

Carleton Place Journal.

VOL. XV.

CARLETON PLACE, CAN., AUGUST 16, 1865.

No. 48.

My Love and I.

I have a sweet boy, dear to me,
On which my thoughts and I agree;
The hope of a maiden fair,
Her young years free from pain or care.
She looks on me with loving eyes,
And in those looks my future lies;
For I recorded there I see
The love the sweet girl hath for me.
A love by common words untold;
A love more dear than Ophir's gold;
A love unmeasured, and for me
As true as angel truth can be.
I sit and think upon her now;
No lines of care upon her brow;
No mark of sin upon her face,
And in her heart no spotted place.
O, of a truth, a purer one
No sun doth rise or set upon.
And then, to think: of one like her
I am the chosen worshipper.
I might be termed idolater,
So deep the love I have for her
I think of her when noon day
Steals the sun from night away;
And through the white-winged, speeding
hours,
Her name is more than fairy powers;
It calls in beaming hopes and fears,
And bathes my soul in smiles or tears.
And may my magic still be mine,
All through life's progress and decline;
Her smile be evermore my guide,
As down time's stormy tide I glide.
Her love a garden all too great
For one like me—the sport of fate;
But evermore my heart shall be
True to the love she hath for me.

A barrel of cider was recently beheaded in Connecticut for working on the Sabbath day.

To get the most work out of your hands keep them out of your pocket.

Critics say that the difference between a successful lover and his rival is, that one kisses his miss, and the other misses his kiss. A distinction and a difference.

Punch says it is a very bad plan not to grumble—the wheel will roll till it cracks.

"Can you give me two halves for a dollar?" inquired a loafer at a retail store.
"Certainly, sir," said the accommodating clerk, placing the two halves on the counter.
"To-morrow I'll hand you a dollar," said the loafer, as he pocketed the halves.

"Ain't you afraid you will break, while falling so?" said a chap in the pit of a circus, to the clown.
"Why so?" asked the latter.
"Because you are a tumbler!" replied the wag.

The clown faints.

A retired cheesemonger, who hated any allusions to the business that had enriched him, once remarked to Charles Lamb:

"You must bear in mind, sir, that I have got rid of that sort of stuff, and you must call all the milk of human kindness."

Mr. Lamb looked at him steadily, and gave his acquaintance in these pithy words:

"Yes, I am aware of that—you turned it all into cheese several years ago!"

Exit cheesemonger, complaining of a sudden touch of toothache.

Winchell, the clown, accidentally jostled a man one day, in a public room, when he remarked:

"You are no gentleman."

"I know that," said Winchell, "but I don't see how such a dunce as you came to know it."

A stout gentleman and his wife were gazing at a pair of twins rolling in the cradle.

Wife—Do look at them, husband! Aint they a precious pair of lambs, wife, what am I, and what are you?

An Englishman and a Welshman disputing in their country was the best living, the Welshman said.

"There is such noble housekeeping in Wales, that I have known about a dozen cooks employed at one wedding dinner."

"Ah," answered the Englishman, "that was because every man toasted his own cheese!"

A boy out West entered a neighbour's house, weeping bitterly.

"What's the matter, Johnny?" was the sympathetic inquiry.

"Dad's dead!" was the reply and the boy's tears started faster—"they're gone!"

"(ho-ho-ho-ho!)—bury him to-morrow, and I know that I shall never get over it!"

At this point the crying ceased, and the boy's eyes rested with apparent interest on something about the mantle piece. Suddenly he exclaimed in a tone of surprise and admiration:

"Thunder! Mr. Jones! aint that a bully rifle? What'd yer get it?"

The iron was in his eye, but it had not exactly entered his soul.

OIL IN UMBAGO.—George McLeod writes as follows from the township of Umbago to the Huron Signal:—Please direct some of your capitalists south this way in search of oil. At a brook which passes through my farm here, oil is coming through its banks, covering the stream with its production in many places. Your country engineer, Mr. Bay, who is well acquainted with the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has seen it on my farm, and declared it to be so. On the farm of John McDonald, Esq., of Toronto, north of the Sabie river at Eramcetown, oil is coming out of the bank. Something similar to the gum-buds of Eschikillen is visible on the flats of the river. Also indications of oil are on the surface of Andrew McDonald's farm north of the Sabie at Eramcetown.

FIRE.—The barn on the farm of Mr. George Beemer, South Dumfries, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last, together with a quantity of farming implements. The loss will amount to nearly \$2,000, on which there is but a small insurance.—Galt Reporter 28th.

A SECOND CROP OF APPLES.—A very good sample of apples has been brought to our office as a specimen of a second crop grown this year at Mathrup, the residence of Mr. E. Webb. The tree from which the fruit was picked is bearing about twice the quantity of apples yielded by the first crop of the year.—Bathurst Free Press.

A Rat in a Water Melon.

The Petersburg Express says that a most ingenious and mischievous trick was practiced at the First Market yesterday.—Some young men, having persuaded a grocer not to kill the parasite which had been secured the night previous in a large wire cage, proceeded to purchase the largest melon that could be found in the market. It was immediately split open, great care being taken to divide it with as much precision as a large case knife and a skilful hand could accomplish. The ludicrous jelly pulp was quickly devoured, the live rat deposited within, and the two halves so neatly and delicately united with wooden pins that the most practiced eye could not discover the joint. The party then seated themselves beside a pile of melons, and anxiously awaited a customer, having put the melon vender in full possession of all the particulars, and apprised him of the mode in which the joke was to be carried out. They did not wait long for a customer. In less than a minute a negro walked up and priced the tempting fruit.—"Fifty cents choice," was the response.—"Here's one just as large as any I've ever seen," said the grocer, pointing to the melon, "which you may have for a quarter, if you will promise to eat it here, and give me a slice." The proposition was no sooner made than accepted, money paid, and the melon taken possession of. Borrowing a huge knife, the darkey squatted over his bargain, and at one vigorous thrust severed the melon. Out jumped the rat, landing in the negro's boom, and up jumped the darkey (clapping his hand over the rat), and put off at the top of his speed. The crowd followed, and such cheering, laughing, hooting, yelling and hurrahing, as was heard from the market. House to the bridge at Pochontas never fell upon human ears before. The rat had literally gnawed himself through the thick shirt of the darkey before the affrighted grocer could sufficiently recover from his surprise to ascertain what were the mysterious contents of that "watermelon," as he pronounced the word.

On Thursday afternoon, a young lady, who is a visitor at Hartlepool from some inland town, had a most remarkable escape from drowning. She had been on the rocks opposite the Farewell Field, gathering raspberries, and sat down upon a elevated rock and fallen asleep. No one had observed her, and in the meantime the tide had flowed and completely surrounded the eminence on which she was reclining. At last the water reached her, and she was awakened by it.—Naturally on looking round she was horrified at her perilous position, and began searching for a means of escape. She saw a signal of distress. The waves by this time dashed against her feet, and as each breaker rolled in, the danger of her situation became more apparent, and rescue seemed impossible. At length, however, the signal was observed by some persons on the cliff, who immediately raised an alarm, and an Irishman who came up proffered to go out and rescue the young woman. The rock was about 100 yards from the shore, but with the assistance of a rope and a life-buoy the young lady was rescued.—Newcastle Chronicle.

The Monitor has published an incident which is giving rise to much talk in Florence. The municipality of that city this year declined to cover with awnings the streets through which the procession of the Corpus Domini had to pass. In consequence, the indignant priests sent a deputation to King Victor Emmanuel and stated their grievance. "How long may the procession last?" asked his Majesty. "Nearly two hours, and all that time the poor priests are exposed—" "Yes, to the sun," replied the King of Italy, "poor fellows!" But there were a good many of us exposed on just such a day as this for twelve hours at Solferino, so I think you must put up with this hardship. This circumstance is referred to as proving the determination of the King not to submit to the petty dictations of the representatives of the Papacy.

A writer in the Sicile thus estimates the occupation of English women:—"English ladies have a great advantage over the ladies of France in knowing how to occupy themselves. They read a great deal, write many letters, learn several languages, cultivate the arts with more perseverance than success, and meditate almost daily on the Bible." "You cannot think," said an English lady to me, "what comfort a Bible is in the country, and how well a chapter thoroughly considered can pass away some quarters of an hour." Who in France would have suspected that the Bible would play its part in the harmony of an English country life? The conclusion is this—The English are fond of meditating in the country, the French of amusing themselves in the crowded city.

Mrs. Henry Egerton died at Birmingham on Sunday morning, from the effects of burns received at Holley's Concert Hall, in that town, on the 3rd inst. Mrs. Egerton was superintending the first representation of a ballet, entitled the "Feast of Roses," in which about 30 children are introduced, when one of them, named Fanny Hinton, through wearing more clothes than was necessary, caught fire, and Mrs. Egerton, in trying to extinguish the flames, set her own dress on fire. Hinton, who was 14 years old, was removed to the General Hospital, where she died. She stated before her death that her foot slipped, which caused her to fall on a naked gaslight. Mrs. Egerton received every possible attention at her own house, but died early on Sunday morning.

An electric lantern was lately lowered off the coast of France from a vessel called the Andalusie, and immediately, says the report, a multitude of fish of all sorts collected, and a numerous take was made by fishermen who had spread their nets from the boats out of reach of light.

Cholera having unfortunately made its appearance in Constantinople, the Minister of the Interior at Athens has issued a circular to the prefects throughout Greece, instructing them to take the most effectual measures for the prevention of the cholera, and to be regarded as dangerous.

As Chief Justice Erie was sitting in court a day or two ago a letter was handed to him from a poor man who had been served with a writ. The letter enclosed a Fee-office order for the amount in the writ. The writ was in the usual form, summoning the man to appear before the Lord Chief Justice, so he thought his lordship was the proper person to hand the money to.

Rights on Railways.

"In the Buffalo Police Court, it was held last week that ladies are legally entitled to no more privileges in public conveyances than gentlemen, and that when the latter pay for seats, they have a perfect right to occupy them so long as they conduct themselves in a proper manner. A conductor was accordingly fined \$500 for ejecting a man from a car because he refused to give his seat to a woman."

This is interesting to everybody at this time of much travelling, and will be, more or less, at all seasons in a country covered with Railways. Perhaps the decision of the Buffalo Police Court carries with it no great weight of authority, but, as it happens to be strictly in accordance with the law of contracts, and with the principles of common sense, it is quite respectable as if it came from the Supreme Court of the United States. A contract to be carried by a railway company implies a contract to sit upon the seats during the journey—not benches for women and children alone, but benches for men. The woman alone mentioned had a right to a seat, but she had no right to that of another passenger. Now, this is what ladies, especially in America, find it hard to understand. They make in this matter no appeal to the civility or courtesy of the passenger, but they may be an invalid or much more "very than they are; but with their own little courage, and without imperious mandate, and then plump down without one word of thanks. There are, it is true, privileged women—those who carry infants in their arms, and those who are old—to whom the covered place will be instantly set apart. But in the case of a young woman, it is, indeed, a wrong and a shame to sell tickets to passengers for whom no places have been provided; but the ticket-office is miles away, and there can be no redress then and there for the wrong. But it does not by any means follow, because a passenger places to himself upon his simple rights, that he is to be bullied by the conductor, and much less does it follow that he is to be ejected from the car because his ideas may differ from those of the officer in charge of the train. American gentlemen have been so used, and made, perhaps, forgetful of what was due to themselves, by the passenger, that in the theatre, lecture-room, and in railway carriages, in all public places of congregation, of under-bred women, who insolently demand that which they can rightly ask only as a kindness. Most men submit to imposition rather than appear unwell; and in nine cases out of ten they receive no thanks for their forbearance. Now and then a good gentleman who does not care to put a kindly figure, resolutely refuses to budge, and is pronounced a beast for his pains. But what, after all, is his offence? He has hired a place, and that place he pleases to keep. Why should a little indignation upon those who do not immediately submit, be greeted with a fine to provide them? In the name of many millions of legs which have ached in the past, and of many more millions which are destined to ache in the future, we protest that the true remedy is for the railway companies to stop bullying those who will not submit, to be swindled, but in providing a sufficient number of seats to accommodate comfortably all who may buy tickets. If a lady buys a ticket, and then is not properly provided for, let her bring her story against the railway company. On being asked whether he had anything to say, in clear firm voice he replied—"Simply to acknowledge the justice of my sentence." He mounted the scaffold without assistance, but when the drop fell he appeared to suffer considerably. About 80,000 persons were present.

EXECUTION OF DR. PRITCHARD.—Edinburgh, on Friday.—Dr. Pritchard was executed this morning at ten minutes past eight. He slept most soundly last night than usual, rose at five o'clock and was attended by several clerical gentlemen, until Calcraft was introduced. On being asked whether he had anything to say, in clear firm voice he replied—"Simply to acknowledge the justice of my sentence." He mounted the scaffold without assistance, but when the drop fell he appeared to suffer considerably. About 80,000 persons were present.

CROPS.—The crops in Maine will be unusually abundant this season. The hay and all kinds of grain were probably never more beautiful or of a better quality. Fruit will be scarcer than for several years past. The trees, however, look green and vigorous, and in but few sections there any trace of the ravages of the worms. With this exception, the farmers will reap a rich and plentiful harvest, and their produce will find a ready market at liberal and satisfactory prices. Farm hands command nearly as high wages as last year.

The Chicago Republican says Mrs. Lincoln is living in perfect seclusion at the Hyde Park Hotel, on the shore of the lake, seven or eight miles from that city. Both sons reside with her. Capt. Robert Lincoln is studying law in the office of Messrs. Seaman, McCall, & Fuller in Chicago, and goes there daily by the Illinois Central Railroad, to attend his duties.

The wife of Peyton Langley, of Fulton, Mo., disowned her husband. She had been lately charged with the murder of his mother and sister at Manchester, Conn., had confessed his crime. He was engaged to be married; and a desire to obtain money to enable him to accomplish this object was an incentive to the terrible deed.

ROBERT OF WOOL IN VAUGHAN.—On Thursday, July 28th, a large robbery was committed at the Brookline Mills, the property of Mr. W. H. Lawrence, in the rear of the last connection of the township of Vaughan. \$53.73 worth of wool was taken from the premises.—Richmond Hill Herald.

In regard to the flag-off on the steamer Magnet, it seems that the Americans helped their flag-master land. A call was made for the British flag, but it was not raised for some time. Mr. Campbell, who sat on the flag, was taken away by the boat and landed from it, disappearing in the water so long as to cause alarm for his safety.

The Burning of the Glasgow.

We regret to note that the burning of the ship "Glasgow," of the London and North Western Line, by fire on Monday last. The ship was one of the finest of the line, and was at the time of the disaster on her way to the coast of Africa. The ship was one of the finest of the line, and was at the time of the disaster on her way to the coast of Africa. The ship was one of the finest of the line, and was at the time of the disaster on her way to the coast of Africa.

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work having been previously secured. When the place was being removed, about thirty bricks at one end of the scuttling, being shaken by the prop, which was taken from under them, gave way, striking Woods on the left temple with such force that he was thrown against a scuttling supporting the scaffold, and finally fell to the ground, the bricks crushing one of his feet. He was instantly picked up by his fellow workmen, and Dr. Thorburn, Small and Hall were in attendance, but the medical gentlemen saw at once that nothing could save him, the injury to his spine being fatal. When taken up, Mr. Woods asked him where he was hurt, but with the most intense suffering he replied that he did not know, and twelve minutes after he was a corpse. Mr. Woods himself was close to the falling wall, but fortunately escaped injury. The body was removed to his grandfather's house on Little Richmond street, West End, and was placed in a coffin, being taken to the cemetery at 11 o'clock.

The Australian Climate. The height of the winter in Victoria is seldom colder than a fine bracing autumn morning in England; the summer, however, being warmer, the winter seems to the inhabitants all the colder. Coughs and colds are of course prevalent, but checked by the comforts of civilization, they are seldom brought to the point of danger. The intense heat of our summer, and the coldest part of our winter last only short periods; the remaining portions of the year being filled up with spring and autumn. Experience and observation of colonial climate lead me to the belief that the Australian climate is not so long lived nor enjoy an equal amount of stamina as his English brethren. The climate is not so long lived nor enjoy an equal amount of stamina as his English brethren. The climate is not so long lived nor enjoy an equal amount of stamina as his English brethren.

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Volunteer Militia. (From the Gazette, Aug. 5.) GENERAL ORDERS No. 1. Honorary Chaplains, a private volunteer of the Chateaux Canadiens, is hereby dismissed from the Volunteer Force, to mark the disapproval of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada of the conduct of which he has been guilty.

The Commanding Officer of the Chateaux Canadiens, will read this order at the three first parades of the corps: No. 2. For the maintenance of good order and discipline in the active volunteer force, the Commanding Officer calls the attention of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers, to the following clauses of the Volunteer Militia Act, prescribing the penalties which by the law of the Province may be inflicted for offences, viz:—

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districts, or a large portion of them, are competent to perform it. 8. At every meeting for drill thereafter, the arms will be inspected according to the mode prescribed by the regulations of the army; and this will form in future one of the parade details of every inspection of Volunteers.

9. After firing, at target practice, Commanding Officers will require every man to clean his own rifle before returning it to the Company's arm racks, and any failure in this respect will be immediately reported in the manner enjoined by paragraph 3 of this order.

10. The foregoing orders with respect to the care and cleaning of arms, are not issued for mere purpose of ensuring smartness on parade; but they are indispensable to the real efficiency, and continuance of the Volunteer Force. The arms are costly weapons, which with care will last for many years.

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