

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAVARIA."

CAPE HORN, Oct. 5.
VIA SACKVILLE.

The steamship *Bavaria* from Hamburg via Southampton, 25th Sept., was boarded off the Cape at 10 o'clock this evening.
The *Times*' city article of the 25th says that great excitement prevailed in the foreign markets consequent upon a distinct repetition of the announcement that France and Spain will forthwith interfere in the affairs of Mexico.
Mexican stock advanced more than 2 per cent. and was quoted at 27 1/2.
A downward tendency in English funds continued. Consols, 93 1/4 a 93 3/4 for money, and 93 1/2 for account. Virginia, 63; Illinois Central and Erie shares had advanced.

FRANCE.

The Kings of Denmark and Holland will visit Napoleon at Compiègne, Oct. 6th, at the same time with the King of Prussia.

The *Pays* says that the news of the landing of the Borgeuse in Callabua had been renewed.

The vintage near Lyons is excellent.
The Paris Bourse was firm; 3 per cent. rents, 69f. 40c.

Saxony does not object to a commercial treaty with France, but agrees perfectly with Prussia on this question.

SWITZERLAND.

The French Minister, M. Thurgot, had handed to the Federal Council another note referring to the Vella de Grand affair wherein France adhered to the statement contained in a previous note, the accuracy of which was contested by the Federal Council.

TURKEY.

The vanguard of the Turkish army, which was at Carlah, fell back on the 27th upon Trebigne and d'Ulopek, which was caused by a bold movement of the insurgents.

Osar Dasla is concentrating the Turkish forces at Trebigne.

The Montenegrins had called out all their contingents, and await the Turkish army upon Montenegro territory.

ITALY.

It is rumored that Gen. Fanti replaces Cialdini at Naples.

A ship laden with arms, believed to be destined to fit out an expedition in Umbria against the Papal provinces, has been seized.

GREECE.

The miscreant who attempted the assassination of the Queen was a young student named Da Ricus. The weapon used was a revolver. He had no accomplices. The Queen displayed great coolness.

AUSTRIA.

Rumours of a Ministerial crisis and the resignation of the Chancellor are rife.
A Conference is to be held at Cattigene on the subject of the suspension of the blockade of Regusa. The Prussian and French Consuls take part in it.

SPAIN.

An attempt was made at Kawogharra by armed assassins, on July 5th, to murder the members of the British Legation. Two were wounded and the rest escaped.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Cotton sales, Monday and Tuesday, were 55,000 bales, including 33,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited and prices are 1s. 4d. a 3s. 8d. higher since Friday, and at the close prices were still tending upward.

Advices from Manchester report a slight advance in all descriptions of goods, but none small.
Dread-stuffs are tending downward and all descriptions are lower.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR ON SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

In a letter recently written by Walter Savage Landor to Ralph Waldo Emerson, the following interesting paragraphs occur:

"The Southerners are too strong to be overruled, or to be managed unconditionally. You are acknowledged by your laws that slaves are property; you have even permitted the capture of fugitives who have taken refuge in your cities—men accused of no other crime than attempting to be free. Is not this expulsion more odious than the action of the slave-merchant exchanging American for African bondage? If there were honor or sincerity in those potentates who signed treaties for the abolition of the slave trade, they might have done it effectually by subduing the king of Ashantee. It would have saved us the lives of many thousand sailors, and the shame of much ridicule at our impotence. Fifty years have run on along the coast of Guinea, marked with the feet of slaves down to the water's edge. They were, indeed, born to slavery, and condemned to it throughout life. Their condition is no worse than the condition of some nations in Europe. Turn your eyes towards the Venetians. They were a civilized, a polished, and a free people, in ages when Gauls, Germans, and Britons were barbarians. For many centuries, they alone were exempt from foreign domination. Even the other States of Italy were so yoked by slave under-slavery—by princes crouching under a domineering priest—that the Emperor implored the intervention of a German; even the proud Dante bent his lancehead brow in supplication to the illiterate barbarian. After nine centuries of mild government, a Corsican seized and bartered the city of Venice and her flourishing provinces for a worthless woman who abandoned him in his captivity. He would, forthwith, take his place among the crowned, and he was worthy of such society. You Americans were beyond his reach, but no region of Europe was, excepting England; from every other he exorted men and money. Do not you also be exacting. Keep your own, but let others keep theirs. It may be difficult, at the future time, to prevent the millions

of negroes from constituting free States. Why should not the black man replace the red?—plantations of maize, of rice, of cotton, of sugar-cane supplant the dreary hunting-ground and desolate savannah? There is room on your continent for many races of men, who deal amicably without an intermixture of blood. Interest is a stronger bond of concord than affinity. Beware of inculcating unintelligible doctrines! Men quarrel most fiercely about what they least understand. Laws are religion; let these be intelligible and uncostly. They do not interfere with private worship or obstruct public, but sanction both equally. The poet says of the untutored Indian that he 'sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind.' It is quite enough if his sight and hearing lead him in a right straightforward road, and away from controversy and contention. It is said that there are in America more schools than in the whole of France, Spain and Portugal. What is thought by the divine founder of Christianity is taught in them, and no other fables than those of Æsop and Phœbus. Obedience to magistrates is enjoined. Here (in Italy) the chief magistrate of the nation is publicly prayed for, and the people are forbidden to pray for him. Criminals who are turned off at the gallows are prayed for, although they may have been impudent to the last; yet a king must not be prayed for, even if the prayer be that he may walk humbly with his God. Infallibility has decreed it, and we must bow our heads shorn and unshorn. The holy father is at one moment tickled and at the next moment pinched by his capricious and disobedient elder son. Voltaire tells us that Henri IV. *les Français a devenir heurter*; his imperial successor uses as much force, somewhat less successfully, with his ghostly father. His beatitude has lost some quintals of flesh in struggling against such an overwhelming superfluity of mundane bliss.

"Religion in your country is no extravagant luxury. There is no toll-bar at the gate of heaven. Leave to the poor negro his fetich, and be assured that the Creator is just as well pleased with his gratitude invoked by one name as by another. By whatever I have read and heard, the negro is generally well and kindly treated in your Southern States, and would not change his habitation for the country of his forefathers. Were I a legislator, I should propose that every one who has been a laborer ten years retain his little dot of garden for life, free but inalienable, and that where there are children it be proportionately enlarged. I think the proprietors of plantations would benefit most by increasing the plant man, without the introduction of exotics. Let there be content, and there will be no rebellion or insurrection. Let the importation and the transfer of slaves, and the separation of husband and wife, be prohibited, upon penalty of confiscating the whole property of the delinquent. This is all that can be enacted at present. Perhaps, in time, the proprietors of plantations may send out colonies of the numerous enfranchised to people the vast extent of waste between them and Mexico. Enough ground will be remaining for a hundred millions of the Anglo-Saxon race to cultivate on the borders of the Atlantic, and as many on the Pacific. There are born in the present year children who may live to see this consummation, and, perhaps, as many flourishing cities on the further ocean as on the nearer. Leave the Spaniards to be dealt with by the remnant of those whom they have driven from their homes, but forbid the Castilians to encroach.

"Our present statesmen have shown more wisdom than their predecessors. They really wish the prosperity of your republic, well knowing that we must act together against the disturbers of peace on both continents, but never interfering in their domestic differences. If you impoverish us in any way, you impoverish yourselves, and both may be gainers by mutual concessions. England will be a sufferer by every blow you strike against the South, but she must hear it patiently. There may be a culture in the air who sees its already the effusion of blood, and will pounce down on the field of battle. France is arming at San Domingo. She is a dangerous neighbor, and a more dangerous ally. There is no need to turn over the pages of her history, the earlier or the later. Only take up the newspapers of one twelvemonth. In the first page of the series she declares that Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. In the second column of the same paper she signs a treaty which falsifies this declaration. In the first column of the next she protests that she will abstain from an accession of territory. In the second column of the same she annexes Nice and Savoy. In the fourth of the half-sheet she insists that the Pope's territories shall be circumscribed. In the fifth, turning it over, she takes possession of his chair, and proclaims him with a circumvallation of fortresses three hundred miles in circumference. In the sixth she occupies his city, his castle, his palace, and commands him to be quiet and hold his tongue. There must be a supplement to the broad sheet if it is to contain all that might be added of similar import. Beware! she will presently teach her neighbor's children to cry for a piece on her knee. She remembers that Louisiana was French, and will insist that whatever once was her's shall be her's again."

"My informant States positively that the mate of the *Bermuda* informed him that more iron-clad steam-frigates are expected from England on the Southern coast by the 13th of October.

The *Bermuda* is owned in England; her cargo was owned in South Carolina. While she was loading, and at the same time she cleared, it was supposed in Liverpool to be a supply ship for the Royal Navy, although Downing street knew much better. She cleared for a West India port.

The main body of the rebels is at Fairfax Court House, where a broad belt of camp almost unbroken is seen from our balloon, stretching northward towards Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men, and on the lower Potomac, about 12,000 or 15,000 back of Evansport. At or near Manassas there are comparatively few troops.

All information received at headquarters shows the enemy is prodigiously strong, numbering nearly 200,000 men, and that no offensive movement is at present intended.

Johnston and Smith favour an active policy, but Beauregard insists on standing on the defensive.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8.

In the Admiralty Court this morning, Judge Ware delivered an opinion concerning the British schooner *Wm. Arthur* before reported seized, on the ground of her intention to run the blockade.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.

It is believed that the charge against Colonel Rankin of a breach of the neutrality laws cannot be sustained. In any event his arrest by the Canadian authorities will not impede the prompt organization of the regiment of lancers now being rendezvoused.

Over thirty recruiting officers in the Northwestern States are actively at work, and upwards of 500 picked men have already been enrolled.

Font Monroe, Oct. 7.

The steamer *Express* met by agreement this morning the rebel steamer *Northumberland*, with a flag of truce twelve miles above Newport News, and brought down 57 wounded prisoners, captured at Bull Run, who were released yesterday at Richmond. They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond; that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000, and that apprehensions of an attack on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety.

Potential batteries have been erected along James River in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction.

The armament has been removed from the steamer *Jameson*. The prisoners do not see Yorktown.

The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Georgians. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend the State.

The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing, and certain kinds of food.

Articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices.

The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

General Beauregard was at Manassas, and J. E. Davis returned to Richmond on Saturday last in feeble health. Speculations were rife as to his successor.

Seventeen of the released prisoners who are unable to go home, have been sent to the Old Point Hospital.

Special to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs returned to the city this morning, after a brief visit to the Indian country. He visited several of the tribes north of the Osage, and held many councils with them. He found them all loyal, evincing strong attachment to the Federal Government. It appears that only those tribes which are inaccessible and beyond the reach of the Government are disloyal. He is of opinion that troops ought to be despatched immediately to the Indian country to reclaim them.

A gentleman arrived from Forts Monroe this evening, and says the *Merrimac*, having been put in order after being raised by the rebels, steamed out of Norfolk harbour late yesterday afternoon, and came within sight of Fortress Monroe. She seems thoroughly steel-plated. There is said to be a full complement of men on board, and she is evidently ready for service and making a trial trip. She will prove a hard customer to our fleet.

The *Richmond Examiner* of Friday, publishes telegraphic news from Lynchburg the 4th, that John C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians were at Abington yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Breckinridge will resign his seat in the United States Senate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky, and actively engage in the war.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.

The sloop of war *Vincennes*, a large propeller, the steamer *Waterwitch*, another sloop of war, another schooner and a pilot boat, are now at the head passes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 4.

Jos. C. Brown has been elected Governor of Georgia by a majority of between 5,000 and 10,000.

CAROLINA, Oct. 8.

A deserter from Pillow's army, formerly a resident of Northern Illinois, arrived last night and reports that Gen. A. S. Johnston is in command at Columbus with 40,000 men. They have fortified the banks of the river for four miles above Columbus, expecting an attack from the Federals. Generals Chatham, Pillow, Polk, and Johnson are all at Columbus. The army at that point is well armed and equipped, and has large bodies of cavalry.

On the 29th of September J. Thompson had 40,000 men near Belmont. The gun boat *New Eva* arrived from St. Louis last night.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Sept. 2, '81.
MOVING SOUTH!

	Mail.	Express.
Leave Toronto.....	7 15 a.m. 4 10 p.m.	
Thornhill.....	8 00 a.m. 5 00 p.m.	
Richmond Hill....	8 14 a.m. 5 12 p.m.	
King.....	8 30 a.m. 5 25 p.m.	
Newmarket.....	8 25 p.m. 8 42 a.m.	
Aurora.....	8 55 a.m. 5 40 p.m.	
Newmarket.....	9 10 a.m. 6 00 p.m.	
Holland Landing... 9 22 a.m. 6 15 p.m.		
Bradford.....	9 34 a.m. 6 25 p.m.	
MOVING NORTH.		
Leave Collingwood....	3 00 p.m. 5 30 a.m.	
Bradford.....	6 00 p.m. 8 15 a.m.	
Holland Landing... 6 15 p.m. 8 30 a.m.		
Newmarket.....	6 25 p.m. 8 42 a.m.	
Aurora.....	6 40 p.m. 8 55 a.m.	
King.....	7 00 p.m. 9 23 a.m.	
Richmond Hill.... 7 13 p.m. 9 32 a.m.		
Thornhill.....	7 26 p.m. 9 45 a.m.	
Toronto.....	8 15 p.m. 10 30 a.m.	

New Advertisements.
Active Force—Major McLeod.
Sole Agent—Mrs. J. Harrison.
Slave Timber—H. & J. Harrison.
Notice of Removal—J. B. Barnes.
Tea Party at Thornhill.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 11, 1861.

VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

THE arrest of Mr. Arthur Rankin for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws of Great Britain, in raising soldiers to serve in the United States army, appears to be exciting no small degree of interest and speculation among the good citizens of Toronto. The manner in which the *Leader* has taken up the matter, and disposed of the dastardly conduct of this arch speculator, will meet with the universal approbation of all true British subjects in Canada. His antecedents are sufficiently well known to the public. His advocacy some years since of the cause of certain parties in connection with the 'South Shore Railroad,' his claim made against the Zimmerman estate for compensation for services rendered in parliament, to procure for Mr. Zimmerman the contract for the building of said road, are facts not yet forgotten. The man who would thus betray the confidence of the people, and sell his influence in Parliament for a consideration, would with as little hesitation become a mercenary to a foreign power, or fight against his own government, if he could thereby make more money than by fighting for it. There is not a British subject worthy of the name, that would not blush to identify himself with the cause of those states, a large portion of the people of which look upon with jealousy and hatred on British influence on this continent.

The following sentence from Mr. Rankin's letter to the editor of the *Leader* is quite characteristic of the man. He says—"It is now pretty well understood, by men of the world, that the advocacy of the class of public writers to which you belong is a purchasable commodity, which can generally be secured for a very moderate consideration." Doubtless Mr. Rankin thinks so. The individual who would sell his parliamentary influence to a railroad speculator, and who now barter what little patriotism he possesses for American gold, may well be excused for looking with a jaundiced eye upon conductors of public journals. Editors in general cannot boast of a very large amount of this world's goods, but we think they will be found as little susceptible to the influence of bribery as any other class of public men.

Mr. Geo. Sheppard, who has recently had charge of the editorial department of the *Leader*, considering that the above paragraph was intended to refer more especially to himself, addresses a brief note to Mr. Rankin, through the columns of that paper, in which he tells the would-be *American Colonel* that he offered him (Mr. Sheppard) a thousand dollar bribe for certain services which are not mentioned, but which Mr. Sheppard refused to perform. Little wonder indeed that the generous Rankin should be vexed and annoyed, that his kind offers should have met with such ingratitude. He is probably quite unable to comprehend anything in the nature of conscientious scruples, sufficiently strong to withstand such a tempting bait; and who ever would be so foolish as to indulge in such silly notions should, in his estimation, be visited with the severest censure.

We trust that the law will in this case be impartially carried out, and that his position as a member of Parliament will not be the means of frustrating the ends of justice.—His constituents will, it is hoped, for their own credit, immediately call upon Mr. Rankin to resign his seat in Parliament, and elect a more fitting person in his place.

James Brown was sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday the 4th December next. Chief Justice Draper told the unfortunate man that he could not hold out a hope to him of a commutation of the sentence, and entreated him to make a good use of the time given him to prepare for death.

The Appeal Cases.

THE NORTHERN RAILROADMEN vs. THE RICHMOND HILL MAGISTRATES.

OUR readers will remember that Dr. Duncumb, Colonel Bridgford and William Devlin, Esqrs., three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of York, convicted several railroad-men on a charge of working on the Sabbath; and some days afterwards Messrs. Duncumb and Bridgford convicted Mr. 'Boss' O'Neil for the same offence. All these men were fined and ordered to pay a large (to them) sum, in penalty and costs. They appealed from the judgment of 'their honors,' and the result is—that the Railroad-men pay nothing at all! This is exactly what we expected, and we stated so at the time—for the whole proceeding was contrary to law. We hope it is a useful lesson to those whose zeal has blinded their judgment and subjected themselves to heavy expenses—we refer to the school teacher, Mr. Munroe, who was the original complainant in the cases—and who thought that the Good Templars would sustain him with funds to help him to make himself ridiculous—but the Good Templars of Maple are shrewd fellows, and declined 'paying the piper' for the gratification of Mr. Munroe. He and 'their honors' will have to arrange these items (the costs, &c.) in the quietest way they can among themselves.

Vaughan Council.

THE Municipal Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, the 7th October, at 11 a.m.

The Reeve in the chair.
Present—Messrs. Cook, Brown and Jeffery.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Sundry accounts were laid before the Council for work done on the roads in the respective wards.

Mr. Cook moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following viz:
In Ward No. 1—To John Wilson..... \$3 00
" " 2 " Geo. Arkes..... 17 04
" " " Wm Bassingthwaite 12 00
" " 3 " Duke Jarrett..... 20 00
" " " Jacob Smith..... 14 00
" " " J. F. Keeble..... 30 00
" " 5 " Thos. McAllister... 2 00
—Carried.

An account from Mr. James McGee for work done in Ward No. 2, was also submitted;

And on motion of Mr. Jeffery, seconded by Mr. Brown, the Treasurer was directed not to pay this account, amounting to \$35, until he pays a sum of \$13.75 due by him to the Council for Pine trees cut on the 4th concession in 1859.

A petition from the Trustees of School Section No. 4 was presented, praying the Council to authorize them by By-law to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$1,000, for the purpose of building an addition to their School-house.

Mr. Cook moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that a By-law be passed in accordance with such petition.—Carried.

By-law No. 126 carrying out this resolution, was passed accordingly.

A petition from certain Freeholders and Household holders residing on Lot 26, in the 1st concession, was presented by the Reeve, praying that the said lot at present united to a School Section in York, be severed therefrom and united to Section No. 1.

Mr. Jeffery moved, seconded by Mr. Cook, that the Clerk be instructed to prepare a By-law to carry such arrangement into effect, and to lay the same before the Council at its next meeting.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in November.

The East Riding of York and Markham Agricultural Societies Show.

THE above societies held their Fall Fair on Wednesday last, the 9th inst., at Unionville. The day was all that could have been desired, and the attendance, both of members and visitors, was first rate.—We believe we express the opinion of the judges when we say the Exhibition was in advance of any previous year. The show of horses, cattle, sheep, and implements was very good. Mr. J. P. Wheeler, of Scarborough, and George Miller, of Markham, made a very fine show of cattle and sheep. Mr. Robert Ferris 'Robin Hood' took the first prize for draught stallions.—The implements exhibited were very creditable.

The Agricultural Products, Ladies Work, &c. were shown under a large tent—which was very tastefully arranged. C. F. Hall and H. R. Wales, of Markham Village, exhibited some very fine carriages. The judges for the different departments must have had considerable difficulty in awarding the first premiums. Next week we hope to be able to give the entire prize list.

Markham Council,

Council Chamber, Oct. 5, 1861.

Council met at ten a.m.
Members present—Messrs. Button, Barker, Fenwick and Marsh.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that the Reeve be, and is hereby authorized and required to take all necessary steps in empowering an attorney to move the court to obtain judgment in the case of Municipality vs. Sheridan, and to retain W. H. Burns as such Solicitor.—Carried.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that the Reeve be, and is hereby authorized and required to ask, demand and recover from the late Reeve all books, papers and documents of any description, the property of this Municipality.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the Clerk be authorized to receive Bonds from the Collectors from Wm. Milliken, as sureties, Benjamin Milliken and John Canning, in \$4000 each; and Henry Muir, collector, as sureties; Benjamin Marr and Latin Miller in \$4000 each.—Carried.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that the resolution granting the sum of \$1 per week, payable to the order of the Deputy Reeve, to Mrs. Warren for the support of the founding child, be and is hereby rescinded.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the Council do now adjourn, to meet on the third Saturday in November next.

Horsemanship.

(Communicated.)

No man of reason will deny that the horse is one of the most useful (if not the most useful) among the lower class of animals employed in the service, and for the use of man, and perhaps as much care and pains have been taken in regard to his breeding and culture as any other animal; yet at the same time it cannot be denied that great trouble, and often danger as well as cruelty to the animal, has often been resorted to in order to subjugate and reduce to obedience this useful quadruped. Modern science, however, has demonstrated that a method of kindness, based upon common sense principles, will overcome and subdue the most stubborn or vicious horse, even when severity and cruelty have entirely failed.—Mr. Rarey has won his laurels both in America and the continent of Europe; and others who have followed in his wake have clearly demonstrated the truth of his theory. We are, however, proud to find that the secret of horse-training is no longer the monopoly of Yankee adventurers, as we had an opportunity, on Tuesday last, of witnessing the performance of a native Canadian, viz.—Mr. John M. Rupert, of Maple, who intends making a tour through Western Canada for the purpose of teaching the mode of handling and obtaining the most perfect control over the horse. From what we witnessed, we have no hesitation in recommending him as well qualified to perform and teach all he professes. His method is humane, and commends itself to reason and common sense; and as a proof of its merit, we need only say that we saw a wild colt brought from the field, (the animal had never been handled or prepared) and in one hour Mr. Rupert had him under the most perfect control. We trust that our farmers will accord to him that support which he truly deserves. His terms are reasonable, and within the reach of all. We understand that a class is forming at Maple, and we doubt not will be large enough to give him that remuneration which he justly deserves.

Quoit Match.

(Communicated.)

BETWEEN Sunnidale and New Lovel—played September 29th at New Lovel:

FIRST INNINGS.	
Robert Blair.....	11
William O'Hara.....	2
John Orr.....	10
William Anderson.....	4
".....	3

SECOND INNINGS.	
Robert Blair.....	9
William O'Hara.....	2
John Orr.....	14
William Anderson.....	7

THIRD INNINGS.	
Robert Blair.....	10
William O'Hara.....	11
John Orr.....	9
William Anderson.....	7

The return match to be played on Saturday, October 5th, at Sunnidale Station.

Quoit Match.

(Communicated.)

A RETURN game of quoits was played at Sunnidale Station on the 19th of September, between Wm. Christison and Wm. O'Hara, of Sunnidale, and Wm. Anderson and John Orr, of New Lovel:

FIRST INNINGS.	
William Christison.....	8
William O'Hara.....	6
William Anderson.....	9
John Orr.....	11

SECOND INNINGS.	
William Christison.....	3
William O'Hara.....	10
William Anderson.....	17
John Orr.....	4

THIRD INNINGS.	
William Christison.....	4</