

Carleton Place

VOL. XV.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 5, 1865.

No. 29.

The House With the Picture Hung over the Door.

Wherever we travel, by road or by rail, there is one thing we meet with as sure as the mail:

In town, or in country—the kingdom all o'er—

"The house with the picture hung over the door."

Swinging to larboard, Thence to starboard,

There is the picture hung over the door.

The picture is varied as any can be, With tenants of heaven, of earth, and of sea;

An angel, a dragon, a prince or a boar, For the house with the picture hung over the door.

Fig and Wattle, Rose and Thistle, or a Bull or a Fall,

A King's head—a Queen's head—a Nag's head as well;

An Eagle, a Lion, a Bear, or a Bull, or a Fall,

Jolly Smith, Jolly Tar, and a jolly lot more

For the house with the picture hung over the door.

Miner and Banker, Crown and Anchor,

Such are the pictures hung over the door.

This house which was anciently honest and good,

Intended for shelter and lodging and food,

Has now an infection it had not of yore,

Tho' still there is the picture hung over the door.

Earl of Essex, Duke of Sussex,

Beautiful pictures hung over the door.

The shelter is changed to a haunt for the slink,

The lodging to lounging, the victuals to drink;

But the strength of the drink is the source of the sore

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Bowl and Flagon, George and Dragon;

Such are the pictures hung over the door.

Assembled within there are men of all grades,

And sometimes—O shame on them!—ma-

trons and maids;

Both gentle and simple—both wealthy and poor

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Peer and Peasant, Hare and Phasant;

Such are the pictures hung over the door.

Mechanic and labourer—tailor and snob,

Jim, Jack, Dick and Benjamin—Billy and Bob

Will melt all their money, then run up a score

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Tom and Jerry, Drop and Ferry;

Such are the pictures hung over the door.

They come from the market, the shop or the mill,

To manage a bargain, or settle a bill,

And manage to settle themselves on the floor

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Trade and Barter, Star and Garter;

Such are the pictures hung over the door.

The traveller too, will step out of the train,

Just to lighten his pocket, and muddle his brain,

And sip, till his luggage has run on before,

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Railway Taverns, Mountain Carvers;

Such are the pictures hung over the door.

Here men are made monsters, and ninnies, and levers

And crickets, and criminals, beggars and slaves;

The kind are made cruel, the rich are made poor,

At the house with the picture hung over the door.

Enter never, Shan forever

"The house with the picture hung over the door."

Sandwich. JAMES HOLLAD.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

An Act for the punishment of Persons selling Liquor without License, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

(Assented to 18th March, 1865.)

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. If any person shall without License duly issued by the competent authority, sell or cause to be sold, any wine, rum, brandy or other spirituous liquors, beer, ale, cider or other fermented liquors, to be drunk in any ale-house, beer-house, or other house of public entertainment in which the same are sold, or shall without such license as aforesaid, sell, or cause to be sold, by retail any such liquors in any shop, store or place other than an inn, ale-house, beer house, or other house or place of public entertainment, or if any person being duly licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by wholesale or retail, shall sell or cause to be sold by any such person in contravention of the law, every person so offending shall incur a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, and may be convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence is committed; and it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices to issue a warrant of distress to any Constable or Peace Officer against the goods and chattels of the said offender, and in case no sufficient goods be found to satisfy such penalty and costs, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice or Justices to order that the persons so convicted be imprisoned in any common goal in the County or City in which such conviction takes place, for any not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, unless the amount of penalty and costs be sooner paid, and one half of the said penalty shall go to the informer, the other half to the Municipality.

2. The provisions of the Act respecting Justices of the Peace, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter one hundred and three, shall apply to proceedings under this Act, except in so far as altered by this Act.

3. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

A Welcome.

The Rev. Stephen Brownell, Wesleyan Minister, having superannuated last June and returned home to Monticello, the place of his birth, after having spent over thirty years in the glorious work of the Ministry, his numerous friends wishing to welcome him and his dear partner on their safe return, met on Monday evening, the 22nd, at the residence of Mr. Brownell, to bring with them an abundant supply of the good things of this life. After tea was served and the class of dishes had ceased, it was moved that George J. Dixon, of Post Road, take the chair. The Chairman then rose and delivered a short, yet very appropriate speech. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Brownell gave out that familiar old hymn, commencing,

"And are we yet alive,
And see each other's face."

The Chairman then called on the Rev. George Case, Superintendent of the Circuit, who, with his usual grace, delivered a very interesting and affecting speech, referring to the labours of Mr. Brownell in the missionary work among the Indians of the West. The Rev. Mr. Brownell was next called upon. He said he felt very thankful, and very happy to meet their old friends after such a lapse of time on such an occasion, and he felt very thankful to Divine Providence that the lives of his dear companion and self were spared to return home to Monticello, and enjoy their society. He referred to their kindness and respect in days gone by. Soon after other gentlemen present made a few remarks, when the hour closed the meeting with prayer.

How to Remove Corns.

Corns are caused by too tight or too loose shoes, and sometimes in the bottoms of the feet by the wooden pegs protruding through the soles of the shoe, by the neglect of the maker to rasp them off sufficiently smooth. Medical books record cases where the inflammation in the corns resulted in mortification and death. The safest, the best, the surest plan is never allow a corn to be touched with anything harder than the finger nail. As soon as it becomes troublesome enough to attract attention, soak the foot fifteen minutes night and morning, in quite warm water; then rub two or three drops of sweet oil into the top of the corn, and the end of the finger. Do this patiently for a couple of minutes. Then double a piece of soft buckskin, something larger than a dime, rather oblong. Cut a hole through it large enough to receive the corn, and thus attach it to the toe. This prevents pressure on the corn, which always aggravates it, and in less than a week the corn will generally fall out, or can be easily picked out with the finger-nail, and will not return for many weeks or months; and when it does return, repeat the process. No safer or more efficient plan of removal has ever been made known. I removed a corn permanently, by wearing in contact with it, day and night, a piece of India rubber, about an eighth of an inch thick, kept in place with a string.—Hall's Journal of Health.

We observe in the Montreal Evening

Free Press an attack upon Lord Monck and his Secretary, Mr. Godley. We shall not sully our columns with repeating his language. Suffice it to say that it charges Lord Monck with want of knowledge of Canada and of attention to its affairs, and actually accuses Mr. Godley of advising the Governor-General to the United States! Perhaps, if these statements appeared in any other journal, we might think it worth while to deny formally that there was any truth in them, but the Telegraph is too notorious for reckless slander to need contradiction. We desire only to point out how hazardous to the Government it continues to bestow patronage on a journal which after endeavouring to embroil Canada with her neighbours now seeks to cast doubt upon the efficiency and even the good faith of the representative of Her Majesty. The members of the Government know how earnest have been the labours of the Governor-General on behalf of Canada, how heartily he likes its people, and how thoroughly he understands their position. He ought not to be slandered by any journal to which they give their support.—Globe.

Arrival of the "America."

New York, March 26. The steamship America, from Bremen, via Southampton on the 15th, arrived to-night.

The Europa arrived out on the 12th, and the Lafayette on the 13th.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he would make his financial statement on April 27th.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to Col. Jervis' report on Canadian defences. He disclaimed any intention to attribute to the Federal or to the people generally a spirit of hostility towards England. We should not disregard a certain proposal during the conference between the Confederates and Federalists. It was important to look to Canadian defences in the event of war, and we ought to come to an understanding with Canada as to the proportion England should bear.

Mr. Forster believed that the fear of hostilities was unreasonably and utterly groundless, and protested against expense for the defence of Canada.

Mr. Cardwell assured the House that our relations with America continued perfectly friendly, but the Government was prepared to defend Canada.

Mr. Disraeli thought Canada should be properly defended.

Mr. Lowe said the most effectual course, in the event of Canada becoming a battlefield, would be to concentrate a force upon some other point. We had better let Canada know the truth, and not buy her up with false expectations, while we provoke America with a standing menace. The wisest course would be to withdraw all troops at once.

Mr. Watkin said that to prevent war, England should declare Canada part of the British Empire, and defend it.

Mr. Bright said the root of the misunderstanding was a feeling of jealousy entertained in England towards the American nation. Every one knew that England could not hold Canada in case of war. Some of the Americans have said it since the Alabama.

Lord Palmerston denied that England was jealous, and believed there was good feeling towards England amongst the great body of the Americans. No doubt both the North and South have some feeling for our non-approval of their cause, but that was no reason why we should not place Canada in a state of defence. Lord Palmerston could not agree with Mr. Lowe. It was not the intention of Government to follow his advice, and the relations between England and America were perfectly friendly.

The City of Dublin arrived out on the 14th.

Consols sold at 88 1/2 to 88 3/4. Confederate loan 27. French Rentes 67 7/8. United States 2 1/2 per cent. declined 1 1/2. Illinois Central shares declined 3/4. Erie paid-up shares declined 1/2.

FRANCE.

The funeral obsequies of the Duke de Morny were performed on the 13th with great pomp at Pere la Chaise.

ITALY.

The King signed the decree granting full amnesty for political offences.

COMMERCE made his financial statement. The total deficit is 625,000,000 francs. From this 200,000,000 will be deducted from the proceeds of State railways. The Minister asks for a loan of 425,000,000 francs.

AUSTRALIA.

Ten thousand ounces of gold arrived in England from Australia.

JAPAN.

The report of the rebuilding of Simonsaki Fort was incorrect.

Six Japanese steamers found in the straits formed part of the expedition to punish Prince Nagato.

COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 14, evening.—Cotton firmer, with an advance of 3d to 1d since Thursday. Sales for two days twenty-two thousand bales, including eight thousand bales to speculators and exporters. The Manchester market closed with an upward tendency.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer, and 1d higher for red. Corn firm and some descriptions 3d higher. Beef quiet and steady. Pork easier. Lard quiet but firm at 55s to 61s. Butter dull and easier. Tallow higher at 40s to 41s for American. Sugar steady. Coffee—no sales. Petroleum steady.

Consols for money 88 1/2 to 88 3/4; Ill U at 53 1/2 to 52 1/2; Erie at 34 1/2 to 34.

The America passed the Saxonia for Southampton on the 16th.

General Montebello had sent a despatch to the French Government, requesting it not to withdraw at present any division of the French army now stationed in Rome, as otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee the maintenance of public order.

Arrival of the "Damascus."

THE REBEL PRIVATEER "SHENANDOAH" AT MELBOURNE.

Portland, March 29.—The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool on the 16th via Londonderry on the 17th, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The steamship Nova Sootian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The City of Dublin, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 16th.

The City of Boston, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The China, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

Parer Newslands reports as follows:—On the 27th passed the steamship Peruvian in latitude 42° 57', long. 61° 1', bound eastward.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Owl

says that the impression conveyed by Mr. Seward's despatch, that the proposition for an alliance between the North and South for a foreign war originated with the Confederates, is false.

The Owl gives the following in regard to Mr. Blair's mission, on the authority of a member of the Confederate Congress just arrived in England, who received the information from Secretary Benjamin in the following words: The object of his mission was to assure President Davis that his Commission agents at Liverpool—Messrs. Trevelyan & Co.—were after days delay, refused acceptance and allowed to be presented.

All questions in dispute to be left undecided and considered as open questions.

An armistice to be granted, and a league offensive and defensive to be made to drive the French out of Mexico.

Letters from Australia say that the rebel

cruiser Shenandoah only arrived at Mel-

bourne just before the departure of the several lady privateers were on board occupying the best cabins. Captain Waddell said they were free to land and go where they pleased.

Melbourne, Jan. 26.—The captain of the Shenandoah has formally requested leave of Sir Charles Darling to land his prisoners and take in coal and repair his machinery. He promises to observe neutrality, and get to sea again as quickly as possible.

The application is under consideration by the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Melbourne Argus says the Shenandoah was thought to be late to do much mischief, as there was scarcely an American ship trading there.

Six vessels were due in the course of a few weeks from New York and Boston, but American merchants said they were likely to be under the English or Dutch flag.

Parliamentary proceedings of the 17th are

the highest point.

The Parliamentary papers show that the English and French Governments have sent identical instructions to their naval commanders on the South American station.

They are required to use every friendly effort to secure the free navigation of rivers, but to force without reference to the Home Government.

Merchant vessels are warned against carrying munitions of war to the belligerents.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 15th says the news by the Europa of a loan of 5,000,000 francs to the Government of 52 1/2, and the continental markets appearing to be fully supplied by recent shipments, the bonds have not found ready buyers, even at the reduced quotations.

Illinois and Erie also declined one dollar from the highest point.

The English funds on the 15th exhibited a marked improvement.

The Daily News says a bitter feeling is evidently caused by Palmerston's remarks in the House of Commons on American affairs.

MONEY MARKET.

FRANCE.—The Senate continued the debate on the religious questions involved in the address.

Mr. Bonjean eulogized Rouland's speech and demonstrated the validity of organic laws. He denounced the society of Jesuits, and demanded their suppression by the Government.

The Archbishop of Paris made a conciliatory speech, and recommended an understanding between the Emperor and the Pope. Bourne sat at 6 1/2.

AUSTRIA.—BERLIN.

The reported reply of Austria to the Prussian demand for the return of the Danube leaves room for further negotiations.

A Berlin despatch says it was believed that Austria would, after all, consent to the annexation of the Duchies, provided she received a guarantee from the German Confederation of all her present possessions.

It is said that Russia decidedly opposes annexation, while France encourages it, with the intention of subsequently putting in a claim for compensation.

London, March 17.—The Times' article says the discount market is without any special feature, and the bank rate turns out not to discourage the expectation of a possible reduction of the rate of discount to 4 per cent. early in April.

Arrival of the "Asia."

Halifax, March 24. The steamship Asia, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Asia has 48 passengers for Halifax, and 29 for Boston.

Her dates are two days later than those per Damascus at Portland.

The steamship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York, on the afternoon of the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Times

editorially reviews President Lincoln's inaugural address, and says it reveals his disposition and opinions more completely than many verbose compositions which have proceeded from his predecessors.

The Times admits that he has fulfilled duties which destiny imposed on him with firmness and conscientiousness, but without any feeling of exultation at success, or sanguine anticipations of coming prosperity. His address appears to be intended to repress the more sanguine expectations of the Northern people, and to intimate to them that fresh dangers and services will be necessary for the attainment of their object.

The London Daily News says the address is humane, modest and firm in tone.

The Times has an editorial on the arrival of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and says that her commander does not appear to have any intention of imposing on him with a refusal him, and the Governor has at once opened to him, that his strict adherence to the spirit of the instructions from the British Cabinet.

The Memorial Diplomatic of Paris, the organ of the Mexican Government, asserts that President Lincoln will immediately recognize the Empire of Mexico.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it has much better hopes of peace now between Great Britain and the power or powers which may represent the United States at the end of the civil war than it had some weeks ago. The end of that war is not yet, but is very near at hand in all human probability. In truth the spirit of the South is giving way everywhere except in Virginia, and it is maintained there only because all the bold and determined men of the South are concentrated in Virginia.

The Index bolsters up the drooping spirits of its party by declaring that if Lee with a hundred thousand men retreat into the mountainous regions of Northern Georgia and Eastern Tennessee, he can defy the Federals and carry on the war for twenty years.

The failure is announced of T. Sterling Bigbee, merchant, in London, with liabilities to the amount of about \$150,000 sterling. This failure is said to have been chiefly caused by losses in blockade running at rebel ports.

D. T. Lewis, merchant, London, has also suspended for large amounts.

Drafts for large amounts by the Confederate Government at Richmond, on their London agents at Liverpool—Messrs. Trevelyan & Co.—were after days delay, refused acceptance and allowed to be presented.

One draft alone is for \$27,000 sterling. The alleged cause is want of advice, and it is asserted that the drafts are not expected to lie over beyond a few days.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe drew attention to the

protracted negotiations respecting the bound-

aries of Turkey and Russia, and the risks of a disturbance of peace therefore.

Lord Russell explained, and said he believed the negotiations would be concluded by the end of the month.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in reply to enquiries, said he believed there was no forced labour now on the Suez Canal works.

The Marquis of Hartington introduced the army estimates already published. The total reduction is 4,900 men. The principal vote was agreed to.

Mr. Gregory gave notice that he should on an early day ask what steps government had taken to protect the property of British subjects in the Confederate States, prior to the close of the war.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of over 14,000,000 francs.

The Senate, on the 15th, adopted paragraphs 18 and 19 of the address, and commenced a debate on the September Convention between France and Italy. Speeches were made in defence of the temporal power of the Pope, and the maintenance of the Pope of Rome, while some distrust of the Italian Government was evinced.

The House was firm at 6 1/2. Liverpool, March 18.—Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions inactive. Pork heavy. Produce steady and quiet.

London, March 18, evening.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 to 89 3/4. Ill. U. 54 1/2 to 54 3/4; Erie 52 1/2 to 53 to 53 1/2.

London, March 17, evening.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 to 89 3/4. Ill. U. 54 1/2 to 54 3/4; Erie 52 1/2 to 53 to 53 1/2.

Broadstuffs quiet. Corn firmer. Provisions dull.

Halifax, March 29.—The Asia sailed for Boston at 11 o'clock this morning, where she will be due to-morrow evening.

Our readers are aware that some few

weeks ago two infant children were left at different houses in this town. Last Monday, from information received anonymously, Mr. Corry, our efficient constable, proceeded to Smith's Falls and arrested a man named William Fitzgerald as being guilty of the charge of leaving a child at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Corry.

At an early stage of the examination the prisoner, though denying that he left the child at Mr. Russ's door, but we suppose being instrumental in having the child left there, was willing to plead guilty to the charge of assault against the child, but without any felonious intent. After some discussion amongst the legal gentlemen who were present, and representing different interests, Mr. Shaw decided to take such admission. The prisoner was then remanded until Friday morning, at ten o'clock, when the decision of the Court will be given.—the idea being that Fitzgerald should pay all expenses and what fine may be imposed, (probably amounting in all to \$75), as also taking the child and providing for its sustenance.—Perth Standard.

WILD-HAY AND MAPLE SUGAR.—A very

important question for settlers in timber regions is being raised by the German Society. It seems German settlers were attracted to our own soil because of the immense deposit of gold and silver becomes a fact of the very first importance.

The subject is much broader than appears at first glance. With peace will come the disbanding of the hostile armies and the disuse of the products needed in warfare, necessitating conscription in the industry of the country, and the temporary idleness of tens of thousands of soldiers and operatives, to whom the war now gives employment. For this critical evil some would seek remedy in a foreign war, and continue the present system by the reorganization of our disarmed legions into an army for the conquest of Mexico or Canada. This plan, cold-blooded, unchristian and demoralizing, is forbidden not less by the principles of genuine republican statesmanship than by those of common humanity. Far wiser would it be in every sense for the disarming of the Union and the Confederacy, who have no farms or workshops to welcome their return to peaceful pursuits, or whose adventurous habits incapacitate them for the more quiet labours of industry, to employ their restless energies in the attractive fields of the West, and, in the determination of the mind to forget the animosities engendered by conflict. In this way also will the existing industry of the country escape the rudest shock. Let the establishments which now create cannon, and muskets, and mortars, and engines of war, change to the manufacture of the machinery needed in mining; and let the looms and mills run in the interest of productive industry, instead of clothing an army of invasion. Though, ordinarily, the production of the precious metals is not encouraged as the most useful of occupations, yet, under the circumstances which now surround us as a people, it offers an alternative so superior in every sense to that of a filibustering appendix to the Rebellion, and one capable of so breaking the shock of a sudden peace, or so mitigating the sufferings caused by a financial crisis, as to strengthen the credit of the nation and reducing the popular burden, that we regard the question of scientific mining, in which shall be employed capital in plenty, invested according to the safest principles of art, as one which should in due time occupy the attention of both capitalists and politicians.—N. Y. Tribune.

The St. Louis Democrat states that

several failures have already taken place in that city, and that some of the beginning of a grand crash which will bankrupt thousands of the citizens.

A correspondent writing to the Windsor Record, from Merces, states, that rock oil exists in that section of the country. Mr. Arthur Rankin has a well one hundred feet deep into the rock, and he proposes to go on until he gets oil or something else.

At one of the recent Paris balls one of the most admired beauties of the day was suddenly taken ill and died. A post mortem examination established that three of her ribs had been displaced and forced into the liver by tight lacing.

"My Lord" said the Foreman of a Welsh jury, when giving in their verdict, "we find the man who stole the mare not guilty."

The result of the assault at Fort Steadman seems to indicate that the Southerners are losing heart in their outer line, and that they have grown weary of the strife.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

The recent lecture of Prof. Silliman in this city on the resources of our Pacific States was rich in facts that deserve public notice. Fresh from his tour