

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MARCH 9, 1864.

No. 26.

SUSPENSE, A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

Will the Postman never come?
I have listened anxiously since morn,
Sometimes with hope, but oft forlorn,
His quick rat-tat to hear no more.
The hour glass never seemed so slow,
The sluggish snail forgets to flow,
The clock—I watch in silent fear,
Each quarter seems an hour to trace—
Will the Postman never come?

Your answer shall I never have—
Dear Ellen will't thou be my wife?
On that depends my joy, my life
Shall I be wretched, or most bliss,
Will she be mine I love the best;
The Postman seems my fate to reveal,
Thou' he be woe or transport told;
No answer, and I'm answered no,
And I must every hope forego—
Will the Postman never come?

I hear his rat-tat now,
He still my distant soul of war,
He still my heart—does fortune turn?
Oh, dread suspense, distracting hour,
He knocks! no, 'tis my neighbor's door,
Now blast an I, and curse the more,
He comes, and o'er his precious stock
He casts his eye—and will not look!
The cruel Postman hurries on,
And with him all my hopes have gone.
J. THIRWELL.

Minutes of Ramsey Council.

Ramsey, 26th Feb. 1864.
The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to Public Notice. Council all present, the Reeve in the chair.
Mr. Marshall took and subscribed the oath of qualification and office.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.
Two communications from the County Treasurer were read, respecting non-resident land sold for Taxes.

Mr. Dickson presented the petition of John Taylor and others, craving assistance for James Hart and wife, 2nd con.

Mr. Marshall presented the petition of John Millions, praying for assistance to Educate a Deaf and Dumb Girl.

Five petitions were presented in due form in favor of certain Innkeepers Licenses being renewed, viz. John K. Cole, W. C. Lewis, Patrick Riley, David Snedden, and Orlin Banning.

The Inspector of Houses of Entertainment presented his Report.

Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That a By-law be provided for the appointment of Township officers for the current year be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was read a first time.

Mr. Galbraith moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to fill up the blanks in the By-law just read, and to consider any other business that may come before it. Carried.

The Council in committee, Mr. Galbraith in the chair. To whom was referred the consideration of the several petitions read in Council, and the filling up of the blanks in the By-law read a first time.

The committee having had under consideration the several documents laid before them, recommended as follows:—

That the following Innkeeper's Licenses be renewed, viz. John K. Cole, W. C. Lewis, Patrick Riley, David Snedden, and Orlin Banning.

The petition in behalf of Mr. Bailey, presented at meeting of Council and ordered to lay over, the clerk in the meantime to notify Mr. Shepherd, and that the petition still lay over.

The petition in favor of James Hart, and wife an indigent couple, that they be allowed four dollars per month, and that Messrs. John Taylor and Samuel McCallan be commissioners to expend the same.

In reference to the petition of John Millions, the clerk will communicate with Mr. McGinn, Teacher Deaf and Dumb Institute Toronto.

The clerk to notify Mr. William Simpson, That a By-law will be passed next meeting of Council for opening the allowance of road between Nos. 10 & 11, 10th concession, Ramsey, That the blanks in the By-law for the appointment of officers for the current year be filled up as follows:—

Assessor, Thomas Teskey; Collector, William Gilmore.

Fence Viewers.—Wm. Robertson, Pat. Corkery, Robt. McFarlane, John Patterson, and John Sted.

Pound Keepers.—Wm. Sturgeon, W. B. Sutherland, Joseph W. Williams, Alex. Sutherland, James Patterson, Joseph Houston, Wm. Barker, Isaac Mansell, Patrick Riley, George Colvin, Peter Byrne, Gillan McLean, and Daniel Drummond, 12th Concession.

PATRMASTERS.
1st line, Wm. Halpin, Jas. Robertson;
2nd line, Peter Norlan, John Wright, Wm. R. Sutherland, James Bath, Edw. Foster;
3rd line, Alex. Kinch, Wm. O'Neill, Jr., Thomas Hilliard, Fred Price; 4th line, Joseph Poole, Dan Lynch, Wm. Giles, Robt. McCallan, 5th line, Thos. Scott, Alex. Sutherland, Rueben Gilles; 6th line, Gillan McLean, Robert Yule, John McErierson, John Cunningham; 7th line, John McErierson, Wm. Yule, Neil McQuarry, 8th line, Samuel Shipman, Edward Nicholson, John Gilmore, John Snedden; 9th line, James Docherty, Wm. Snedden, Joseph Rea, Peter Mcintosh, Alex. Snedden; 10th line, Thomas Arthur, Matthew McFarlane, D. Aikenhead, John Stewart, Almonte, Alex. McLean; 11th line, Thomas Teskey, Robert Bryson, Robert Houston, Daniel McPhail, Edward Robinson; 12th line, James O'Brien, Patrick O'Brien, Charles Symington, Allan McPhail, 4 & 5th Concession; Bellamy Road, Henry McLean; Perth Road, George Danlop, John O'Neill.

Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.

Mr. Galbraith moved, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the Report of the committee, as minutes of the meeting of the 15th inst., be read.

Mr. Dickson moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That the By-law providing for the appointment of Township officers, with the blanks filled up in accordance with the Report of the committee, be now read a second time short, and passed.

The By-law accordingly read a second time, short, and passed.

Mr. Marshall moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, That the Reeve and the mover be a committee to examine the Bridge over the slide near Henderson's Mill, to ascertain the quantity of material required to build a new bridge at the same place and estimate the cost of the same during the spring.

Adjourned till Friday 16th April.

Arrival of the Asia.

New York, Feb. 28.
The Royal Mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool at noon on the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th Feb., arrived here this morning.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, attacked, and Earl Russell defended the Government in reference to the suspected steamers. The latter declined to produce papers pending legal investigations.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard reiterated his statement that Mr. Adams was not official or verbal communication to Earl Russell of the substance of Mr. Edwards' despatch of the 11th of July last.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels by Federal cruisers; the murder of one of the crew of the "Baxon" by a Federal Lieutenant, &c. He asserted that Earl Russell had not done enough in the matter, and moved for the correction of the statement.

The Attorney General moved for the motion. He said the principle of prize adjudication in America is the same as in England, and the disposition of the American Government is very fair and just.

During the general debate several speakers charged the Government with a truckling policy toward the American Government.

Lord Palmerston said it was due to the American Government to say that they invariably received England's representations in a spirit of Equity and justice. He quoted the Trent case as an evidence of a desire to do right. It was prejudicial to the good understanding between the powers to accuse a foreign Government of acts of which it is not guilty, and express distrust of their equity when justified such charges.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the military estimates will be reduced a quarter of a million sterling, with only the loss of a few hundred men.

There is a questionable report that two first-class English houses, suffering by rebel cruisers, are about to despatch one of the fastest steamers afloat in pursuit of the pirates. It is suggested that this may be another rebel dodge.

It is confirmed that England proposed an armistice on the basis of the evacuation of all Schleswig except Altona by the Danes. Russia, France and Sweden support the proposition. It is stated that Austria dissents. The result is not yet known.

Nothing but more skirmishing was reported from the coast of war.

The Germans were receiving large reinforcements and making preparations against Altona.

The Prussians had occupied Altona, in spite of the Federal protests.

The Danes were capturing Prussian vessels.

The Bank of France had gained thirteen and a half millions of francs in specie.

Masini is indicated as an accomplice in the late plot against Napoleon.

The Queen of Spain had been confined with a daughter.

It is asserted that Italy is arming.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—There will be no Galway steamer on the 16th. The new steamer Pennsylvania leaves Liverpool on that day for New York.

Preliminary proceedings in the case of the suspected steamer Pampero, seized on the Clyde, commenced in the Exchequer Court, Edinburgh, on the 11th. The indictments are similar to those in the Alexandria case.

The defendants put in a general denial and appealed to the jury. The case was adjourned till the 18th.

The London Times has an article on the Parliamentary debate upon seizures by the Federal of cotton in British ships. It treats the alleged murder on board the Saxo as a serious case, and says any negligence in demanding and urging the punishment of the crime, will be an abandonment of the protection which a State owes to its subjects.

London, Feb. 14.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91½.

It is stated that Prussia has refused the armistice proposed by the Great Powers.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy on Saturday. Rentes 68½ 3/4.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The Danes on the 10th were posted about an hour's march from Duppel.

Frankfort, Feb. 13.—The Bank of Frankfurt has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The bank rate is reduced to 8 per cent.

Among the passengers by the Asia is Mr. Sanford, U. S. Minister of Belgium.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.
Pensburg, Feb. 12.—Troops and artillery continue to pass through here, bound northward.

It is not certainly known whether an attack on Duppel has commenced, and but a few wounded men are brought in.

Copenhagen, Feb. 12.—An outpost skirmish occurred yesterday. The enemy were repulsed with loss, and some prisoners made.

The enemy to-day took possession of Jahnsbo. An iron-clad schooner had gone to dislodge them.

The King had returned to Copenhagen.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.
New York, March 1.

The steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 17th, arrived about 8 o'clock.

The Canada arrived out on the 15th; the City of New York, and the City of Liverpool on the 16th, and the Germania on the 17th.

The seizure of the Tusculum at the cape of Good Hope has been confirmed.

High gales were prevalent on the English coast.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell moved by comparison of dates that the government's decision as to iron runs was not influenced by any representations of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Pascoe in the House of Commons gave notice of a motion as to the demand for compensation made by the United States for injuries done by Confederate cruisers.

Earl Russell said in the House of Lords that in regard to the claims for damages done by the Alabama, the Government considers itself in no way responsible; and no holds is held out for their changing their policy respecting this point.

Consols advanced on the eighth at 91 to 91½.

The Paris Patrie asserts that Austria was willing to accept the armistice on condition that the Danes evacuated Duppel-Altona.

Prussia refused.

DENMARK.—The revolutionists expelled the Danish soldiers from Tennes.

The Prussian Council resolves to devote the whole strength of the nation to recover Schleswig.

The Allies attacked the Danish intrenchments at Duppel, and mortars were placed to shell the Danes.

The Prussians occupy Frederikstadt at Kiel Bay entrance.

Liverpool breadstuffs markets heavy and downward. Flour very dull. Wheat dull and easier. Winter Red 84 to 84 3/4.

Corn heavy and 64 lower, mixed 28 6d to 29s.

Prussia would consent to leave Altona to the Danes.

In the Federal Diet, the Oldenburg representative protested against the march of the Prussians through Lubbeck. Augustenburgh had been proclaimed at Appenland.

A Prussian battery of heavy artillery had gone to Glucksburg destined for Holms from where Flensburg harbor and Duppel intrenchments can be bombarded.

High gales were prevalent on the English coast.

Confederate loan 51 to 52.

French consols 91 to 91½.

Consols advanced 1/4; 91 to 91½ francs.

The Nord denies that the French Army of observation is to be placed on the frontier.

PRUSSIA.—The 6th Army Corps will be mobilized and quartered in Lantz.

BAVARIA.—It is officially announced that a Conference of Ministers of the minor States opened on the 18th at Wurzburg.

Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Saxony had consented to attend.

ITALY.—Parliament had resumed its sittings. An armament of National Guards was being hastened, and large quantities of war material continuing being forwarded to Ancona, Pola, and elsewhere.

The Reichsrath had closed. The Emperor said that Austria's mission was peace. Notwithstanding the endeavors of Austria to exercise conciliatory influence, war had broken out between Germany and Denmark.

In conformity with the Federal Diet vote I have as a German Prince taken part in Federal execution, and in concert with the King of Prussia occupied Schleswig as a pledge.

The following is from the London Shipping Gazette of February 16th: Bombay, January 29th.—The Confederate steamer Alabama of the west coast of India. She has burned the ship Emma Jane which was last reported at Bombay on Dec. 26.

The following is an extract from a recent letter written by an American shipmaster, dated Singapore, January 3.—The Alabama came here last week, and steamed in to Malacca Straits. I think she will go round Sumatra into Sunda Straits again, up the China Sea, and over to California coast, if not captured.

ADDITIONAL BY THE "BREMEN."
The Danish frigate Neel July left Plymouth on the 17th. The captain announced the intention of capturing or destroying what he caught three miles outside the coast. Two Bremen larks and one Prussian bark were also in the harbor. The course the frigate will place her in the track of all merchant vessels going up and down the channel, while a continuation of this course will take her near Bremen, where there is the Prussian frigate Thetis.

DENMARK.—Penrude, February 16.—The Austrian headquarters are here. The Prussian headquarters are transferred to Graveston.

There are indications on the part of the Allies of an intention to enter inland.

Altona, 17th.—The Austrian Civil Commissioner in a speech at Pensburg, stated that all the wishes of the Schleswig-Holsteiners would be satisfied, although the personal union of the Duchies with Denmark, could not be given up.

Stockholm, February 15.—Sweden does not support the proposal of an armistice, neither has she recommended the withdrawal of the Danish November constitution.

Madrid, 16th.—A bill has been brought into Congress calling out 35,000 men.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Cotton, and quotations barely maintained. Sales for two days 9,000 bales, including 2,500 for speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs heavy and downward; Flour very dull; Wheat dull and easier; Winter Red 64 3/4 to 64 1/2; Corn heavy and 64 lower; Mixed 28 6d to 30s.

Provisions.—Beef steady; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon quiet and steady; Lard dull and easier; Ashes firm; at 20s to 31 for Pot and Pearls; Sugar steady; Coffee tends upward; Rice inactive.

Arrival of the Canada.
Halifax, March 3.—The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool, 20th ult., via Queenstown, 21st, has arrived. She has 26 passengers for Boston, for which port she leaves to-night, where she will be met by a place by another vessel taken from that of a scow, and was delighted with its appearance, "although the crown was quite brown, and the new brim black as jet."

For the last twenty years of his life the expense of his house did not amount to half a crown a week; and as this sum was exceeded by his fees, he was able to put up the whole of his yearly salary, "which was never more than fifty pounds per annum," and in fifty years this savings amounted to many thousands of pounds. He seems to have been popular with his parishioners, although he often formed in a garb which would have disgraced a beggar; and he died at peace with the world, and unconscious of having in any way neglected the precepts of the religion which he was a minister.

A pint of milk will be a remedy for poisoning by eating muskles. Stimulants are to be taken an hour after the milk.

Along Old Creek, Pennsylvania, there are 150 steam engines, and 70 factories; and it is reported that no foundry or machine shop more convenient than Erie or Pittsburgh.

Quantities of straw have been annually made at Foxborough, Mass. We are informed that the value of the straw in this place amounts to many thousands of dollars annually.

AMERICAN AUTOMATA.—The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer says: "The automata of that city have produced, after three and a half years of close application, some of the most wonderful automata the world has ever seen. They consist of six figures, tall six feet, three of each sex, dressed in the latest fashion, and so closely resembling living persons as to deceive the most discerning gaze. These figures appear on the stage each with a description (whether they may be), and then disappear by the leader, they salute the audience, and commence playing. They perform a large number of antics, keeping perfect time and producing full harmony."

nalled, and will reach our dock at 3 o'clock. The steamer Star of the South is also below and will be up at 10 p.m.

Earl Russell and Mr. Seward.
In the House of Lords on the 9th Feb. Earl Derby gave notice of a question for the 11th with respect to the despatches of Mr. Seward and the claims on account of the depredations of the Alabama.

Earl Russell said that on the first night of the Session Earl Derby had referred to a despatch of Mr. Seward on this subject, and expressed a hope that (as Russell) had replied to it in becoming manner. At the time he could not recollect having received such a despatch, and he said that although Mr. Seward had sent out of this character of press to him.

[The Despatches in question contained the threat that if the English Government did not release the Alabama from British ports the Federal Government would take the law into its own hands and seize those vessels—even in British ports.]

The New York Times thus comments on the above:

"And now, behold the steamer brings us news that Earl Russell has boldly boxed the ears of Mr. Seward and tweaked the nose of Mr. Adams on the floor of the British House of Lords. The thing is so startling, and the performance must have been to Earl Russell himself so delightfully novel and exhilarating, that one is half tempted to forget at whose expense the little man has found at last his great opportunity."

"But only half tempted, and the temptation must be resisted. Earl Russell may legitimately rejoice in his deed of daring-do; but Americans must blush with shame and indignation, that an American secretary of State and an American foreign minister should be the 'vile body' of this tinseltongued, lying, and treacherous scoundrel."

Mr. Seward's published despatches to Mr. Dayton knocked the French opposition senecles by their profoundly reverential disclaimer of the least intention on the part of the American Government of interfering in any way with the projects of the French Emperor in Mexico, and now Earl Russell is enabled by the same accommodating secretary to floor an English opposition, by stating publicly that Mr. Seward had never uttered any threat as to what would follow if England failed to prevent the rebel privateers from sailing out of English ports, and by adding that if England could not stop the privateers America would find means to make her. The defiant secretary was thought a little undiplomatic certainly, and almost rashly bellicose, but the people rarely pardon a fault in that direction.

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"Here in America we have been edified with Mr. Seward's 'great swelling words' on this theme. The popular feeling was immensely gratified by the semi-savage, 'bump-tongued' of the Assistant Secretary's intimation that if England could not stop the privateers America would find means to make her. The defiant secretary was thought a little undiplomatic certainly, and almost rashly bellicose, but the people rarely pardon a fault in that direction."

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