. 14 in the 2nd concession E. M. L. for which part of said lot was sold. That the By-law No. 6, 1865, for paying out certain sums of money, be read the first time.

By-law read the first time.

That the By-law No. 6, 1865, be read the second time, and that it be read the third time, short, and passed.

The By-law was read the second time, and third time, short, and passed.

That this council adjourn till the second Saturday in August, 1865.

W. CANNON, Town Clerk.

Minutes of McNab Council.

May 8th, 1865.

Pursuant to notice the municipal council of the Township of McNab met this day in the Town Hall as a court of Revision. Present—Messrs Paris, Stewart, McLaren and Miller.

The Reeve being absent in Pembroke Mr. Paris was appointed chairman.

After revising the Assessment Roll they met as council, Mr. Paris in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting of council were read, approved and signed by the chairman.

Communications and other documents presented were read by the Clerk and referred to committee to be disposed of.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of introducing a By-law to apportion the statute labour for the current year.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Miller, the By-law apportioning the statute labour for the current year was read a first time and referred to committee to have the blanks filled up.

On the council again resuming, the following committee report was presented and read:—

With regard to the communication from John Young, relative to arrears taxes charged against lot No. 5 in the 10th con., we order that the amount be struck off the collector's roll, said lot being vested in the crown the year that said taxes fell due.

Communication from James Browne relative to arrears taxes on lot No. 8 in the 4th con., we order that the clerk do examine the collector's roll and ascertain if the taxes were paid on said lot in the year 1858 as stated by Mr. Browne.

Petition of Hugh Linn and others praying to form a new Path Division, we recommend it do lie over for the present.

Petition of Alex. Nevin, praying to be allowed to perform his statute labour in Path Division No. 12, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Petition of Donald Robertson and others praying for money to be granted to repair the Arnprior and Renfrew Road, we recommend it do lie over—there being no funds in the treasury.

Petition of Hugh Linn and others praying to form a new Path Division, we recommend it do lie over for the present.

Petition of Alex. Nevin, praying to be allowed to perform his statute labour in Path Division No. 12, we recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Petition of John McIntyre, praying to refund arrears taxes paid by him—wrongfully charged against lot No. 9 in the 7th concession, we recommend that the amount be refunded.

Account of East Duff for work done at Burnstown Bridge, amounting to \$2.00, we order it to be paid.

Account of Robert McLean for work done at Burnstown Bridge, amounting to \$3.50, we order it to be paid.

Account of Henry Rowwell, Stationer, Toronto, \$13.50, we order it to be paid.

The petition of Malcolm McLaren, and several other petitions relative to statute labour, do be disposed of when filling up the By-law apportioning the statute labour for the current year.

We recommend that the By-law apportioning the statute labour for the current year do pass as filled up.

On motion of Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Miller, the above report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McLaren, the By-law apportioning the

statute labour for the current year was read a second time and a third time short and passed.

On motion of Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Miller, Messrs Paris and Stewart were appointed a committee to examine the bridge at White Lake and report at next meeting of council.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Miller, the Township Surveyor do be instructed to re-survey the road from the 5th con. to the 7th con. line and report at next meeting of council.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Miller, the chairman was authorized to give orders on the Treasurer for the several sums of money granted or allowed at this meeting of council.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. McLaren, the council adjourned to meet again on the 10th day of August next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.

JOHN D. MCNAB, Town Clerk.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

A Cricket match between the Union Cricket Club of Carleton Place and Ashton and the Almonte Club, came off on the ground of the latter on Saturday last, and resulted, we are happy to say, in victory on the part of the Union Club. Wickets were pitched about 1 o'clock, and the Union Club having won the toss sent their opponents to the wickets. In a little over an hour their last wicket fell for a total of 73, of which F. Bamford's 21 was the principal score. The Union Eleven then took the bat and succeeded in scoring 102.

Of this the principal scores were Dr. Church's 24, Glover's 22, and Dack's 18. Almonte then went in for their second innings, and before their last wicket fell had succeeded in making 104, of which McEwen contributed 20, F. Bamford 16, and Thomas Bamford 14. The Union Eleven then went in, having 76 to make to win. After 4 wickets had fallen, we regret to say, a dispute arose between the Umpire, and a spectator party would yield, the game was summarily broken up. The Almonte party were clearly in the wrong, and the impression seemed to be that fearing defeat they were glad of the opportunity to break up the game. Be this as it may, the Union Club can justly claim the victory, as according to the rules of cricket, if a match is not played out the party who made the largest score in their first innings are considered the victors.

The fielding of the Union Eleven was really splendid. Some very good catches were made on both sides, and the longstopping of Mr. Gavan Russell was universally admired. The following is the score:—

ALMONTE ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

J. Rosamond, b Church..... 2
G. Russell, c Glover, b Church..... 9
G. Willis, c Glover, b Patterson..... 6
G. D. Northgrave, c Merriek, b Church..... 6
F. Bamford, b Church..... 21
Dr. Mostyn, b Church..... 7
J. Donegan, b Patterson..... 7
D. McEwen, b Patterson..... 11
O. G. Soule, run out..... 1
T. Bamford, not out..... 2
W. Laidlaw, b w..... 1
Byes 3, Leg byes 4, Wides 2..... 9

Total..... 73

SECOND INNINGS.

J. Rosamond, hit wicket..... 0
G. Russell, c Glover, b Merriek..... 1
G. Willis, c Patterson..... 4
G. D. Northgrave, b J. Willis..... 6
F. Bamford, c Glover, b Patterson..... 16
Dr. Mostyn, b Church..... 7
J. Donegan, c Pattie, b J. Willis..... 7
D. McEwen, not out..... 20
O. G. Soule, c Patterson, b J. Willis..... 20
T. Bamford, c Pattie, b Patterson..... 14
W. Laidlaw, b J. Willis..... 10
Byes 10, Leg byes 4, Wides, No ball..... 19

Total..... 104

UNION ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Dr. Church, c F. Bamford..... 54
W. Patterson, c Soule, b McEwen..... 6
W. Pattie, run out..... 6
W. Glover, b McEwen..... 32
J. Willis, b G. Willis..... 0
J. Sumner, c Donegan, b McEwen..... 11
W. Dack, b McEwen..... 18
J. A. Merriek, b w..... 0
W. McEaden, b McEwen..... 10
W. Poole, not out..... 0
J. Murphy, b McEwen..... 0
Byes 3, Wides 2..... 6

Total..... 108

SECOND INNINGS.

Dr. Church, b G. Willis..... 6
W. Pattie, not out..... 6
W. Poole, c F. Bamford, b McEwen..... 0
W. McEaden, b G. Willis..... 0
J. Sumner, c Laidlaw, b G. Willis..... 5
W. Dack, not out..... 12
Wide 1..... 1
Bennet Rosamond, Esq., acted as Umpire for the Almonte Club, and Clarence Church, Esq., for the Union Club.

Yours, &c., A.

For the C. P. Herald.

An inquest was held by William Wilson, C. N., Coroner, at Carleton Place, on the 20th ultimo, on the body of Samuel McDougall, labourer, who, on the 19th, was working on the B. & O. Railroad. Shortly after dinner Mr. Grant, section master, observed him "tagging," and requested one of the workmen to support him to prevent him from falling. When asked by Mr. Grant what was the matter? he replied incoherently, evidently showing that he had been instantaneously rendered insensible. He died in ten minutes afterwards.

Dr. McVean having been sworn said, "I have, on this the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, performed a post-mortem examination of the body of Samuel McDougall, and on removing the skull, found the brain so much congested and such a quantity of blood as to justify me in saying that apoplexy was the cause of his death. I found all the organs contained in the chest and abdomen in a normal condition."

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. McVean's evidence.

Carleton Place, July 1st, 1865.

For the C. P. Herald.

Arnprior Schools.

The quarterly examination of the pupils attending the Arnprior Common School took place on Tuesday last, with a result amply satisfactory to the already well known efficiency of the school, and the abilities of its head master, Mr. J. McLeslie. The visitors present expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress made by the pupils, and congratulated the teachers, Miss Reid and Mr. McLeslie, on this satisfactory termination of their arduous labors during the past session.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. We had also the satisfaction of being present at the Grammar School examination on Friday last. Among the departments examined were, besides the usual English branches, Algebra, Euclid, and the French and Latin languages. No one would fail to be pleased with the thoroughness of the acquirements. The questions in Algebra, given, were wrought out, with remarkable expedition and accuracy, and the young people deserved praise for the credit.

Mr. McNab then made the following:—
REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—I thank you for the hand some present and accompanying address with which, in the name of the congregation, you have just honoured me. It is gratifying to me to learn that my humble efforts have secured the approbation of my fellow worshippers; and I beg to assure you that in time to come I shall endeavour still further to gain their approval.

As to the labour bestowed on the young, I beg to assure you that I have not done it in vain. I have submitted responses in the enjoyment of our social meetings, and it is to me, as you say it is to the congregation, a matter of regret that my removal to a greater distance is likely to render these meetings less frequent.

I beg to assure you that I have not done it in vain. I have



