

**The Carleton Place Herald**  
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING  
 AT CARLETON PLACE, BY  
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 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR  
 To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,  
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#### REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

From the Globe.  
 After a protracted debate, maintained with very great ability by the Opposition and more feebly by the Ministry, a vote on the question of Representation by Population has been taken. The division was 47 to 45; the list of names will be found very suggestive of remark. Only nine Upper Canadians voted against the much-desired reform! Mr. John A. Macdonald made the greatest oratorical effort of his career to influence the votes of his followers. He alleged that the Opposition were about to introduce universal suffrage, dissolution of the Union, and annexation to the States, by their advocacy of the measure; that no conservative could support it who valued the interests of his country. By his speech, he secured the votes of just eight persons!

Buchanan, McCann, Playfair, Powell, (W. F.), Roblin, R. W. Scott, Simpson, J. S. Macdonald.  
 The Attorney General's own vote makes the nine. Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald and other members have spoken of what is called Central Canada—that is, Upper Canada east of Kingston—as opposed to the Representative vote, but what are the facts exhibited by the vote? Why, that a majority of the members of Central Canada voted for Representation by Population! That a member of the Government, a high conservative, a representative of a borough situated in Central Canada, Mr. George Sherwood—voted for it! Here are the names of the Central Canadians present:—

For—Gowan, Sherwood, Tett, Bell, Cook, D. A. Macdonald—6.  
 Against—McCann, Playfair, Powell, R. W. Scott, J. Sandfield Macdonald—5.  
 We imagine that this will settle forever the cry that the demand for Representation by Population is sectional in Upper Canada. Messrs. Sherwood and Tett would gladly have voted against the principle had they dared to do so, and it necessarily follows that the public opinion of their section on this subject must be quite as strong as it is in the West.

Only three members representing constituencies West of Kingston voted against the bill—Roblin, Simpson and Buchanan—all of whom will either retire or be beaten at the next election. Every man on the Ministerial benches who has a chance of reelection, or thinks he has, took refuge with the Opposition on this occasion. It will not surprise them, if we are right, to find this vote, when at the same time they kept a Government in power which is determinedly opposed to Representation by Population, and resolved to perpetuate French domination for two years more. What a position is that of Messrs. Sherwood and Smith, voting for Representation by Population and yet remaining in a cabinet who chiefly declare they will never grant it, that it would inflict the most direful evil upon the country! Who can respect them for their vote in favour of Representation by Population. Who can fail to see that we owe it to their fears not to their conscientiousness.

The small number of Upper Canadians who voted against the measure, and the strength of the principle, and the certainty of its ultimate success. If a government were in power as favourable to Representation by Population as the present Ministry is opposed to it, how many of the nine would have voted against it? Certainly not more than two or three, and we doubt whether there will be even one in next Parliament who will vote against the principle. We have already one staunch member from Lower Canada, who never misses a division on this question, and there will be many more than one after a general election, if we are to believe the almost unanimous voice of the British press of Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier's threat to follow members into their constituencies and eject them, is regarded with contempt and indignation in the townships. The British people will speedily show him how little power he has over their destinies.

**THE OIL DISASTERS.**—Extract of a letter dated Bothwell, April 25th, 1861.  
 "Dr. Falconer from Erie, U. S., has been digging a well upon Mr. Polson's lot on the river bank, about 14 miles from Bothwell. On Tuesday last he struck a rock about twenty eight feet below the surface, which produced a good show of capital oil. The portions of rock taken out are quite inflammable, and burn readily. The prospect is very favourable, and every one connected with the oil diggings is in good spirits."

We caution our readers against United States paper currency of every kind. The United States is on the verge of the greatest financial crisis in its history, and one of its earliest results will be the smash of hundreds of Banks. The northern currency is generally well secured, but in the north the crash will be as general as elsewhere.—Advertiser.

The Comet was visible last night at the Observatory, Isle Jesus. Its approximate position was in Right Ascension, 11 hours 15 minutes, and in Declination North 61 degrees 39 minutes. A line drawn from *Phad* to *Dubhe* in the constellation Ursa Major will nearly point out its place. It is visible to the naked eye.

A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in Cleveland says: "I have glorious news, 250,000 stands of Enfield Rifles have arrived, and 250,000 more are on the way. I know what these rifles are. They will pass a ball through a column of seven men at a distance of two miles, and kill at three and a half miles. They are just the thing to tickle the ribs of secessionists with." All true. England will send plenty of rifles to the States if they will pay for them.

Strong, the Indian, who was confined in the goal at Plover, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, hanged himself on Wednesday night in his cell. His trial was fixed for next week.

#### CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.**—On the night of Saturday, Mr. Andrew Allister, cashier in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Stanbury & Co., Wellington street, mysteriously disappeared, and has not been heard of, although every enquiry has been made, and it is feared that he has been drowned in the Bay. Mr. Allister is a married man, and his house is situated in the Western portion of the city. On the afternoon of Saturday he left the office of Messrs. Stanbury & Co. at the usual hour. He had drawn a sum of money on account of salary that day, and was seen as late as twelve o'clock at night in Clark's tavern, Spadina Avenue. He was then under the influence of liquor, and it is reported that he had a quarrel with some persons outside the tavern, and then left as was supposed, for his own house, but he never reached it. When he failed to make his appearance on Monday, his friends became alarmed, and search was made throughout the city. The Police were put on the alert, and a description of him given to them. Yesterday the Bay was dragged for the body, a cap, which has been found, and a tin of tobacco, but no trace of him. Mr. Allister is a Scotchman by birth, and entered the employ of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell & Co. about five years ago as light porter. By his industry and intelligence he raised himself to the place of Cashier in their establishment, a position which he retained until within the past five weeks, when he entered the service of Messrs. Stanbury & Co.

A Stratford paper says:—We regret to learn that the winter wheat in Donmie township has, to a great extent, been killed by the severe frosts of last month. To such an extent indeed, has this valuable crop suffered, that in some instances, the farmers have re-ploughed the land and sown spring wheat. A bridge on the Etchemin River, at St. Clair, formerly owned by Mr. Desbarres, as well as a public bridge at the same river, in the parish of St. Henry, were completely carried away by the ice during the late freshet. The only bridge over the river now standing—with the exception of the railroad bridge—is that at the church of St. Henry, owned by Mr. Metz, of this city, which was not at all injured.

Peterboro', C. W., April 26.  
 A destructive fire occurred here last night. About eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was given, and in two hours the range of frame stores from the corner of George and Hunter streets, to the corner of the latter, and east to Fisher's Hotel, was one mass of flames. These buildings and Fisher's Hotel were all consumed. Loss about \$20,000.—The buildings were chiefly owned by Sam. Dickson.

A lady of Galt aged 80 years, named Frances Woods, was found one day last week immersed head foremost in a water barrel. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"We unanimously agree that Frances Woods came to her death by submersion in a water barrel, and we are of opinion that she voluntarily, under a fit of insanity, put herself into the same."

On Tuesday night the barn and sheds of Mr. George Nure, of Chinguacousy, near Churchville, was totally destroyed by fire.—The buildings were insured to the amount of about \$1,000. Five horses were burned.

A man named O'Brien came to his death by drowning last Sunday, in the river near Adam's Mill. He was out in a canoe which by some means was upset. His body has been recovered.

A young man named Lelievre, employed in the ship yard of Mr. Cotnam, Quebec, fell from the third story of a hangar on Tuesday evening and fractured his skull. He died shortly after being picked up.

A child, fourteen months old, daughter of Mr. Joseph Carter, Dundas Road, near Guelph, was burned to death on Thursday in the absence of her mother.

#### STREAMERS SEIZED BY THE SE-CESSIONISTS.

The North Carolina, of H. B. Cromwell's line of steamers, has been seized by the rebel authorities at Wilmington, N. C. Although a portion of the Stock of this vessel is held at the South, she was built and is owned by Cromwell & Co. When she left New York she was in the hands of Captain Powell, who is of Northern origin, and was worked by a Northern crew. She is a new vessel, is propelled by a screw, and is very fast. She is two-masted, carries square yards on the foremast, and has a bowsprit. She carries 700 tons, and draws about ten feet of water. The rebels will doubtless convert her into a gunboat. They will handily carry a large pivot gun forward, and two broadside guns.

The entire line of steamers plying between New Orleans and Galveston, owned by C. Morgan, Esq., or this city, have also fallen into the hands of the secessionists. There are twelve of them, and the rebels are following are nearly their average dimensions:—two hundred and twenty feet in length, thirty feet in width, and twelve feet in depth. They draw from eight to ten feet of water as they are loaded.

The take the open gulf between New Orleans and Galveston, as they draw too much water for the sounders.

The Florida, a screw propeller, similar to the Norfolk, has been seized at Apalachicola. The Havana, a screw propeller, of similar size and build, has been seized at New Orleans.

It will be thus seen that the rebels are in possession of a formidable marine force, which, like their funds, forts and arms, they have chivalrously stolen. Our merchants and war vessels should be on the look-out, as these steamers will next make their appearance manned by pirates.—New York paper.

The New York Banks in anticipation of a financial crisis arising from the stoppage of business, and the immense expenditure for war purposes, have revived the arrangement of last fall, by which the specie of all Banks is made a common fund, and loan certificates are issued available at the Clearing House, based upon the deposits of bills, receipts, or other securities. The Banks of New York and Philadelphia hold \$55,000,000 of specie, but every department of business, not connected with war material, is ruinously depressed.

#### TRIAL OF MRS. PETERSON FOR MURDER.

For the coroner to Brockville. I examined the scene about the place (two) and they showed no signs of having been recently used. I found a poker under the stove. That produced in the court the same. Noticed a dark stain on it, but can not say what it was. I noticed a part of a quilt on Friday evening, and said that it was the same as I thought, on the snow, and on the door, at the centre, and by the latch. These stains were made by those taking in the body, which was not bleeding at the time. The body was quite cold but produced in court, it was signed and exhumed on the 4th day of last February. I was at Peterson's that day and Mrs. Peterson brought the will out of a bureau drawer, whispered something to her husband, who nodded his assent, and asked me and my wife to witness it. She said she saw several signs of the murder, such as a heavy knife, and a new coat upon a stool, as some of the spelling was wrong. Peterson said the will was the way he wished it, and that he had written it himself in 1858. Mrs. Peterson appeared quite anxious that the will should be executed. She said that deceased might prefer to have the will taken to the house, if he could, so he would take the property from her. After the will was executed she folded it up and put it back into the drawer. Peterson had two notes of mine in his possession at the time of his death—One for \$400, and another for \$121. Orders were attached to these notes for the payment of the money, and signature, directing them to be paid to his wife. Cross-examination elicited nothing material.

Dr. Edmondson sworn—I made the Post-mortem examination, at the inquest on the 2nd day of last March. The face, head and whiskers of Peterson were smeared with blood. Found several wounds on the head, some of which had fractured the skull and laid open the brain. One of these wounds appeared to me to be made with a sharp instrument, such as a heavy knife. The other wounds were made with a blunt instrument. One would look as if it had been made with the angle of the poker produced. A powerful stroke with the poker might have also produced the sharply cut wound, but I do not think the prisoner would have sufficient force to produce such a wound. I saw a human hair in the right hand of the deceased. I identify the hair produced as the same. They look like the hair of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—These wounds might have been inflicted with another instrument besides the poker produced. I examined the hair, and I do not think it is too long to have been his. I will not swear positively it is the prisoner's hair.

Mr. Hagerman sworn—I went with Frederick Moore to the house of deceased. About an hour before we had heard a noise as if some one was pounding on a fence. Next day I compared the poker produced with the marks on the rails at the water hole at Peterson's, and it fitted them exactly. I saw the marks on the door. These were not made when the body was brought in, as the water had washed it clean, the current being very strong. Mrs. Peterson said she had got her husband some tea before he had gone out. The tea things were on the table when I got to the house. I saw the marks on the table, and a man standing at the creek soon after her husband went out, and that she had given the alarm as soon as she could. The prisoner did not seem to be much agitated at the time.

David Standford sworn—I live close to Peterson's. I went there when the alarm was given. The body had been found before I got there. I saw no blood on it. (Witness corroborated the previous testimony given to the conversation with the prisoner immediately after the murder.) Next day I saw a water-pail near the creek. I was told it was found upon the stream under the ice. I saw a piece of quilt produced on Monday after the funeral. There were two spots of blood on it, which I suppose to be mine. I first saw the poker produced on the night of the murder, and noticed stains on it. There was a fire in the stove at Peterson's that night.

Mrs. F. Moore sworn—I was out of doors with my sister (Miss Hagerman) about nine o'clock that night. I heard some loud noise from the house in the open air, then other lower words, then hammering, then groans. I recognised a woman's voice, as she sometimes took cramps. There was no light in his house at the time. I told all this to my father, and he went to listen. When he returned he said he had heard some shouting, but he did not see anything. [When recalled the latter said he had seen a man standing at the creek soon after her husband went out, and that she had given the alarm as soon as she could. The prisoner did not seem to be much agitated at the time.]

James Peterson sworn—I am a brother of the deceased. I went to his house the Friday following the murder. I also went on Monday, and was there when the hood produced was found by Mr. Young. I never saw the woman wear the hood to the best of my knowledge. I noticed a stain on the hood which I took to be blood. My brother was about 54 years old when he was murdered. He could not labor, and had been a patient in the hospital for some time. He was affected. He could not make much resistance if attacked.

Cross-examined. Whenever I asked my brother for any favor, he should always come to his wife, and I did not like that. I remonstrated with him about two years ago at that head.

Mr. Lewis sworn—I knew Peterson. He traded with me. I kept a pass-book for him. At one time he told me not to tell his wife that he had got certain articles.

Nancy Jane Graham [some 40 years old] sworn—I have lived with Peterson. I was there the week before the murder. Mrs. Peterson asked me if I could be hired to murder a person. I answered I could not, as my conscience would not allow me to commit murder. When I heard of the murder, I told Mr. Elliot and his wife what Mrs. Peterson had said to me. I did not think she had committed the murder then.

Cross-examined—I could not tell what hour of the day it is now, as I am not a scholar. There are six days in a week. I can not tell the names of the days of the week as I am not a scholar. I have got a child; I am not a married woman. My child is now staying at James Peterson's. Never stated there before. When I was at Peterson's, I saw a person in a glass case and put it under the bed; he was always afraid of being robbed.

James Peterson sworn—Nancy Jane Graham came to my house the night of the murder, and told me next day that Mrs. Peterson had asked her what she would like to kill a person.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

A correspondent of the Times writing from Portsmouth, Va., gives a graphic description of the destruction of the U. S. property at the Gosport Navy Yard. We quote as follows:—  
 The Pawnee made fast to the dock, and Col. Wardrup marched out his regiment, and stationed them at the several gates of the navy yard to oppose the entrance of any forces from without, in case any attempt should be made. Having adopted this precaution, the Commodore set the marines on the Pennsylvania, the Cumberland, the Pawnee, and in the yard, to work. All the books and papers, the archives of the establishment, were transferred to the Pawnee.

Every thing of interest to the government to preserve on the Pennsylvania, was transferred to the Cumberland. On this latter, it was also said, a large amount of gold from the Custom House at Norfolk had been in good time placed. Having made safe everything that was to be brought away, the marines were next set to work to destroy everything on the yard which might be of use to the rebels. Having completed the work, the Commodore had their stock of arms destroyed. Cartridges had their stocks broken by a blow from the barrels, and were thrown overboard. A large lot of revolvers shared a like fate. Shot and shell by thousands were hurled into the water. Most of the cannon had been spiked the day and night before. There were at least 1,500 pieces in the yard—some elegant Dahlgren guns, and Columbiads of all sizes.

It is impossible to describe the scene of destruction that was exhibited. Unweariedly it was continued from 9 o'clock until 12, during which time the moon gave light to direct the operations. When the moon sank behind the western horizon, the barracks near the centre of the yard were set on fire, that by its illumination the work might be continued. The crackling flames and the glare of light inspired with new energies the destroying marines, and havoc was carried everywhere, within the limits of order. But time was not to be squandered. Four o'clock of Saturday morning came, and the Pawnee was passing down from Gosport harbor with the Cumberland, the coveted prize of the secessionists, in tow—every soul on the other ships and the yard being a board of them save two. Just as they left their moorings a rocket was sent up from the deck of the Pawnee. It sped high in the air, paused a second, and burst in shivers of many colored lights. And so it did, and the well set trains at the ship-yards, and on

#### WAR NEWS.

Perryville, Md., April 26.  
 Three gentlemen of Baltimore, who passed through here for the North, confirm the accounts of injuries suffered by the Union men of Baltimore. They had been waiting on by a squad of Trimble's troops and ordered to leave at once. They all seem to have been in comfortable circumstances. One who said he was worth \$40,000 left with only 75 cents in his pocket. One gentleman who left Washington the night before last says that the 7th Regiment positively arrived there that afternoon, and that 20,000 troops in all had arrived.

Quiet prevailed yesterday evening, though the excitement among the people continued. "There is a slave conspiracy organized, whose ramifications extend into Virginia. A lady recently arrived at Annapolis, and on her way to the North herself a slave owner, stated that she did not dare to live among her blacks with no further security than the local authorities can afford. She says that she had not a neighbor in the district where she resides, who does not consider it unquestionable that a barbarous warfare, with the hideous concomitants of the insurrection of a brutalized inferior race, is on the eve of desolating the region in which she has resided."

The Germans seem to be the object of special spite by the mob flocks of Baltimore. Not only have they sacked the Hall of the German Turners, but they have also mobbed the office of a German Republican newspaper.

Harrisburg, April 26th.  
 It is reported that an attack was made by Marylanders on Hanover Village, York Co. on Tuesday occasioned by a great stampede of negroes. Reliable accounts say that whole families are crossing into this State. A report places the total loss of slaves by Maryland since the troubles began at 500. Great fears are entertained in the border counties of Maryland of the departure of the entire slave population.

Philadelphia, 27.  
 Passengers from Parktown report a sudden and most wonderful change in the sentiment of Maryland. The Stars and Stripes are to be raised at Hagerstown to day, and extensive preparations are being made for the further Union demonstrations. The election this week for representative will result tremendously for Louis P. Ferry, Union.

Allegheny county has instructed its representatives that if they vote for secession, they will be hung on their return home. The Stars and Stripes are waving all over the city. The Home Guard refused to parade unless under its folds and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

At the Clear Spring House, the Stars and Stripes are waving, and the Unionists have sworn to resist secession to the death. At this time, next week, no sympathizers with Southern traitors will dare to avow his sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick or Cumberland.

We have news from the seat of war up to the 30th April. Great preparations are making in all parts, but no serious demonstration has yet been made.

The Marion, with the ship "Perry" from Annapolis on Sunday, arrived this morning. The light ships on New York Spit and Wolf trap have been removed.

A special despatch to the Tribune says that W. Dwight and G. T. Andrews have been authorized to raise two Massachusetts Regiments to serve through the war.

A special messenger sails by the next European steamer to purchase half a million worth of arms for this state.

The 23rd Brooklyn regiment sailed this morning in the Columbia.

A despatch from Frederick says a gentleman from Washington, Info. me, that Gen. Scott showed him yesterday the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring partial martial law in the District of Columbia and over the line of railway established.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Italian question in general in the House of Lords was debated.

The French occupation of Rome was deplored, and the prospect of a collision between Austria and Italy deprecated by all speakers.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that all the foreign ministers, except American, left Jeddah to be protected by the ships of war, in consequence of intimidation having been used towards them which the Japanese Government did not endeavor to check.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—Russia has informed France that, in consequence of the events at Warsaw it will be impossible for her to join France in any settlement of the Eastern Question. The alleged reason is that Russia regards France as an accomplice in the Polish disturbances.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.**  
 St. Johns, April 29.  
 The Adriatic from Galway on 23rd, arrived at 2 p. m.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish Government rejects the offer of the reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

The Polish provinces were being divested of Russian troops so as to be concentrated at Warsaw.

A writ of execution has been issued against the Great Eastern, at the suit of Scott Russell, to satisfy his claims.

It is reported that the Conservatives of

#### THE SLAVES IN INSURRECTION.

lashed by government for national purposes, so far as to suspend the right of habeas corpus.

Boston, April 30.  
 The brig St. Mary was seized by the collector to-day. She had on board 500 kegs of powder.

Washington, April 30.  
 Senator Hunter, W. G. Rivers, D. Prepton, Judgen Camden and Proctor have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as Delegates to the Southern Congress.

Baltimore, April 30.  
 A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press narrates in the most positive manner that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed by his government to offer to the United States, arms, ammunition and troops, to aid in suppressing the rebellion of slaveholders; that he has already sent to England for 300,000 minie rifles, and lastly, that English and French fleets will be sent to assist in the blockade of the southern ports.

A special train left Harrisburg on Sunday night for Chambersburg, loaded with ammunition, and also one for York, Pennsylvania, with blankets, arms and tents.

The State of affairs in Baltimore is terrible. Several prominent Union men have been expelled from the city, and the police force is being increased to 1,000 men. The city is in a state of great excitement, and the people are being urged to resist the rebels at least 1,000 men. 400 were killed in Moultrie, and 30 by Anderson's first discharge.

**STARTLING FUMORS FROM THE SOUTH.**  
 The following from the Daily News of this morning, confirms the previous reports of the commencement of slave insurrections at the South:—

"Reliable information has just reached this office that intense excitement prevails in the rural districts, of Maryland, in consequence of the rumor of the outbreak of a bloody outbreak on the part of the slave population. Slaves on a large number of estates have ceased to treat their masters with ordinary civility. They covertly insinuate that they expect to be speedily provided with arms, and there is no doubt that the awful horrors of Saint Domingo, and in the beginning of the century, will be repeated upon a large scale, unless Providence shall interfere to prevent so fearful a calamity."

Advices from Baltimore state that the Union men are praying for help from the North, and say that with five thousand men they will hold Maryland and Baltimore true to the Union.

The troops just returned from Texas say that as they retreated the Indians followed them committing great slaughter. Texas thus far has not had a very delightful experience in secession.

Davis was making preparations to attack Washington. Several Alabama and Mississippi troops are on their way to Richmond. They received arms at Augusta.

Gen. Rensselaer, of Tennessee, was at Montgomery making arrangements to send 2,000 desperadoes to secretly operate in an attack on Washington.

The Confederate States are in anxiety, business is prostrate, and country, and the state of mob law, and the people escaping at every opportunity.

From an eye witness we learn that Bush river bridge was fired last evening, about sundown, and destroyed. Some parties poured spirits of turpentine on it, and in a short time it was a vast sheet of flame—tide at low water mark, and it burnt to the water's edge. It was expected that Gunpowder bridge will share the same fate to night.

We learn that the grist and saw mill belonging to Mr. George Coulson (formerly Chambers' mill) on Big Creek, near Napanee were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday at midnight. There were about 100 bushels of grain in the mill. The grist mill was partially insured, but no insurance on the saw mill.

A Home Guard, to consist of 20,000 citizens, is organized in New York for the protection of the city. The command has been tendered to George Law, the man who threatened to bombard Baltimore.

Over 5,000 Scotchmen applied to join the 79th Highland New York Regiment.

Mr. Lincoln has been employing some of the correspondents of the New York Press on secret service.