

Farm Wages in Europe

The following interesting facts are from the valuable report of the Secretary of the United States board of Agriculture—the result of his recent visit to Europe:—“Ordinary price of farm labour in this section is a half Prussian thaler, or about thirteen pence a day, the workman finds himself. This is about as much as I found in any part of Europe. In most sections it is even less than that. In the south of France it is about the same as in this section.”

Kerry, and in fact in most parts of Ireland the ordinary price of farm labour is 1s. 6d. a shilling a day, the labourer finding himself that is twenty-four cents of our money. But the misfortune is that it is difficult to get work, even at that, more than half the year, so that the condition of the daily labourer is anything but easy. Nor has it been the advantage of any ten-hour system to get from daylight to dark and down to

work at that. In other parts of the country the price is generally about the same. In Ghent, Belgium, the average price is about a franc and a half, or thirty cents a day, the workmen finding themselves well paid. In the neighborhood of Bonn, on the Rhine, it is ten silver groschen, or about thirty cents a day. In Wiesbaden it is from 30 to 48 kreutzers a day for workmen on farms and on roads, or from 30 to 35 cents. The farm of the Agricultural Institute at

Geisburg, near Wiesbaden, the price paid for thirty-six kreutzers a day, or 24 cents a day in all cases boarding themselves. At and about Heiderberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, it varies from 42 to 48 kreutzers a day, or 28 to 32 cents a day. In and around Cassel the daily wage amounts to 15 silver groschen, or 37 cents a day. At the agricultural College, at Weihenstephan, near Munich, the daily wage is 40 kreutzers, or about 18 cents a day, for field laborers.

themselves. This is in harvest time, and the price is higher than at any other season. These prices everywhere seemed small for hard, earnest labor, and I could not but be thinking how glad our farmers would be to give double and board their workmen for that. Now it is true that the price of living is not generally quite so high in these countries I have named as with us, yet the difference is nowhere so great comparatively as in the prices paid for labor. In

to live as well as our people of the same. I do, the cost would be very nearly the same. The price of potatoes, for instance, in the neighborhood of Dublin is seven pence a stone of 14 pounds. That is a cent a pound or 60 cents a bushel. Parsnips are £4.50 a ton. The price of good beef throughout Ireland is on an average a shilling a pound, so that a man has to work hard 12 or 14 hours to earn a pound of

er. This is the price in the town country. The model farm at Glasnevin 18 pence, or 36 cents, a pound in January of this year, 1864, and the lowest price any time is a shilling or 13 pence—that is 24 and 26 cents. I made similar inquiries as to the prices of common articles by means of comparison everywhere I went, and I know about how the case stands. I made it a practice to record such information the first time. The price of corn is about

The Hamilton Stabbing Case
This (Wednesday) forenoon, the Police Magistrate proceeded to the house of Edward C. McGann, for the purpose of taking his deposition as to the charge of stabbing preferred against Patrick R. Coughlin.

McGann was present when McGann's evidence was taken. It does not differ materially from what has already been given to the public. McGann says he was asked by McGann to get Cusack out of the house. McGann dared him to do so, and kept coming up to him, apparently with no friendly intent. Mrs. McGann took hold of McGann to pull him away. He gave her a push and she fell down. McGann then

Dusack a kick, and directly they clenched and fell, McGann being uppermost. As McGann raised his hand to strike Dusack felt himself cut on the temple with a sharp instrument, and the blood flowed from his eyes, so that he could not see. He received a number of cuts and stabs in this. The examination of the other witnesses will take place to-morrow forenoon 'o'clock.—*Times*.

Caledonia and Hamilton Branch Railway.
The Grand River *Sachem* says.—
The 1st inst., the Buffalo & Lake Huron
Railway was amalgamated with the Grand
Trunk, when the former road passed under
the control of Mr. Brydges who, we have
doubt, will soon place it in a condition
superior to no other road in Canada. A

and extensive freight house is to be erected at this station forthwith, and the Caledonia & Hamilton Branch will be prosecuted to completion as soon as it is possible to do so under present circumstances. The International Bridge, at Fort Erie, will also be under contract without delay, and be ready for the passage of trains before the close of the year 1865. Under this arrangement Caledonia will take its proper place, and its position here will be one of the best on the coast.

tion here will be to the Caledonia branch, and all the freight to and from Hamilton, Port Dover, Simcoe, Jarvis, &c., will be transferred from the cars to teams here, until the Caledonia branch be finished, when the cars will do duty between here and Hamilton. In the meantime a train of 100 cars has been placed on the Hamilton route, and will continue daily until the cars are ready to take their place."

REFORMATORY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL BURNT DOWN.
We regret to learn that the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul is burnt down. It was seen by our informant to be enveloped in flames between five and six o'clock yesterday morning (Sunday). The entire edifice was burned down. Nothing but the outbuildings, such as the carpenters' shop, blacksmiths' shop, and barns, have escaped.

That one of the night guards gave the alarm of fire at 20 minutes to five. The most exertions were immediately made to save the prisoners—exertions which were providentially favored by the absence of wind. 73 boys out of 75 were saved. The missing two are probably burnt to death. We have no information of the cause of the fire. It follows suspiciously close on the heels of that at St. Scholastique.

When did Moses sleep five in a bed?
 Why, when he slept with his four father

British North America.

If the plan of forming all the provinces of British North America into one Confederation should be successful, this new commonwealth would infallibly be in a short time the second power of the American Continent—second only to the United States. In point of population it is even now superior to Mexico and Brazil, both of which countries it would be sure to exceed within a few years.

In point of territory, the Confederation of British North America would be about equal to the present extent of the United States. The Toronto "Lancet" claims for it a little superiority, estimating the territory of the British North America at 2,933,078 English square miles, and maintaining that the territory of the United States, the extent of which it says is generally overrated by their inhabitants, is about one million square miles less than that of the British North America. We deem it unnecessary to enter with our Toronto contemporary into a discussion of this geographical controversy. We take it as conceded on all sides that the United States, if they retain their present territory, and British North America, if this proposed union is effected, will both rank among the most extensive countries of the world; but that, in point of population, our Northern neighbour must, from climatic reasons, remain forever considerably behind the United States.

The largest portions of British North America are the Hudson's Bay Territory, which the Toronto "Lancet" sets down at 2,300,000 square miles, the two Canadas the estimates of whose area vary from 200,000 to 300,000 square miles, and British Columbia, which is roughly estimated at 200,000 square miles. Two of these, the Hudson's Bay Territory and British Columbia, have been the theatre of commercial, not of political importance. Trustworthy statements as to their population are entirely wanting. But both are beginning to play their part in the history of the American Continent. British Columbia has especially attracted the attention of the world by its newly discovered gold fields. It has received its own Governor and its own Anglican Bishop; and it has begun its life as a distinct British American colony. From documents laid before the English Parliament during 1863, it appears that 75 emigrants left the United Kingdom in 1862 for British Columbia, and 1,119 for Vancouver's Island. Two useful roads have been commenced, one from Lillooet and one from Yale, both terminating at Alexandria, from which point the Fraser has few obstacles to its navigation. From Lillooet about 128 miles of road have been completed at a cost of \$100,000. Gold continues to be abundantly found, though many of the old spots are abandoned, and Cariboo is now the chief place for mining operations, where in one locality the produce is said to be \$2,000 per running foot of land.

The immense tracts of land belonging to the Hudson's Bay Territory are also slowly but surely assuming greater importance than they have possessed heretofore. The Company intends to open up to colonization a large tract of country in the south portion of the territory, containing some 60,000 square miles, and of remarkable fertility. It is expected that this land will be settled from Upper Canada for a much larger number of persons are now interested in this question than heretofore, owing to the reorganization of the proprietary of the Hudson's Company on a more popular basis.

For the present, no one in British America appears to think of the possibility of immediately uniting the position of the Pacific with those of the Atlantic. There is still a large, uninhabited wilderness between them, extending over more than a thousand miles, which will take a long time to span with scattered inhabitants of civilized men. But, even if for the present the Confederation must confine itself to the Atlantic side, it would embrace territories more extensive than those of Germany and Spain taken together, or than the united territories of France, Italy, Portugal, and Greece, and it would contain ample space for a great empire.

The English press daily appreciates the importance of the proposed Confederation. They regard it as the first and enormous step towards independence. They are preparing themselves for an applicant on the part of the American colonies for peaceful secession. The liberal papers find this quite natural. The *Spectator* thinks that the House of Commons will be glad to give votes will be given against peaceful secession, and not a voice raised "for coercing them—the people of British North America—or fighting them, or bribing them, or doing anything else in connection with them, except withdrawing the large force of British troops now paid for by the British people." That journal even advises the Ministry to bring forward a law "decreting that any British colony numbering a million of English-speaking inhabitants may, by a vote of its electors, ratified by an appeal to the electors *ad hoc*, or by a two-thirds majority, without such appeal, declare itself free and independent."

That the day is rapidly approaching when all the large colonies of Great Britain will declare themselves independent, no far-seeing statesman at present denies. But a law expressly conferring upon the colonies the right of declaring themselves independent would relieve the Government and the people of Great Britain of a great deal of that bitterness which otherwise would certainly accompany the severance of the bond of union between the colonies and England.

—N. Y. Tribune.

Outrages in Hamilton.

ROBBERY OF \$50.

(From the Times.)

We are sorry to say that the past week has added to the list of crimes in this city, in two instances of more than ordinary outrages and audacity. We were in possession of the main facts connected with both outrages a few days ago, but refrained from publishing them, hoping that the police might the better succeed in arresting the criminals. On Friday night last, shortly after 12 o'clock, Mr. William Sanderson had locked up his establishment on King street, and was proceeding homewards, when on the corner of Wellington and Barton streets he was seized by a powerful blow on the left side of his face, he lay for a short time senseless, and when the powers of perception returned he found that his pockets had been searched. Fortunately he had no money on his person, and even his gold watch had been left the preceding day with a watchmaker to be repaired, so that the robber or robbers obtained no booty whatever. The night was very dark, and as Mr. Sanderson knows that he could not identify the person who struck him, it is feared that the offender will go unpunished. Even after he had fallen the robbers struck him several times with stung shot, and inflicted such severe injuries that Mr. Sanderson was confined to his house for some days. He is now, however, able to attend to his business, but still bears the marks of the blows he received.

Another daring instance of highway robbery occurred on Wednesday night last, at about eleven o'clock in front of the Custom House, the perpetrators of which are as follows: Messrs. Gilchrist & Co., timber merchants, employ a large number of ruffians during the summer season at this port, and

the workmen are paid weekly by Mr. John Gilchrist, a member of the firm. On the evening of the day mentioned Mr. J. Gilchrist, it would appear, had \$1,000 in his possession, of which he paid sundry bills \$150, leaving \$850 still in his possession. When returning home with this sum in his possession he was accosted by two men one of whom enquired what hour it was? Mr. Gilchrist said he could not inform him, upon which he was pounced upon by both men, one of whom "throttled" him and rendered him incapable of shouting for assistance. The other robber sided in pinioning Mr. Gilchrist's hands behind his back, and whilst thus rendered defenceless, his pockets were ransacked, and the robbers took away the full amount in his possession. The suddenness of the attack and the darkness of the night may prevent Mr. Gilchrist from identifying the robbers, but it is thought that sufficient "clues" may be in possession of the police to warrant an arrest, and perhaps convict the offenders. We hope the authorities will use their utmost endeavors to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages to justice. It is high time that peaceable citizens should be allowed to return home from their daily avocations unmolested and without their lives being put in peril.

Statistics of the Province.

A Western paper, in view of the proposed confederation of the Provinces, affords the following statistics as to the population of the Provinces singly and the aggregate population of the confederacy; the representation of the members; aggregate and separate extent of territory, amount of tonnage; commerce, revenue, etc. The compilation has been made with some trouble, and will not be read without interest. First, the population of the Provinces, and the aggregate population of the confederacy we have the following figures:—

Newfoundland.....	125000
Prince Edward Island.....	89747
New Brunswick.....	252047
Nova Scotia.....	330858
Lower Canada.....	1110534
Upper Canada.....	1335891
Red River (about).....	10000
Total.....	3304396

Assuming that the representation in the Lower House of the general Legislature to be based upon population, and an average of one representative to each 25,000 of the population, we should have the following as the representation:—

1 Newfoundland.....	5
2 Prince Edward Island.....	3
3 New Brunswick.....	10
4 Nova Scotia.....	13
5 Lower Canada.....	44
6 Upper Canada.....	55
7 Red River.....	1
Total.....	131

Then as to the extent of the confederation the figures given show that British America has a larger area than the neighbouring States, north and south combined, and only a very little less than Europe. The figures stand thus:—

Newfoundland.....	40200
Prince Edward Island.....	2174
New Brunswick.....	27105
Nova Scotia.....	18600
Hudson's Bay Territory, N. W.....	2800000
British Columbia.....	200000
Vancouver's Island.....	15000
Total.....	2,933,078

Of course in this estimate considerable allowance has to be made for the Hudson's Bay Territory, a very large portion of the north part of which is unfit for settlement.

NAVAL POWER.

The elements of a great naval power which British America, as a united confederation, would possess are very great indeed. The amount of tonnage owned in the Province is set down at \$62,498,498, and the following table shows how rapidly has been the increase in this species of property:—

1806.....	71,943
1830.....	176,040
1836.....	274,738
1846.....	399,204
1850.....	446,335
1861.....	552,498

The commercial tonnage of British North America, exclusive of British Columbia, is thus found to be second only to that of England, the United States and Russia. The number of vessels, and the tonnage of them, built in 1862 in the Province is set down as follows:—

No. of vessels. Tons.	
New Brunswick.....	109 29,863
Nova Scotia.....	90 48,719
Newfoundland.....	201 39,383
Prince Edward's Island.....	69 9,006
Total.....	461 129,697

These figures are exceedingly interesting, and indicate that British America is destined yet to become a very important naval power. It extensive fisheries afford good training for seamen, and its enormous coast and admirable harbours give it great naval advantages.

THE INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

Imports. Exports.	
Canada (1863).....	\$501,713 \$935,696
P. E. Island (1858).....	398,828 273,848
New Brunswick (1859).....	734,648 281,720
Newfoundland (est.).....	50,000 50,000
Total.....	\$1,485,189 \$1,541,264

The commerce of the Province requires a large tonnage for its accommodation, nearly double the tonnage engaged in the commercial marine of France, which is only 3,288,000, and over twice as great as that engaged in the foreign commerce of the United States twenty years ago.

The revenues of the Province, which of course form an important element in consideration of the question of union, are set down as follows:—

Revenue. Per head.	
Nova Scotia.....	\$191,848,200 \$2.50
Prince E. Island.....	\$181,140,030 1.73
Newfoundland.....	\$181,450,215 3.60
New Brunswick.....	\$181,727,960 2.88
Canada.....	\$183,760,316 3.89
Total.....	\$1,926,731 \$3.60

The Imports and Exports of all the Provinces, excepting British Columbia are as follows:—

Imports. Exports.	
Nova Scotia (1861).....	\$7,612,227 \$6,747,334
P. E. Island do.....	1,150,310 1,007,170
Newfoundland do.....	5,764,985 5,485,765
New Brunswick do.....	6,190,685 4,785,455
Canada (1863).....	\$6,964,493 \$1,831,822
Total.....	\$66,682,940 \$58,811,246

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debts of the Provinces are as follows:—

Per head of population.	
Nova Scotia.....	\$181,848,200 \$15.30
Prince E. Island do.....	286,580 3.15
Newfoundland (1862).....	868,712 6.95
New Brunswick do.....	5,643,045 22.39
Canada.....	\$6,000,000 23.93
Total.....	\$71,860,517 \$21.74

The debts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have principally been incurred in the construction of railways, about \$4,500,000 having been expended in each Province for that object. With the improvements that are now contemplated in railway extension in those Provinces, there is little doubt that the disparity between them and Canada will soon disappear. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have small debts; but they have no railway facilities like the other Provinces.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Aug. 17th, 1864.

There is, really, nothing new in Canadian politics this week. The long talked of visit to the lower British Provinces is being made and some of the members of both branches of the legislature and of the press of Canada have striven themselves of the invitation to make themselves acquainted with the lower Provinces.

We understand that at the meeting of cabinet held last week, the proposed constitutional changes were discussed in a good spirit—apparently in good faith and with a desire to effect a useful settlement of the question. The public, however eager to learn the details of the measure, must bide their time and wait until the meeting of the proposed convention in September. We are sure all parties will be pleased if any real reforms can be brought about which will tend to better our system of government.

We observe that the "True Witness" in Montreal is raving terribly at the idea of three Upper Canada Reformers having seats in the Cabinet. We regard this as a most favorable omen for good. A sure proof that even the small number are making themselves felt and are exercising an influence upon the minds of the other members which will result in better government. It is not uncommon to find one ruling spirit controlling a board, and it will be no great stretch of imagination to suppose that Brown, Mowat and McDougall, will "leave" the cabinet without some principles of honesty. This, in doubtless, what the "True Witness" foresees and dreads; and under these circumstances, and taking this view of the matter, there is good cause of regret that Mr. McDougall was not elected in his own constituency.

He cannot be spared from the Cabinet at present. Almost the whole press of Canada seems inclined to give the coalition a fair trial, to work out their policy. And, we think, a man of Mr. McDougall's talents will not be long without a constituency willing to make him its representative in Parliament.

All honestly inclined people will be "death" upon anything in the shape of humbug; and will heartily support the motion to censure the public against receiving the worthless American cents which are now being brought into Canada. If the reports of our exchanges be correct, they are on a par with the Basewood candles and the wooden outcrops of former years. It appears that quite a number of Yankees are attempting to circulate small copper coins which have not the value of an English farthing. They are issued by the United States mint to represent the fractional currency of the depreciated greenback dollar; but shavers are collecting them and bringing them to Canada, seeking to exchange them for our silver and to obtain a premium. The coin is of no legal value in these dominions, and will not be used in the States when they get back to specie payments; it should therefore be rejected by Canadians in all transactions of trade. The coinage is now sufficiently nondescript in character without the introduction of any more debased American coins. If there be any Canadians so foolish as to purchase packages of this coin from American peddlers, they will surely bring their fingers. The principal store-keepers in the cities will have nothing to do with them, and those who do receive them and pay them out, deceive both themselves and others.

Quebec, August 13.

About ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in Peter's Saw Mill, Grant street, St. Roch and spread with great rapidity, till some forty houses were destroyed. Two entire blocks of buildings formed by the intersection of St. Vallier, Fleury St. Dominique, Grant and Desparis streets. Several houses were pulled down in order to prevent the flames from communicating with other blocks. Most of the buildings consumed were composed of bricks. Loss estimated at over \$100,000; but particulars not yet accurately ascertained.

The scenes which have occurred in our village during the past week, and which are well known to the authorities, call loudly for a look-up in which to confine some of our fast living citizens. We hope the council will attend to the matter.

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, has declined the offer of the Constitutional convention tendering him the candidacy in the Conservative interest of Burlington Division.

The Hon. Walter McCrea has consented to allow himself to be re-nominated for the Western Division.

A woman named Mrs. Bayley Robinson died recently at Port Hope, from the inhalation of chloroform, administered for the purpose of rendering painless the extraction of some teeth.

The greatest caution is necessary in dealing with the numerous quacks, dubbing themselves doctors and dentists, who are too lazy to work and try every other means of extracting money from the unwary. We think such characters ought to be severely punished for administering chloroform or any other dangerous drug without knowing its nature or effects. They will, however, continue to practice and deceive so long as they find unsuspecting people willing to be duped and, what is worse, to risk their lives in their hands.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, before an intelligent jury, and the following verdict rendered:—
"That Bayley Robinson came to her death by chloroform at the office of Mr. James W. Robinson, assisted by George Chambers, assisted by Charles D. Wade. Your jurors wish to express their disapprobation to the giving of chloroform by unqualified persons. The jury consider that no person ought to be allowed to administer chloroform except a physician."

An important debate occurred in the House of Commons previous to the prorogation, on the subject of the emigration of British subjects to the United States. Lord Howard, in a full and eloquent speech, called the attention of the government to the hardships undergone by emigrants, who are inveigled into the United States army, and whose wives and families are in consequence left without support. Mr. Layard, on the part of the government, admitted the existence of the evils which beset Irish emigrants on their landing in New York, but said there was some cases a voluntary action on the part of the emigrants which debared the government from good ground of interference; but he trusted that the United States Government would do its part to prevent abuses. So that the only good which will come of this interpellation will be that Lord Howard's speech will go into the English and Irish newspapers, be made a subject of remark, and the risks to which emigrants and their families are subject will be more fully comprehended. The publicity of these abuses, the shameful treatment of English factory girls at Lowell, and other incidents calculated to render British emigrants from resorting to the United States, will, no doubt, have the effect which Lord Howard intended.

The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—"We understand that the troops now stationed at London and Hamilton are to be withdrawn and detachments stationed at Ottawa and Sorel. These movements are in conformity with instructions from home, removing the regiments from what in England are considered to be outlying posts."

We are requested to intimate that a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Carleton Place will be held at Metcal's Hotel, on the evening of Saturday, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the County Council to have a look-up erected in this village.

The congregation of St. George's Church, Clayton, are hereby notified that, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Incumbent, there will be no service on Monday next, 21st instant. The service will be held as usual at St. Paul's Church, Almonte, at 3:30 p.m., on Sunday next.

The Carleton Place Rifle Company will meet for ball practice, at the target, on Friday evening, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock.

Correspondence.

Cricket Match.

A very exciting Cricket Match was played at Arnprior, on Thursday, the 11th instant, between the Arnprior and Almonte Cricket Clubs. The day was fine. The wickets being pitched by the umpires, Messrs. Harding and B. Rosamond and the Almontes having won the "toss" took the bats at 10:30 a.m. and went out at 11:30 with the respectable score of three-three. The play, however, was in this innings very tame. The bowling though not equal to that of the Almonte Club in the first innings was very effective, and some fine catches were made. The Arnprior batters went in at 12:30 and although they batted carefully, the bowling of the Almontes was too much for them, and they finished the innings at 2:40 with a score of thirty-seven.

The members of the Almonte Club were invited to dinner at Lyon's, and both parties sat down to an excellent repast, to which they did ample justice.

The willow was resumed by the Almontes at 3:30 and given up at 4:15. The Arnprior made the large score of ninety. Some of their own party said that the Arnprior players did not field well in this innings, but I think they did, they missed some catches, but most of them were difficult. Their fielding throughout was excellent. The Arnprior eleven took the bats at 4:10 with little hope of success; but their friends' faces began to brighten, when by their brilliant putting their score commenced to run up; and they did make a splendid score, viz., one hundred and two, one not often made at ordinary matches, which however lacked four to tie and five to beat. The folding of the Almontes in this innings was very loose, caused by mismanagement in the placing of the field, but this was attributable to the indisposition of two of their best players. The largest single score was made by Arnprior. Mr. W. Thompson being highest in both innings, scoring twenty-eight runs. After cheers had been given for both clubs, and for the umpires, all proceeded to Lyon's where a ball was presented to the Almontes by E. Harrington, Esq., President of the Arnprior club, with a few congratulatory remarks, which were responded to by both teams, and the folding of the Almonte Club. Some toasts were then drank and the Almontes started homeward. Both parties seemingly well pleased with each other and the result of the game. Indeed the utmost harmony prevailed during the day. It is true that towards the end of the game,

the spectators made some display of excitement, but this considering the closeness of the Contest, can easily be pardoned. The following is the score:—

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Northrup, c. W. Carr	9 c. Thompson	13	
P. Bamford, c. McDougall	2 b. J. Oakes	3	
McIntyre, c. McEwen	2 b. Craig	12	
Russell, c. Cranston	0 c. Stewart	13	
Cowburn, c. Cranston	11 c. Thompson	8	
Patty not out	11 c. Stewart	4	
Douglas, b. Cranston	4 c. Munford	0	
McEwen run out	0 c. Craig	3	
P. Bamford, b. J. Oakes	0 run out	0	
Laidlaw, c. Thompson	0 b. Cranston	0	
Patterson, b. J. Oakes	5 not out	10	
Byes 4, Leg Byes 1	5 byes 13 wickets 14		
Total both innings 143.			

Shooting Match.

A very interesting Rifle Match took place at Mohr's Corners, Pitsbury, on Saturday last, for a purse of twenty dollars, between 20 men of Captain Dunnet's Company, of Pakenham Rifles, and 20 men of Captain Fraser's Company of Fitzroy Infantry. The ground chosen for the match—a field of Mr. Riddle's—was in every way suitable. The firing commenced at 11 a.m., and continued to 1 p.m., when a heavy rain-storm obliged the firing party to seek shelter; at this time four rounds had been fired and the fifth commenced—the Pakenham Rifles being 12 points ahead. Shortly after three o'clock firing was resumed, but from some cause the Rifles did not make as good shooting as they had done in the morning. I may here remark that the ground was entirely strange to them. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each. The Match was concluded at 6:30, when Drift Sgt. Conway declared the result to be in favour of Fitzroy Company by 30 points. Subjoined is the score, which, taking into account the strong wind which prevailed the greater part of the day, preventing in a great measure accurate aim being taken, reflects great credit on both companies.

Captain Dunnet, on behalf of his company, then challenged the Fitzroy Company to a Match to take place after harvest, and said that he hoped the Infantry would be no worse shots, but at the same time he hoped that the Rifles would beat them a good score. The challenge, after some deliberation, was accepted by Capt. Fraser on behalf of his company.

The usual round of cheers was then given, ending with three for the Ladies and three times three for the Queen.

PAKENHAM COMPANY.		FITZROY COMPANY.	
Name.	200 yds. tot. 400 yds. tot. both	Name.	200 yds. tot. 400 yds. tot. both
Sgt. Cowan	02004—6 02000—2 8	Ensign Mills	02220—4 00002—2 6
Alison	03432—12 02030—5 17	Robt. Bradley	02220—9 00000—0 4
Robt. Bradley	00000—0 4	W. Marshall	22022—13 32223—13 21
W. Marshall	03304—10 32333—14 24	A. Ferguson	03040—9 02232—9 18
A. Ferguson	03040—9 02232—9 18	Thomas Smith	23020—7 00002—9 8
Thomas Smith	23020—7 00002—9 8	James Smith	40040—8 00000—0 8
James Smith	40040—8 00000—0 8	Jacob Bond	06020—2 00040—4 6
Jacob Bond	06020—2 00040—4 6	Thomas Burke	04020—8 00035—5 14
Thomas Burke	04020—8 00035—5 14	Thos. Bradley	02240—5 00020—0 4
Thos. Bradley	02240—5 00020—0 4	John Thoburn	03300—3 00000—0 3
John Thoburn	03300—3 00000—0 3	James Graham	03233—11 04320—9 20
James Graham	03233—11 04320—9 20	James Dunlop	30030—6 02030—5 11
James Dunlop	30030—6 02030—5 11	John Drysdale	03404—11 02000—2 13
John Drysdale	03404—11 02000—2 13	James Quigley	30403—8 02020—4 12
James Quigley	30403—8 02020—4 12	B. Dunnet	00024—2 20003—5 7
B. Dunnet	00024—2 20003—5 7	Robert Scott	02040—6 22000—5 11
Robert Scott	02040—6 22000—5 11	James Cowan	03232—9 02004—6 15
James Cowan	03232—9 02004—6 15	Capt. Dunnet	23232—12 04240—10 22
Capt. Dunnet	23232—12 04240—10 22	Lieut. O'Neil	03002—5 20000—2 7
Lieut. O'Neil	03002—5 20000—2 7		
Totals.....	148 92 240		

Cricket Match.

A closely contested and on this account a very exciting Cricket Match was played at Arnprior, on Thursday, the 11th instant, between the Arnprior and Almonte Cricket Clubs. The day was fine. The wickets being pitched by the umpires, Messrs. Harding and B. Rosamond and the Almontes having won the "toss" took the bats at 10:30 a.m. and went out at 11:30 with the respectable score of three-three. The play, however, was in this innings very tame. The bowling though not equal to that of the Almonte Club in the first innings was very effective, and some fine catches were made. The Arnprior batters went in at 12:30 and although they batted carefully, the bowling of the Almontes was too much for them, and they finished the innings at 2:40 with a score of thirty-seven.

The members of the Almonte Club were invited to dinner at Lyon's, and both parties sat down to an excellent repast, to which they did ample justice.

The willow was resumed by the Almontes at 3:30 and given up at 4:15. The Arnprior made the large score of ninety. Some of their own party said that the Arnprior players did not field well in this innings, but I think they did, they missed some catches, but most of them were difficult. Their fielding throughout was excellent. The Arnprior eleven took the bats at 4:10 with little hope of success; but their friends' faces began to brighten, when by their brilliant putting their score commenced to run up; and they did make a splendid score, viz., one hundred and two, one not often made at ordinary matches, which however lacked four to tie and five to beat. The folding of the Almontes in this innings was very loose, caused by mismanagement in the placing of the field, but this was attributable to the indisposition of two of their best players. The largest single score was made by Arnprior. Mr. W. Thompson being highest in both innings, scoring twenty-eight runs. After cheers had been given for both clubs, and for the umpires, all proceeded to Lyon's where a ball was presented to the Almontes by E. Harrington, Esq., President of the Arnprior club, with a few congratulatory remarks, which were responded to by both teams, and the folding of the Almonte Club. Some toasts were then drank and the Almontes started homeward. Both parties seemingly well pleased with each other and the result of the game. Indeed the utmost harmony prevailed during the day. It is true that towards the end of the game,

the spectators made some display of excitement, but this considering the closeness of the Contest, can easily be pardoned. The following is the score:—

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
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AMERICAN NEWS.

Further Particulars of Averill's Victory.

THE SITUATION AT ATLANTA.

THE LOSSES AT THE BATTLE OF THE 22ND JULY.

New York, August 10.—The N. Y. Tribune's special, at Harper's Ferry, gives the particulars of Averill's victory:

General Averill's army of 1,000 men, composed of forces of McCausland, Johnson, Williams, and McNeil, on the morning of the 21st, and after a spirited fight completely routed their entire command, capturing all their arms, 4 pieces, and a vast quantity of small arms, 400 horses and equipments, and 190 prisoners, including 6 field and 32 company officers. McCausland, with his command, had fled to the mountains. Our loss is comparatively small, being 7 killed and 21 wounded. Among our killed are Major Conner and Lieut. Clark, of the 3rd Virginia cavalry. They were struck down while gallantly leading a charge. Captain Key was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Chief Engineer Latimer, who arrived this morning from the fleet of Mobile, reports that when he left, active preparations were being made for immediate action by Admiral Farragut. He describes Fort Morgan as a brick structure, on a small island, with a banked up, as an additional preventive, with sand, so that the fort is considered impregnable, but that being once passed, it can readily be reduced by an attack from the rear.

Admiral Farragut having succeeded in passing the fort, we shall, doubtless, hear of its capture or evacuation in a few days. Official despatches, from Admiral Farragut are expected to-morrow.

It was no part of his plan to attempt the capture of the city, but only to relieve a portion of the latter from the blockade, been stationed there for the last six months.

D. H. Murray's statement that the Tennessee was sunk by Fort Morgan, is totally disbelieved at the Navy Department. The vessel was not likely to engage the fort, and no chance shot could have sunk her.

The same correspondent says: "It is generally believed, in the army of the Potomac, that Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance."

The Times' Washington special, of the 9th instant, says: "A Cabinet Meeting was held to-day, at which questions of State policy, of more than ordinary interest and importance, were discussed."

It is confidently stated, by those who are intimate political and social relations with the different members of the Cabinet, that Secretary Stanton has resigned, and that the President has accepted his resignation. It is not, however, positively known that such is the fact.

New York, Aug. 10.—The Times' Washington special says: "Meade and Burnside each cast the blame of the Petersburg failure on the other. It appears that a modification of the order, the night previous, created a misunderstanding as to who should superintend the attack, and neither was present to take the command."

The Herald's correspondent, near Atlanta, on the 11th instant, says: "Operations around the city have settled down to a regular siege. We are pounding away on every side, and it is deemed to be soon reduced."

The rebels have entrenched the forts and entrenchments with militia, and use veterans to operate when required; their line running so that they can be massed with great rapidity.

Yesterday, a demonstration was made along our lines, resulting in our driving the enemy back to their entrenchments, gaining the tide pass, and capturing a picket reserve of 125 men. A tremendous artillery fire accompanied the skirmish and developed some very heavy rebel guns.

The rebels continue long in Atlanta. If they continue battling against our works, they will soon wear themselves out without doing us much hurt, and, at the same time, run the risk of losing their communications, upon which we are constantly operating. The Mason line is the only one left to them. It is said we have destroyed that; if so, we have got them where they cannot succeed in bursting through our lines elsewhere. Yet we are so powerfully entrenched that a single line is able to hold our works against any assault of theirs.

The cleanliness and comfort of the inmates of our hospitals reflect great credit on the medical gentleness in attendance.

The Herald's Potomac correspondent, of the 7th instant, says: "The efficiency of the whole command is constantly increased by the return of convalescents wounded in this campaign."

Heavy artillery firing took place to-day. A portion of a shell struck Major Chapman, 29th Mass., inflicting a mortal wound.

The Atlanta correspondent of the N. Y. Times, under date of Aug. 1st, says the situation of that city is as follows: "The 14th corps, which is well up in its advance, is located on both sides of the railway to Chattanooga. The 5-mile post being in its midst, therefore it is three miles to the centre of the city."

The city is said to be three miles through in any direction.

This would bring our encampment to within two miles of the outskirts of the city. Our line of battle, or at least our skirmish line, is a full mile in advance of our trains. Thus we are at least one mile from the city and two miles to the centre thereof.

There are many eminences hereabout from which the city may be seen plainly with the naked eye, or with a glass from a high hill. To the right of the 20th corps headquarters, one may distinctly view the operations of groups of men and women on the roofs and elevations beyond the city.

We are somewhat puzzled at the stubborn front presented by the enemy.

Gen. Hood has been dreadfully worried since our encroachments commenced, and has experienced three disastrous defeats, in which, according to the rebel newspapers, he has sustained a loss of 20,000 men. Yet he keeps up a bold front and stands his ground to the great dissatisfaction of our skirmish line, which made three unsuccessful attempts to advance yesterday.

We cannot, with the least chance of success, attempt to carry the enemy's fortifications by assault.

There are two ways to effect his dislodgment. If our right wings round on the rear road, he must, it is believed, come out of his works and fight us in open field, or make his escape to the north and east as best he can. If, however, in that case, the enemy persists in declining to fight or evacuate, then Gen. Sherman must provide his army with twenty days' rations to go down the river, as he did at Buzzard Roost and Alcona.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Major Gen. Sherman, in transmitting the official report of Gen. Logan to Gen. Halleck, said that although the number of dead rebels seemed excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss was only 3,521—killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Sherman's official report of the number, viz: 3,520.

HEADQUARTERS REPORT.—Army of the Tennessee, before Atlanta, Georgia, July 24. (General)—I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22nd inst.—total loss in killed, wounded,

and missing, 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery.

We have buried and delivered to the enemy under a flag of truce, sent in by them in front of the 3rd division of the 17th army corps, 1,000 of their killed.

A number of their dead in front of the 4th division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops. Gen. Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead in front to 2,000.

The number of dead buried in front of the 15th corps up to this hour is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the 16th corps was 422.

We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands, the large number of wounded being carried off during the night after the engagement by them.

Our captured prisoners stand of colors, and have also captured 5,000 stands of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times and was seven times repulsed.

Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry attacked us.

We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including thirty-three commissioned officers of high rank.

We still occupy the field and the troops are in fine spirits.

A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Occupations.—Our total loss, 3,521. Casualties thus far reported, buried or delivered to them, 3,220; total prisoners sent north, 1,017; total prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000; estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10,000.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

Accident and loss of life on Lake Erie.

MORE OF THE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN THE WEST.

The propeller *Rescue* from the Chicago, en route for Buffalo, burst her boiler last night, off Rondeau Point, Lake Erie. Twelve of the crew were lost. The cabin and upper works of the vessel are burned. The cargo, consisting of flour, pork and high wines, was also destroyed.

The steamer *Avon*, of Kingston, picked up the survivors of the crew, and towed the hull to the beach, near Deshaun.

The names of the crew that perished are not ascertained.

OWASCO CITY, Aug. 10.—The Indians are hourly committing new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains, and killing indiscriminately. They were within 100 yards of the pickets of Fort Kearney last night, and fired an arrow at one of them.

A coach arrived at Fort Kearney this morning and reports having passed several trains which had been burned, and dead bodies lying by their side.

A party of six whites were killed at 32 Mile Creek last night.

The Indians have stolen all the stock at Cottonwood Station, 24 miles west of Fort Kearney. This morning a party of soldiers started in pursuit of them. It is well known that renegades, supposed to be from Quantrel's band, are associated with the Indians in these depredations.

FORT KEARNEY, Aug. 9.—The Indians are getting very bold. There is great alarm throughout the country. It is feared they will attack this point.

Many emigrants have been killed and much stock taken.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Post containing a detailed account, showing how the Indians have been engaged in capturing men from Europe, to go as substitutes and volunteers in the army. Three ship loads, it appears, have been brought over, mostly from Germany, and the business has been kept much more than many of our most important army movements.

An alleged deserter, named Geo. W. Coffin, was shot by Detective Kingsley.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Commercial's Washington special says that Secretary Stanton denies having tendered his resignation, and says he has no intention of doing so.

Gen. Sickles has been tendered the command of the veteran reserve corps, but says he would rather command colored troops in the field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The *Scotia* sailed to-day for Liverpool, with \$69,000 in gold. She is expected to arrive in Liverpool on the 14th.

The blockade of Manzanilla is not enforced.

The Indian troubles in Utah are supposed to be at an end, Gen. Connor having sent out troops.

An emigrant reports the massacre of several hundred emigrants by the Lake Indians in Idaho. The story is as follows: "On the 10th inst. a party of 100 men, mostly from the West, were on their way to the Pacific coast, when they were ambushed by the Indians. The party was killed, and the bodies were left on the ground. The Indians then burned the bodies, and the party was never seen again."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 10 30 p. m.—To Major Gen. Dix.—The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received by the Department from Gen. Butler.

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loaded with ammunition, at City Point when it was destroyed.

No details have been received. Colonel Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff was slightly wounded.

No operations before Atlanta of any consequence are reported to-day.

Portions of Stossens's command are continually arriving.

The total loss will not exceed 1,000. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of war.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—This morning 20 guerrillas attacked a party of men under H. B. Lanard, who were driving 600 horses to Gallatin, from the Chicago and North-West Point. The guerrillas killed three men and captured 42 horses.

The Nashville Union has official authority for saying that the loss in the McCook raid will not exceed 500.

Cairo, Aug. 8.—Gen. Paine has ordered his headquarters to be made upon disloyal citizens of Hickman, Groves, Vallard and McCracken counties, Kentucky, for the benefit of families of Union soldiers whose property has been destroyed by the rebels.

General Paine has gone to Hickman to collect an assessment of \$8,000.

Arrival of the "Persia."

THE IMPERIAL CONFEDERATE PROBOGUE.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CONFEDERATE CRUISE.

New York, August 11.

The *Persia* arrived at 3 o'clock this morning.

French journals continue to harp on the pending sea fight between the Federal and rebel cruisers in the Channel.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said that England intended to recognize the new Mexican empire without waiting for the state's territories now under Juarez to be brought within the authority of the new Government.

Lord Howard called attention to the enlistment of emigrants in America. He complained of British ships being entrapped, and urged watchfulness and energy to put it down.

Mr. Layard admitted that there were great complaints but the Government could not do more than it has done. He trusted that the American authorities would endeavor to check these abuses.

Several other speeches were made, including one by Mr. P. Taylor, who defended the Northern Government, which was determined, he said, to put down slaveholding rebels.

On the 29th Parliament was prorogued. The Queen's Speech was read by commission. It deeply laments the continuance of the civil war in America, promises continued strict neutrality but would rejoice to see a friendly reconciliation; expresses satisfaction at the influx of cotton from all parts of the world, and the consequent mitigation of distress; and promises to support the failure of this Dano-German conference and hopes the new negotiations at Vienna will be successful. The rest of the speech enumerates accomplished facts, and rejoices at the continued prosperity of the country.

The House of Lords having decided against the validity of Mrs. Yelverton's marriage, the latter was determined to resort to Scotch law as a final effort.

Nothing is known as to the peace negotiations at Vienna.

A Copehagen journal says that the report of the alleged armistice for nine months is premature.

Prussia agrees to the re-entry of federal troops into Rendsburg.

The Bank of France has gained over six million francs in specie during the week.

Boards in flux and movement.

Liverpool, July 30th, evening.—Cotton sales to-day about 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs generally quiet but steady.

Weather hot and dry, and others report flour in moderate demand at about 21s for extra. Red, 8s 9d; fine amber Iowa, 8s 4d to 8s 4d; corn mill and 6d lower.

Provisions.—Beef, limited demand. Pork quiet at 7s 6d; eastern bacon steady but active.

London, July 31.—The Paris press under reserve, announced the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark—the basis unknown.

The armistice has been slightly prolonged.

Gulligan's Messenger, of July 28, says that an Oxford letter in the *Independent* mentions the arrival at port of Confederate war steamers—the screw corvette *Butterfly*, Capt. Russell; and the paddle corvette *Paul Jones*, Captain Engle.

The *Vice de Cherbourg* says that three vessels belonging to the Federal States of America—the *Niagara*, *Sacramento* and *Kearney*; and four belonging to the Confederates—the *Georgia*, *Florida*, *Novelle Alabama* and *General Lee*, have recently been met in the Channel by several merchantmen. An action between them is expected. This may be taken for what it worth.

The *Georgia*, it will be remembered, has been sold at Liverpool, and lies quietly in dock there, and as to some of the other vessels names they read very much like phantoms ships.

Destruction of the Reformatory PRISON AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

The quiet little village of St. Vincent de Paul was, on Sunday morning last, aroused from its slumber by the startling cry that an Oxford letter in the *Independent* mentions the arrival at port of Confederate war steamers—the screw corvette *Butterfly*, Capt. Russell; and the paddle corvette *Paul Jones*, Captain Engle.

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their taller relatives, would receive a snubbing calculated to throw a shadow over their aspirations. They will, therefore, it may be presumed, content themselves with getting up exhibitions of their own products, such as have been made, much to their own satisfaction by Belgium, several of the second German States, and Turkey, whose example is being followed at the present time by Spain.

The latter has been for some years past, projecting an exhibition of her own products, and did not care to do exactly what had been done by lesser Powers. She proposed the holding of a Franco-Spanish Exhibition on their frontiers of the two nations. The plan has been successfully carried out by the opening of a mixed Exhibition of French and Spanish products at Bayonne. The ceremony of the opening was performed with great effect by the Governor of the district; plenty of compliments were addressed to the sovereigns of both countries; and the Exhibition is said to be highly interesting, and likely to prove useful.

The King of Spain, who is expected here shortly, will visit in company with his Imperial highness, and it is thought not impossible that Queen Isabella will also honour it with her presence, prolonging her excursion to Biarritz.

The beautiful Empress of Austria is said to have made up her mind that crinolines are a dangerous, costly, unwholesome, and inconvenient nuisance, and that she will not wear them.

At 3 o'clock, on Saturday the fire in the kitchen was extinguished. At six o'clock the guard made the round of the prison, finding everything in the usual order, and at ten p. m. with the same result.

About 4:40 a. m. Sunday, Lynch, one of the prisoners, discovered smoke coming from the direction of the kitchen, and on opening a door to go that way, a thick cloud burst out nearly suffocating him, followed by flames which scorched his hair. He fell down and was dragged back by Maurer, who accompanied him. Lynch told the guard that he had been in the kitchen, and that he had seen the fire.

The prisoners were all in their night clothes, so rapid was the progress of the fire. The corridors were filled with smoke, and a great way was impracticable. The problem now was how to get the boys from the corridor of the dormitory. Here the advantage of the French system of management was shown. The doors were numerous, and in good order, and at hand. Axes were brought from the carpenter's shop, and the gates having been opened to admit the employees outside, willing hands in abundance were soon at work. Seven or eight ladders were raised to the windows, and the boys were taken from the corridor, and were soon rushing through the windows.

Mr. Mackay immediately called the roll of the prisoners from the pocket memorandum book—in the first part of the prison records no other prisoners were found than two, Francis Xavier Deslangham and Joseph Laundry, did not respond. The deep interest felt in the prisoners while in danger, diverted all attention from the saving of the furniture was entirely destroyed, the steward's stores in value about \$4,000, were also destroyed, together with the stock and tools of the workshops, except the blacksmith's and carpenter's shops. The books in the office are all destroyed. The danger to surrounding property was imminent, but the morning being calm, did not spread, and all approach to the other three cut off. A ladder was raised to the window of the room beneath the cell, and by means of an axe the floor of the cell was cut through when the boys let themselves down through this aperture to the room below and were rescued. The room into which they fell, was afterwards, the flames burst with fury, and were soon rushing through the windows.

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