

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 2, 1862.

No. 30.

THE GOLDEN FUTURE.

Ah, yes! ah, yes! we see it all,
A golden country gleams before us,
God still is God, what'er befall,
Flowers bloom below, stars radiate o'er us,
There gleams a golden land before us.

Above the mist, above the cloud,
Above the darkness and the thunder,
While storms are roaring, wild and loud,
Calm shines a world of awe and wonder,
And there is silence o'er the thunder.

Then, oh, my brothers, trust and love;
A golden country lies before us,
With man around us, God above,
And truth and beauty dawning o'er us,
A golden country gleams before us.

THERE'S A HOME BEYOND THE RIVER.

There's a home beyond the river,
River rolling dark and deep;
Sins and sorrows enter never,
Never there shall mortals weep.

Death stands sentinel so grimly,
Grimly by that awful shore;
Light beyond is seen but dimly,
Dimly as we're ferried o'er.

Visions of the future brightness,
Brightness gleam upon our view,
As in death we see the likeness,
Likeness of the Christ break through.

Fear not then! though dark and dreary,
Dreary is the passage o'er,
Landed safe in heaven, the weary,
Weary rest for evermore.

J. H. W.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF THE WEEK.
Monday's birth is fair of face;
Tuesday's birth is full of grace;
Wednesday's birth is the child of woe;
Thursday's birth is far to go;
Friday's birth is loving and giving;
Saturday's birth was hard for his living;
But the birth that's born on the blythe
Sunday is lucky, and bonny, and wise, and gay.

BATTLE AT PEAR RIDGE.

The enemy made its appearance with about forty thousand cavalry, at about ten in the morning, a few miles out of Bentonville and immediately commenced the attack by a desperate charge. Sigel had with him a thousand men. Two hundred infantry he sent forward to prevent being cut off, and with the remainder he received the whole of the vast army. Sigel's example at Carthage and taught him how to bear himself under such desperate circumstances and he ordered his men to stand firm and take good aim. The enemy came bounding along in several lines. The horsemen in the ranks and infantry in the rear, awaited their approach until within about two hundred yards, when they delivered a terrible volley of Minnie bullets into their ranks which had the effect of throwing them into temporary confusion. In a few minutes the leaders by dint of shouting and gestulating, succeeded in getting them into something like order. This time they came up to be close quarters. The same volley succeeded by a second and a third, greeted them. The enemy came on in crowds, shouting and cheering, as if in glee at what they accounted an easy victory. The enemy set up a shout of triumph. It was short lived. In a minute more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy hundreds of dead and wounded. The enemy was driven off broken and dismayed. It is lamentable that at this point here of our country, containing three of the wounded men who had been placed in it, was left behind. The mules had been shot, and nothing could be done in the emergency to regain it.

Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen reforming to review the attack. The column was very seven miles from the camp. A pause ensued, when the men sent forward to Gen. Curtis, explaining the position and asking for assistance. It was hardly possible that the messenger could have been captured. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges enclosing the stream. At about two o'clock the second attack was made and desperately carried forward. The rebel horsemen spurred their horses right on the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot from their miscellaneous guns and then brandishing their huge knives which every one of them carried in place of sabres.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time, and for a few minutes friends could hardly be distinguished from foes. A dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The rebels made the air ring with lusty cheers and oaths. The faithful Germans, like a league of brethren, never faltered for a moment. Their gallant leader struck down a dozen of the savage who clamored for his life and heaved his way through a line of them to reach his command. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the heroic efforts of their leaders. By this time the advance which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that reinforcements were in sight, and the little cheer went up which was reached by the troops from the camp. At last the last attack was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew at about 3 o'clock.

CHARGE RESUMED.

The evidences were very clear in the morning that a strong force had been posted on the Fayetteville road, thus standing directly between us and our next line at Carthage, completely cutting off our communication with the world. The line of battle was changed. Col. Carr was sent back along the Fayetteville with his right rearguard on Cross Timber Hollow, at the head of Beaver Creek, a tributary of Big Sugar Creek, immediately facing the rebel batteries sustained on this side of Elk Horn. Gen. Davis, with the Central Division, was posted on the top of Pea Ridge, leaving Sigel to cover the camp with his left wing resting on Sugar Creek. In this position things stood when the rebels opened

the fight with artillery on the extreme right from a very advantageous position at the distance of a mile.

Our batteries soon replied; the rebels fired a solid shot, then a shell and then a solid shot again. The fight raged quite a while in front of Col. Carr's position from 10 until 11 o'clock when another battery was ordered up to the support of Col. Carr who seemed to be hotly pressed, from the amount of firing which took place in his direction. The left as yet had not been menaced. Our cavalry penetrated along the main ridge beyond the road by which the enemy had come, and were on the point of seizing some of the enemy's wagons, when a brigade of rebel cavalry and infantry attacked them. Then followed one of the most sanguinary contests that has ever been seen between cavalry. Most of the fighting was done at close quarters. Pistols and carbines being exhausted, our sabres were brought into requisition. The rebels, of steel against steel, our sabres against their muskets and cutlasses, were terrific. Nothing like it has been seen before. The rebels were Texan Rangers and fought like demons. The slaughter was awful, our Missouri cavalry cleared right and left, leaving in front of their horses a row of dead and wounded. The enemy fell back in dismay, and our forces pursued them along the road, when they opened a battery upon the mass of friend and foe, ploughing through them with shot and shell. Col. Osterhaus had succeeded in his attempt, and retired, bringing off his dead and wounded in safety.

DEATH OF McCULLOUGH.

Meantime the fight was raging furiously on the extreme right on both sides of the Fayetteville road. The first and second Iowa Batteries planted on an eminence overlooking the declivity in the road, were kept busy playing sharpshoot and canister into the ranks of the enemy, who appeared in immense numbers on all sides, as if to surround the right of our line, and thus completely envelop us. In order to defeat this object, a severe struggle took place for the occupancy of a rising knoll on the east side of the road. The enemy gained upon us, and it was not until men were half stricken down that they yielded the point. Word had been passed back to Gen. Curtis that the enemy was pressing hard on the right flank, and that our forces were sent back. A section of one of our batteries had been left on the hill, and the enemy were now turning it up on us. Col. Carr fearing that no reinforcement would arrive, collected his strength and mustered his one force for a last desperate charge, resolved to retake the position or perish in the attempt. A heavy firing on our centre and a cheer from the advancing Division of Gen. Davis favored the effort, and our troops marched up to the battery and a storm of shot from their own guns, and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, finally drove the enemy down the ravine in hopeless confusion. Col. Carr received a wound in the arm, but remained on the field.

The great leader of the rebels—the ubiquitous Ben McCulloch—was among the temporary confederates. In a few minutes the leaders by dint of shouting and gestulating, succeeded in getting them into something like order. This time they came up to be close quarters. The same volley succeeded by a second and a third, greeted them. The enemy came on in crowds, shouting and cheering, as if in glee at what they accounted an easy victory. The enemy set up a shout of triumph. It was short lived. In a minute more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy hundreds of dead and wounded. The enemy was driven off broken and dismayed. It is lamentable that at this point here of our country, containing three of the wounded men who had been placed in it, was left behind. The mules had been shot, and nothing could be done in the emergency to regain it.

Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen reforming to review the attack. The column was very seven miles from the camp. A pause ensued, when the men sent forward to Gen. Curtis, explaining the position and asking for assistance. It was hardly possible that the messenger could have been captured. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges enclosing the stream. At about two o'clock the second attack was made and desperately carried forward. The rebel horsemen spurred their horses right on the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot from their miscellaneous guns and then brandishing their huge knives which every one of them carried in place of sabres.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time, and for a few minutes friends could hardly be distinguished from foes. A dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The rebels made the air ring with lusty cheers and oaths. The faithful Germans, like a league of brethren, never faltered for a moment. Their gallant leader struck down a dozen of the savage who clamored for his life and heaved his way through a line of them to reach his command. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the heroic efforts of their leaders. By this time the advance which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that reinforcements were in sight, and the little cheer went up which was reached by the troops from the camp. At last the last attack was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew at about 3 o'clock.

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THE GRAIN TRADE.

From the *London Express*.
As the period when our island commerce is about to be renewed is fast approaching it becomes a question of much importance to understand the prospective demand and prices for grain. Farmers will be especially interested as they not only have considerable last year's grain on hand, but the prospect of next season's prices will govern them in preparing for the next crop.

All accounts from Europe represent a great deficiency of the last year's crops in England and France. This is so much so that the French Emperor had agents in this country buying up grain for shipment to the hungry millions of France, where a good and cheap supply of food is a matter of political necessity, in order to prevent insurrection and revolutions. It is not, however, to be supposed that enough was then secured to supply the demand. The estimated deficiency to be supplied before next harvest is, according to the London *Express*, about thirty million bushels, of which only thirty million have been supplied, leaving forty million bushels to be still secured the coming spring and summer. A similar deficiency of sixty-five million bushels is estimated for Great Britain, of which only twenty-five million have been supplied.

These estimates, which amount to fifty-five millions of bushels at the present deficiency, these figures seem large, it is true; but they are engrossed by the New York *World*, and have good data on which to rest. It must be remembered that the season there was a very bad one and the crops were very poor. At the same time there was also a deficiency in Russia and other parts of Continental Europe, which have usually contributed largely to supply the English and French markets, but this year can do so to a very small degree. The world is therefore thrown upon this country for its supplies of breadstuffs.

How, then, is it with this country? We believe the crops of winter grain in the north and west were scarcely above the average, and in some sections far below it. In this section wheat was badly winter-killed, and we last fall heard similar reports from the west. There is, however, a large excess of foreign export, but certainly not enough to supply home demand, and for a last desperate charge, resolved to retake the position or perish in the attempt. A heavy firing on our centre and a cheer from the advancing Division of Gen. Davis favored the effort, and our troops marched up to the battery and a storm of shot from their own guns, and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, finally drove the enemy down the ravine in hopeless confusion. Col. Carr received a wound in the arm, but remained on the field.

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THE MAJORITY ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Ministerial press pretend to be jubilant at their majority of thirteen on the Speakership. Truly they are thankful for small mercies. Up to the very hour of the meeting of Parliament the Ministerial expectation was that Mr. Turton's majority would be double what it proved to be. The Quebec correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator*—believed to be one of the Government organs at Quebec—wrote that the Ministry would "this time have a majority of twenty-seven, and an Upper Canada majority at that." The Montreal *"Gazette"* also made the following announcement on Thursday last—the very day Parliament assembled—Our Quebec correspondent informs us that the expected Ministerial majority on the address will be 26; or, in other words an Upper Canada majority of 3 and a Lower Canada one of 23.

Now, the actual majority in Lower Canada was but 15, and instead of a majority of 3 in Upper Canada, the Government was left in a minority of 2! So much for the empty boasts of the organs over their majority of thirteen. Tested by their vaunting before hand, it was a defeat.

The vote on Speakership is a good test of the relative strength of the Opposition; but it is not a safe index to the men on whom the Ministry can rely. It may safely be assumed that every vote cast against Mr. Turton was given by a member in open hostility to the Administration; but it would be safe to number all those who voted for him as devoted supporters. The Government selected their candidate—the two leading members of the Government moved and seconded his appointment—all the influence of Government was strongly exercised in his favour—and as no principle was involved, but simply the choice of a man, it was a test of the Ministry to vote nay. Doubtless all those who vote with every Government, went for Mr. Turton; and an examination of the division list will show that there are several members among the yeas, who, while they might not think the Speakership of sufficient consequence to turn the Ministry voted for him on what they or their constituents deem more important questions vote right at all hazards. Fifty-three votes were cast against Mr. Turton; Messrs. Scott, Haultain, and Hooper, make fifty-

six. There were, therefore, double return, fifty-six. There were, therefore, double return, fifty-six. There were, therefore, double return, fifty-six.

The train from St. Louis, last night, brought in 300 prisoners and 48 commissioned officers, being the first arrival of the prisoners taken by Gen. Carr at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Philadelphia, March 24.
The "Bulletin" informed that the relatives of Captain Franklin Buchanan, of the rebel navy, have received positive information of his death, at Norfolk, from the wounds he received in the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads.

A despatch from Surgeon General in Gen. Sheridan's army to the Surgeon General in Washington, says in relation to the battle of yesterday, "Our loss is from 75 to 100 killed and 250 wounded. I have seen 225 of the enemy's dead."

Winchester, March 24.
The rebels have been driven back to Strasburg; there has been very little fighting there; in the skirmishing we have lost about 10 killed and wounded. We have captured more than 1,000 small arms.

Washington, March 24.
A despatch from Winchester says, "Our forces to-day pursued the rebels with extraordinary vigor and courage towards Strasburg, driving them like frightened sheep."

Cincinnati, March 24.
Wendell Phillips attempted to lecture in the Opera House to-night. He commenced by avowing himself an abolitionist and a Unionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed and yelled, and threw eggs and stones at him, some hitting him. He persevered, and was stoned and egged a second time, and a third time; the crowd now moved down stairs, crying "put him out!" "tar and feather him," and giving groans for the nigger Wendell Phillips; they were met near the stage by Phillips, who bravely stood his ground, and at intervals of half an hour, the fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery which is now fairly to pieces. This battery has not replied for two days.

Only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a quaker.

The batteries on the main shore are also mysteriously silent, and the encampments grow smaller day by day.

St. Louis, March 24.
A detachment of the 1st Iowa cavalry, sent out from Jefferson City against a guerrilla band, had a skirmish with the enemy, killing two and wounding one, and taking 75 prisoners, and over 20 horses and a quantity of arms.

Winchester, March 24—11 P.M.
In consequence of the forward move of our force, the reports of killed, wounded and missing could not be ascertained, but our loss is from 80 to 100 killed, among whom are colonel and four captains and lieutenants, and 200 wounded.

The enemy had nearly 500 killed and wounded, and lost 300 prisoners.

Cairo, March 24.
A special to the *Chicago Tribune*, dated nine o'clock, Sunday night, off Island No. 10, says that the firing continues slowly, day and night, at intervals of half an hour. The fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery which is now fairly to pieces. This battery has not replied for two days.

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PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE PAKENHAM BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

	£.	s.	d.
Best stallion for saddle, to have been kept for public service in Township.....	1	0	0
Best stallion for draught, to have been kept for public service in Township.....	1	0	0
Best 2 year old stallion for general purposes.....	10	0	0
Best mare and foal for saddle.....	12	6	0
Best mare and foal for draught.....	12	6	0
Best span of draught horses in harness.....	12	6	0
Best 2 year old mare or gelding for draught.....	10	0	0
Best 2 year old mare or gelding for saddle.....	7	6	0
Best bull, 3 yr. old or upward.....	15	0	0
Best 2 year old bull.....	10	0	0
Best 1 milch cow.....	12	6	0
Best pair of oxen in yoke.....	10	0	0
Best yoke of oxen in yoke.....	7	6	0
Best yoke of 3 year old steers.....	7	6	0
Best fattest ox.....	5	0	0
Best fattest cow.....	5	0	0
Best fattest calf.....	5	0	0
Best 2 year old heifer.....	10	0	0
Best ram, 2 years old and upward.....	15	0	0
Best pair of geese.....	10	0	0
Best pair of ducks.....	10	0	0
Best pair of chickens.....	10	0	0

CROPS.

Best Fall wheat, two acres.....	15	0	0
Best Spring wheat, two acres.....	10	0	0
Best pair of geese.....	10	0	0
Best pair of ducks.....	10	0	0
Best pair of chickens.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of oats.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of barley.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of peas.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of clover.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of corn, half an acre.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of potatoes.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of turnips.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of spring wheat in bags.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of winter wheat in bags.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of clover seed, 10 lbs.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of timothy seed, 10 lbs.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of Swedish turnip seed, 2 lbs.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of onion seed, 1 lb.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of carrot seed, 1 lb.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of mangel wortzel seed, 2 lbs.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of chaff seed, 10 lbs.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of butter not less than 20 lbs.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of maple sugar, 10 lbs.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of woolen cloth, home made, 15 yards.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of cotton, home made, 15 yards.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of flannel, home made, 15 yards.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of plaid flannel, 10 yards.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of flannel, woolen and cotton, 20 yards.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of pair blankets.....	10	0	0
Best 2 acres of home made quilt—woolen.....	10	0	0

BY-LAWS OF THE PAKENHAM BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1st.—That the business of the Society shall be managed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and nine Directors, any five of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd.—That all persons may be admitted members of the Society who subscribe not less than five shillings yearly.

3rd.—That no person shall receive a premium from the Society, who has not become a member.

4th.—That the annual meeting shall be held in the second week in January in each year.

5th.—No person shall be permitted to enter or exhibit any article for premium who shall not have paid his subscription for the then current year; and no subscription shall be received after the last day of April, in each year.

6th.—That the Annual Exhibition of Stock, Manufactures, Seeds and Implements shall take place at Pakenham Village, on the first Wednesday in October, in each year, to commence at ten o'clock, A.M., or as soon after as circumstances may permit.

7th.—That prior to the Exhibition, the Officers and Directors shall appoint a sufficient number of Judges, who shall examine each description of article, and report to the Officers and Directors, who shall declare the premiums; and the Treasurer shall, as soon as may be, pay the amounts.

8th.—Every member who shall intend to exhibit any live stock, or any other article for premium, shall give notice, and a description thereof in writing to the Treasurer and Secretary, on or before the day previous to the Exhibition; and competitors for Grain and Root Crops must enter their names and situation of their farms or gardens with the Treasurer or Secretary, no later than 20th July.

9th.—No premium shall be given for any article which has not been bred, raised, grown or made within the Township, except Horses, Bro