

# Carleton Place Herald.

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## The Belfry of the Past.

O, who has not listened to memory's bell,  
In the belfry built up by the Past?  
How its magical numbers sonorously swell,  
Waving over the spirit full many a spell,  
When rung by the breeze of the past?  
Now they whisper the gladness, or thunder  
The woe,  
Of each heart in the far away time;  
And no matter what scene in the numbers  
may flow,  
O'er the tremulous soul as it listens below,  
It must thro' to the changeable chime.  
For, but hark! now the raptures of boyhood  
appear,  
Now the struggles of manhood are heard;  
Now a rainbow is spanning some paradise  
near,  
Now a heart with its cloud, and the eye with  
its tear,  
When that bell in its belfry is stirred.  
Ah, no matter what themes from the music  
Lay then on the quiet breast,  
And so matter what feeling may start,  
Not a mortal who listens, but sometimes  
must weep,  
As he tremulously looks in the perilous deep,  
That is found in the happiest heart.  
Yet, oh, yet is there one who has listened  
that bell,  
Rung after the breeze or the blast,  
Would o'erthrow while the numbers son-  
orously swell,  
Waving over the spirit full many a spell—  
The dim belfry built up by the Past?

## LINES.

Fold the little lines to rest,  
Lay them on the quiet breast,  
Close the eyes that on three smiled,  
Kiss once more thy darling child,  
Murmur loving words and say—  
"They have taken her away."  
They have taken her away,  
From the night and from the day,  
From the morning and the even,  
From the storm-clouds up to Heaven,  
Where no shadow e'er shall come,  
They have borne the spirit home.  
Barque but drifted out to sea,  
Mood in calm Eternity;  
Pilgrimage but sorrow begun,  
Ended ere the morrow's sun,  
Walks she now with unshod feet,  
Always up the golden street.  
Lay the little form to rest,  
Say our father knowest best;  
After all our grief and pain,  
We shall see our loved again;  
Murmur loving words and say—  
"Angels took our child away."

## What It Costs to Smoke.

Whoever offers to smoke cigars? We  
copy the following from one of our ex-  
changes. It may set some of our readers think-  
ing.  
"We meet an intelligent and economical  
gentleman at the State Fair at Rochester,  
who had just built a three thousand dollar  
smoke house. He was induced to do so for  
the following reasons: Finding many  
years ago, that the habit of smoking was in-  
juring his health, he discontinued the prac-  
tice, although it cost him many a severe ef-  
fort. He was subsequently encouraged,  
and the pecuniary saving it was constantly ef-  
fecting.  
"By an accurate arithmetical calculation,  
he ascertained that the daily cost of cigars,  
with annual interest would amount to over  
three thousand dollars in twenty years, hav-  
ing already acquired that saving, he con-  
cluded to build a handsome dwelling. His friends  
after inquiring, 'How can you afford to  
build so good a house?' he invariably an-  
swered, 'This is my smoke house; the amount  
I have saved in not puffing \$3,000 to the wind.'  
The saving to his comfort and constitution  
would be greater than the mere saving of  
money."  
A judge in Indiana is reported to have  
thus addressed a prisoner before him on pas-  
sage to the gallows: "Prisoner at the bar, Pro-  
vidence has given you a good degree of  
health and strength, instead of which you  
go about the country stealing ducks."  
A London paper gives the following as the  
prayer taught to the children of the Scar-  
borough wreckers in old times:—"God bless  
daddy, God bless mammy, God send a ship  
ashore before morning. Amen!"  
A countryman, who had lost a sum of  
money at play, happened to sleep with the  
winner. In the course of the night the lat-  
ter felt the hand of the former under his  
pillow. "What are you about?" he asked.  
"Nothing," replied the countryman, "I am  
only taking my revenge."

The lightning, since the invention of the  
telegraph, has become utterly demoralized.  
The amount of lying it has done is astonish-  
ing. The thunder should dissolve partner-  
ships with it.  
Henry Ward Beecher says "Life would be  
a perpetual sea hunt if a man were oblig-  
ed to run down all the innuendoes, insinua-  
tions, the insinuations and suspicions, which  
are uttered against him."  
"Some people," said a red-nosed individ-  
ual, haranguing three or four bystanders,  
"waste their money in charity, others squan-  
der theirs in supporting wives and families;  
but as for me, I save mine to buy spirits."

The Belfry (Ireland) Northern Whig  
shows that there are now lines of a coarse  
kind not only relatively but absolutely cheap-  
er than cotton. Samples are shown of an  
Irish power-loom linen at five and one-quarter  
penny per yard, and calico at five and  
seven-eighths penny per yard. The linen  
is undoubtedly the better and more durable  
as well as the cheaper article of the two,  
though naturally somewhat coarser.  
It is stated that Dr. Cullen, Roman Cath-  
olic Archbishop of Dublin, recently con-  
demns the Fenian Brotherhood, which finds  
so much favor in the United States, and in-  
cludes in its programme the invasion of  
Ireland and her liberation from "Saxon op-  
pression."

Mr. Wilson of Iowa is prepared and is  
about to propose an alteration of the nation-  
al constitution abolishing slavery every-  
where as incompatible with free institu-  
tions.  
John Morgan the guerrilla chief, who es-  
caped from the Ohio Penitentiary, did not  
go to Canada as first reported, but made a  
direct return South.

## The Legal Profession.

At a dinner recently given in Toronto, in  
connection with a well-known literary society,  
a prominent member of the Upper Canada  
Bar made a speech, in which he endeavored  
to demonstrate that the general outcry  
against the largely increasing number of  
young men engaging in the legal profession  
was unfounded. In support of his views he  
gave some statistics, showing the proportion  
of lawyers to the rest of the population, at  
different dates. He made this proportion  
smallest in 1850, when there was only one  
lawyer in every 2,250 of the inhabitants;  
but admitted that their numbers had some-  
what increased since then, being one in  
2,082, in 1860. We do not wish to dispute  
the correctness of these figures, but we do  
object to their not being continued be-  
yond the year 1860.  
The extraordinary rush of young men into  
the profession of the law, which has started  
the rest of the community, did not begin  
until about the year 1856. It must be re-  
collected, that in 1856, a law student must  
have a clerkship of five years, so that the  
results of this rush could not be at all ap-  
parent in the increase of attorneys until 1860  
or 1861. On looking at the Solicitors' Roll  
for the last few years, and comparing the  
numbers with those of former years, we find  
exactly the results we expected. From the  
beginning of 1856 to the end of 1863, the  
population was increasing almost as  
rapidly as at present, we discover that only  
125 attorneys were enrolled. In the begin-  
ning of 1860, there were in Upper Canada  
520 practising attorneys, since which time  
more than 281 have been admitted! When  
we consider that this number has yet to be  
swelled by the hundreds of students who  
have been articled since 1858, we will find  
it very difficult to believe that the legal pro-  
fession is not numerically fast outstripping  
the rest of the population, and far more than  
supplying its wants.  
By going back to the earlier days of this  
colony to show that the lawyers were rela-  
tively more numerous than at present, and  
yet were fully employed, little can be gained.  
It surely will not be contended that we could  
now support one lawyer to every thousand of  
the population, because, when the Province  
contained ten thousand souls, ten lawyers  
might have had plenty to do? A larger amount  
of real estate, in proportion to the popula-  
tion, was held then than now; there was  
not any numerous class of poor men and  
day-laborers, but every man in the country  
had more or less property, and as a result,  
the law was not well settled, or its sim-  
plest rules generally understood.  
Were any further evidence necessary of the  
disproportionate increase of the legal pro-  
fession, we could point to the numbers  
of young men of decided parts, who within  
the last few years have struck out for them-  
selves, and have already found, by de-  
lightful experience, that they are struggling  
in the ranks of an overcrowded profession.—  
Globe.

## Phonography.

To the Editor of the Witness.  
Sir—I was glad to see the following per-  
tinent quotation in your issue of the 14th  
inst.: "Why should not short-hand writing  
be taught in our schools? \* \* \* It  
would be found of very great service for mer-  
chants and professional men."  
To impress more fully on the public  
mind, the advantages of this useful and re-  
sulting quietness in the mind, and the most  
valuable means of the day—inclusive of  
Charles Dickens, and "Special Correspond-  
ent" Russell—owe their success in life to  
the practice of short-hand writing. Lord  
Campbell, late Lord Chancellor of England,  
commenced life as a reporter, and the late  
Mr. Justice Talford has been in a similar  
manner connected with Phonography.  
Although there may be yet a few per-  
sons using the old systems of the Art, there  
are thousands on either side of the Atlantic  
who are enthusiastic in their commenda-  
tions of one, undoubtedly, the best system  
yet devised—excelling in simplicity, legi-  
bility and speed. A large number of letters  
daily pass through the mails, written in the  
bewitching characters of Phonography.  
There is no reason why this art should  
be excluded from all our schools and col-  
leges—on the contrary there are many rea-  
sons why it should be admitted. Aside  
from the advantages derived from it at school,  
there would be the prospect of a desirable  
accomplishment—perhaps an honorable  
profession. And from the rapid extension  
of the system over Great Britain and Am-  
erica, and the decided benefit it confers up-  
on its possessor, we may reasonably expect  
that it will be introduced to great ex-  
tent the present system of writing.  
Of how much utility would it not be to  
the professional or business man, who could  
note down the exact words of a speaker,  
make extracts from books or papers, and  
write out rough drafts of business letters,  
having the advantage of being able to read  
a competent clerk?  
It is therefore desirable that our Educa-  
tional Establishments should move in the  
matter. Already have some of the most  
noted commercial institutions of the United  
States introduced it as a regular branch of  
instruction, and hoping to see the subject  
embraced by able advocates.  
I remain, dear sir,  
A LOVER OF PHONOGRAPHY.

SAD AFFAIR.—Two sons of Robert Ruff-  
ford, living in the 7th concession of Matilda,  
aged respectively five and nine years of age,  
were out about 10 o'clock, when the younger  
child struck his brother in the back with an  
axe, inflicting a wound five inches  
in length. The poor sufferer died of hem-  
orrhage in about four hours afterwards,  
and the body was duly interred. A short  
time elapsed, when suspicion was aroused,  
and Coroner Blacklock notified to hold an  
inquest. Accordingly, the body was ex-  
humed on Tuesday last and a post mortem  
examination held by Dr. Chamberlain.  
No witnesses were examined until Wednes-  
day, when, after hearing the evidence, the  
jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.—  
Dundas Courier.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN DAYLIGHT.—An  
unfortunate man, a French Canadian, was  
found frozen to death in St. Vallier-street  
yesterday afternoon. He was very poorly  
dressed, and had a small bundle tied up in  
a handkerchief. Whether under influence of  
liquor, or overcome by fatigue, he was found  
on the sidewalk with his back against the  
side of a house, and while in this position  
he was passed by dozens of persons who  
took no notice of him. When the body was  
found it was removed, it was found frozen  
quite stiff.—Quebec News.

## The Government and the In- debted Municipalities.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)  
"What course has Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Administration pursued towards  
the indebted municipalities? The inquiry  
is propounded by a leading Opposition jour-  
nal, which proceeds to answer itself as fol-  
lows:—  
"The (Administration) has never taken  
the ground that the debts ought to be for-  
given or assumed by the Province; but has,  
on the contrary, uniformly asserted that  
they ought to be collected. More than  
once it has caused notifications to be made  
that the process of collection by legal means,  
was to commence forthwith. Some of the  
municipalities received notifications that  
they would be required to pay up by a cer-  
tain time. London was one of those on  
which this notice was served; but the Gov-  
ernment never seriously entered on its de-  
clared duty of collecting the amounts. Its  
threats were only intended to allay the  
anxiety of the municipalities, so that a cer-  
tain impression as to the steps that were  
being taken."  
The true reply was somewhat different.  
An immediate collection of all arrears due  
by municipalities is rendered difficult by the  
terms of the law, and hence delays in some  
cases have been inevitable. Besides, it is  
on many grounds undesirable to press in a  
manner that might be, if only in appearance,  
harsh, until milder means shall have been  
exhausted. The notifications alluded to by  
our contemporary as having been "given for  
form's sake," have not, however, been in-  
effective, several Upper Canada municipali-  
ties having paid the amount due for a cer-  
tain time 1859-60, amounts to \$50,000;  
St. Catharines, \$17,104, Dundas, \$3,572;  
Port Hope (for 1860), \$4,525. With re-  
gard to these four municipalities, we under-  
stand that the sheriffs in whose hands the  
warrants respectively are, have been in-  
structed by the Attorney General West  
forthwith to enforce the collection of the  
arrears to the extent we have stated. Steps  
are being taken to take to collection the  
debted municipalities generally arrears due  
for the year 1861. Nor are these proceed-  
ings confined to one section. There will  
be no discrimination in favor of this or that  
locality owing money to the Province under  
the Municipal Loan Fund Act; the At-  
torney General West, having adopted mea-  
sures which will bring Lower Canada under  
the same wholesome discipline as that  
which will be enforced in Upper Canada.

## Bush Ranging in New South Wales.

The state of the interior of many districts  
is still very unsatisfactory. Since our last  
monthly summary several crimes of a very  
atrocious character have been perpetrated  
in the Southern and Western districts.  
One of the worst of these cases was the  
murder of Mr. Barnes, a storekeeper in the  
Burrangong district, who, on his way to  
business in Broad street, Cheap-  
side London, was attacked on the highway  
by bushrangers, and on endeavoring to  
escape by flight was chased by the accom-  
panied and fired at until his body was almost  
riddled with shot. He fell from his horse,  
and when four men in the party, who were  
quite dead. His murderers got clear off,  
and although rumors of their arrest have  
been reaching Sydney, nothing definite has  
been ascertained. Another atrocious crime  
recently perpetrated is the attempted murder  
of Mr. Baylis a magistrate. This gentle-  
man was shot while on his way to a station  
after bushrangers. He had gone out on  
hearing footsteps outside a hut where he  
was watching, and was shot almost im-  
mediately afterwards, without having seen his  
intended murderer. The wound did not prove  
mortal, and he is now in a fair way  
of recovery. Another victim was a shep-  
herd, and a fourth, a youth named Cum-  
mings, who having been taken by the police  
after a desperate resistance, was shot, it is  
supposed, by his own brother, who, it is  
believed, intended the bullet for his captors.  
The brother has since been taken and com-  
mitted for trial. The notorious bushranger  
Lowry was traced by the police to a small  
public house in the Goulburn district, kept  
by a man named Vardy. In a conflict  
which ensued, Lowry was shot in the throat,  
and the next day he died of his wound. He  
proved to be one of the robbers of the Mid-  
delland Express, having pocketed some ad-  
ditional two hundred dollars. The fourth  
man was shot at the time the £20,000 bank  
notes were taken. His companion in the  
robbery, named Foley, has since been tried  
at Bathurst, and sentenced to fifteen years  
hard labor.—Sydney Empire.

A man named O'Neil did a good business  
recently with a receipt to Boston. First he  
got him to enlist, and received two hundred  
dollars bounty. He then induced him to  
desert, shaved off his whiskers, and enlisted  
again, getting two hundred dollars more.  
He got the soldier to desert a second time,  
put a wig on him, and enlisted him in an-  
other company, pocketing an additional two  
hundred dollars. The fourth time, while he  
was re-enlisting him, the pair were caught.

THE CONTRABAND CARRYING TRADE.  
A number of fashionably dressed women  
were detected, at Memphis, with their stock-  
ings, hoops, bustles and busts well filled  
with contraband articles, which they pro-  
posed to carry with their precious persons  
through the lines. They were accommodat-  
ed with lodgings in Irving Rock.

The lumbermen of Maine are making pre-  
parations for an extensive business in the  
woods of the coming year, the lumber busi-  
ness as well as most other branches being  
usually brisk this fall in the States.  
In Congress there being no longer any  
South, a competition is springing up be-  
tween the West and East. The Western  
men object that New England has too much  
influence; and wish to have the committee  
changed to suit them.  
Several buffaloes and three elk have re-  
cently been added to the stock of wild beasts  
in the New York Central Park, where there  
is quite a menagerie of strange beasts and  
birds.  
A family were recently poisoned in Mis-  
souri, and came near being, by eating hogs  
head cheese made in copper kettles.—New York  
Herald.

## If I Could Have My Way.

If I could have my way,  
What customs I would make;  
What fashions I would make;  
And also new laws I'd make;  
Husbands should never leave;  
And wives should hold them away—  
What blessed times they'd have,  
If I could have my way.  
If I could have my way,  
I'll tell you what I'd do;  
I'd have the single wed,  
And all the married true;  
No doubts should then exist,  
No husbands dare say "No."  
What'er his wife might say,  
If I could have my way.  
I'd have a law enforced,  
That then no gentleman  
Without a wife's consent,  
Should stay out after ten;  
No wife could venture then,  
An angry word to him;  
For ladies are so pleased,  
If they but have their way.  
Old bachelors I'd tax—  
No matter high or low—  
They'd soon get married then,  
And all the married true;  
Old maids I'd punish well;  
For this with truth I'll say,  
They would not single dwell,  
If they could have their way.  
But ah! 'tis vain to wish!  
So, since I cannot be,  
A word of good advice,  
Dear sir, pray take of me;  
If woman's smiles are dear,  
You're best to follow her;  
Ne'er fear that she will frown,  
So let her have her way!

## IT IS.

To grow up to the skies we must be plant-  
ed low in the dust.  
Well-behaved boys may be called yankers;  
But rude and vulgar ones are nothing but  
young curs.  
The oldest rose tree in Europe is at Hil-  
desheim, in Hanover. It was planted in  
the ninth century by Louis the Pious, and  
in 1078 Bishop Hesilo had a wall built  
round the tree to protect it. It has lately  
put forth new shoots from the old roots, one  
of which is twelve feet high and nearly an  
inch in diameter.  
"Was Mr. Chiswell a very popular man  
when he lived in your town?" inquired a  
purchaser of a friend. "I should think he  
was," replied the gentleman, "as many per-  
sons endeavored to prevent his leaving, and  
several of them, including the Sheriff's de-  
puty, followed him some distance."

Cows.—I make a point to get those with  
a good yellow skin, the quality of the milk  
being very essential in the making of good  
butter, that of a fine yellow color always  
having the preference, and such butter can-  
not be made from cows with a pale colorless  
skin.  
Why would negroes make excellent con-  
fidential secretaries? Ans.—Because they  
would always be able to keep dark.  
A burglar who broke into a house at En-  
dell Creek, Ohio, during the absence of the  
family and pocketed spoons and other "por-  
table property," in getting out of the win-  
dow stepped on an insecure cover of a cistern,  
broke through and was drowned.  
Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county,  
Ky., have two children. This is per-  
haps the most extensive Brewery in the West.  
A short time since as a well-known Eng-  
lish master in a grammar school was cen-  
sured by his pupils for the dullness of his com-  
prehension, and consenting to instruct him in  
a sum in practice, he said, "Is not the price  
of a penny loaf always a penny?" when the  
boy innocently replied, "No, sir, the bakers  
sell them two for three half-pence when they  
are stale."

Why is a minister like a locomotive?—  
Ans.—We have to look out for him when  
the bell rings.  
"Too big for his business," as the lady  
said to the sweep who stuck in the chimney.  
It is only by labor that thought can be  
made to grow, and only by thought that  
labor can be made happy.  
Every base occupation makes us sharp in  
one practice, and dull in every other.  
The biggest antagonist ever heard of was  
the amiable Whittington got for his cat.

A CONFESSOR.—It is hard to acknowl-  
edge that we have committed an error.—  
When, in an epistle to the Senate, Freder-  
ick the Great wrote, "I have just lost a  
great battle, and I was entirely my own  
fault," Goldsmith truly observed, "This con-  
fession evinced more greatness than all his  
victories."  
A man's wife often gives him all the  
moral strength he has. She is at once his  
rib and his backbone.  
"Say, Jack, can you tell us what's the  
best thing to hold two pieces of rope to-  
gether?" "I guess knot."

"Susan," said an Irish gentleman to his  
servant, "what are the bells ringing for?"  
"In honor of the Duke of York's birth-  
day," was the reply.  
"Be easy, my jewel," rejoined Pat, "none  
of your tricks upon travellers; and 'twas the  
Prince Regent's on Tuesday, and how can it  
be his brother's four days after, unless indead,  
they are twins?"  
Gravitation is the outspread hand of God  
forcing all things into their places and keep-  
ing them there.  
Professor Agassiz, who knows everything,  
or at all events, is supposed, in Boston and  
round there, to do so, says that the British  
National Anthem—"God save the Queen,"  
is of Swiss origin. He said lately, on hear-  
ing it sung, "that is a Swiss National Hymn,  
and I'm sure, in country hundreds of years be-  
fore the English adopted it."

The great secret of happiness is to be on  
good terms with one's self. As all external  
troubles throw us back upon ourselves, it is  
pleasant to find there a comfortable retreat.  
—Fontenelle.  
The plan of using steam on the common  
roads of the prairie at the west is attracting  
renewed attention, and a machine at Ne-  
braska City is thought to be a success.  
The Vicksburg wharf lived several weeks  
on water mark. That's what the sailors  
call a snubbers.

What is the difference between the proud  
owner of a cracked spoon of bay leaves and  
a luxurious gambler? Ans.—One goes  
to sleep, and the other pays his bills.  
A man named O'Neil did a good business  
recently with a receipt to Boston. First he  
got him to enlist, and received two hundred  
dollars bounty. He then induced him to  
desert, shaved off his whiskers, and enlisted  
again, getting two hundred dollars more.  
He got the soldier to desert a second time,  
put a wig on him, and enlisted him in an-  
other company, pocketing an additional two  
hundred dollars. The fourth time, while he  
was re-enlisting him, the pair were caught.

## A Trans-Pacific Telegraph.

In the Message of the President of the  
United States to Congress the following  
passage appears:—"Satisfactory arrange-  
ments have been made with the Emperor of  
Russia which it is believed will result in ef-  
fecting a continuous line of telegraph through  
that empire from the Pacific coast." The  
President also recommends to the favorable  
consideration of Congress, "the subject of  
an international telegraph across the Atlan-  
tic ocean." Furthermore, the news by the  
"Herald" informs us that the report of the  
Hudson's Bay Company recommends the  
construction of a telegraph from Canada to  
British Columbia, and states that "the  
requisite negotiations are in progress with  
the Home Government, as well as with the  
Governments of the two colonies."  
We have no means of knowing how far  
the preliminary proceedings have gone in  
any of these cases, and must forbear specu-  
lating until the papers bearing on the sub-  
ject are published, which they must shortly  
be. The subject is, however, so important  
that arrangements have been made with  
the Emperor of Russia, for trans-Pacific  
telegraph, while he merely recommends the  
trans Atlantic project to favorable consid-  
eration. It would appear from this that the  
former project is in a greater stage of for-  
wardness than the latter. But we do not  
mean to follow that line of thought.  
Mr. Cyrus Field and his co-workers  
are making earnest efforts to secure the  
construction of the International telegraph, and  
a large amount of stock has already been  
subscribed. Glass, Elliott & Co., offer  
most advantageous terms, and little hesi-  
tation is made by the British and American Gov-  
ernments requires to be secured to ensure a  
start being made. The prospects of a trans-  
Pacific telegraph being commenced in ear-  
nest will probably give an impetus to this  
scheme, which will enable the yet remain-  
ing difficulties to be surmounted, and in-  
clude, tomorrow, the completion of the  
afford to allow the United States and Russia,  
by means of an overland line, to monopolize  
the advantages which would be drawn from  
the telegraphic union of the two continents.  
But whatever way it may be, Canada is on  
the right side. If we cannot get communi-  
cation with Europe via the Atlantic, we  
shall via the Pacific. The Hudson Bay  
line will connect us with the latter, which  
must pass through British territory, a point  
Mr. Lincoln, in speaking of negotiations  
with Russia, appears to have overlooked.  
No telegraph, whether it comes from  
the continent or the west, can reach the United States unless  
Britain gives her consent.  
To an American citizen, Mr. Perry Col-  
lins, belongs the honor of having originated  
the proposition of a trans-Pacific telegraph.  
Years ago he travelled the immense distance  
from New York to Europe via the middle  
of the Atlantic, and the northward to Behring's  
strait, for the purpose of ascertaining  
whether the construction of a telegraph  
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