

Carleton Place

VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C.W., FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

No. 24

LOST—SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

Sombody's child is lost to-night!
I hear the bellman ring,
And the earth is frozen hard and white,
And the wind has a nipping sting.
I know my babes are longed for.

A tender, motherly hand,
Laying a blessing on every head
After their evening prayers were said—
God keep the slumbering babe!
Yet somebody's child is lost, I say,
This night so bitterly cold,
Some innocent lamb has gone astray
Unwittingly from its fold.
"Bellman! ho, bellman, whose child is lost?"
And I grasp my staff and cloak;
But the ringer over the wall had crossed
Before I tardily spoke.
The neighbors soon gather, and far and near
We pry into chinks and fen,
Till, hark! an answering shout I hear—
The rovers are found again.
"Oh! mother, fond mother, your heart is light,
Wish Joe to your bosom band;
But many a child is lost to-night
Whom never, no, never be found."

Anybody's child is lost to-night,
While the wind is high and boisterous,
And the seething ship, like a bird a-flight,
Flies shivering on its course.
She suddenly drops in the yawning deep,
As never to return;
She leaps atop the watery steep,
A creaking from stem to stern.

Hold well, good folk! for a score of lives
Comprise this costliest freight.
Else loving mothers, and maids, and wives
Will ever be desolate.
And well she holds, with a single sail
Outspread to guide her way.
While all the furies of the air assail,
Around her bulwarks play.

The sailor-boy, with a fearful heart,
Sighs for his distant home,
And the hasty tears from his eyelids start,
And drop in the briny foam.
In the months ago a father sigh'd,
And a mother trembled with fears;
But that father's law had been defied,
And a huge and hungry wave

Bears him away beyond relief,
To the depths of an ocean grave—
The brand is blazing on the stern,
The work of the day is done.
And the father's heart runs over the earth
In search of the wandering son.
"Oh! where is our poor boy to-night—
This night so bleak and wild?"
The mother shuts her eyes to the light,
And only prays for her child's life.

The busy needles all cease their flight,
While their hearts say, "Where is he?"
They dream not he has sunk from sight,
Down, down, down in the sea.
The mother may pray, and she may weep,
Till she weeps her life away,
But never more will she find the sheep,
That wilfully went astray.

Sombody's child is lost to-night!
Oh! sorrow on the day
When a virgin's fame was made with blight
That cannot be cleansed away.
An humble family sit in the gloom,
Bemoaning their hopeless shame—
Would that she were safe in the tomb
With honor upon her name!

While deck'd in silks and satin and sin,
The fallen daughter I won
Is scorch'd with a fever of heart within,
Though reigning as wanton queen.
O merciful Father! is this the child
Thy hand created so fair,
With eyes where simple innocence smiled,
And coy and modest were her air.

Is this the promising morning flower,
The brightest its rivals among?
Is this the bird which sang in the bower
With sweetest and merriest tongue?
Ah! me! this child is more than lost;
For her low-fallen form,
On sin's voluptuous streets to rest,
Will perish in passion's storm.

And the mother may sigh, and she may weep,
Till she weeps her life away,
But never more will she find the sheep,
That wickedly went astray.
Sombody's child is lost to-night—
A widow's only son,
With brow as light and eye as bright
As you ever looked upon.

"And he will be my staff and stay—"
Her words were only spoken;
"When I am old, and my hair is gray,
And my natural strength is broken."
Her motherly soul with pride o'erran
As the lad grew up to the estate of man.
And she said in her joy,
That nobody's boy

Could match her paragon by a span.
Time stole along, and her locks were gray,
But her heart had lost its life;
For the man had wandered so far astray,
"Twere better the boy had died,
A loathsome, vile, and gibbering thing,
Stung by the fatal worm's sting,
Devoid of man containing God."

And gnashing at the avenging rod
Wherever his passions scorched him sore,
Till, fainting, he could feel no more—
Ah! somebody's child was lost in him
When he took up
The wassail cup,
And sip'd a portion from his brim,
Then his manhood died.

And the beautiful boy
Of his mother's pride
Spill'd in the sand the cup of her joy,
A wordless quaff,
A wormwood draught,
A sorely-smiten woman.
Yet loved she still
Through every ill.

The child so scarcely human,
In weakness and watchings often,
Unmurmuringly her grief she bore,
Until unwearied in shroud or coffin,
Her son lay dead before her door.
Her sorrows had come so thick and fast
They cluster'd round her everywhere,
Till, reason utterly overcast,
The darkness hid away her care.

Yet oftentimes she'd look at her
Long gone from home, her beautiful son;
And while she chided his long delay,
She would sigh and whimper, and pray,
That mother will sigh, and she will weep,
Till she weeps her life away;
But never more will she find the sheep,
That wickedly went astray.

So many children are lost to-night
That I, even I, could weep
As I hear the breathings, soft and light,
From the crib where Tommy's asleep,
And I strain my vision to pierce the clouds
That hang over years to come;
But utter darkness the future shrouds,
And the tongue of the seer is dumb.

So I lay them down in the bosom of grace,
The children whom God has given,
Trusting He'll bring them to see His face,
The face of our Lord in heaven.

THE TIMBER TRADE.

As always happens when an exceptional protection withdrawn, the admission of foreign-grown timber into the markets of Great Britain, on the same terms as the timber of this province, was the occasion of predictions being made of the ruin of this important branch of Canadian commerce. Happily this dismal foreboding has not been realized. From another cause—the American war—our timber trade has suffered serious diminution. The Government has taken means to open new markets for the products of our forests, by bringing samples of them prominently before the timber-importing countries of Europe; and obtaining such information as might enable us to place ourselves in a position to supply these countries with timber. Last winter, Mr. William Quinn, Superintendent of the inspectors and measurers of wood, in Canada, was sent on this mission; and he collected much valuable information, and imparted other information, of which it was necessary for timber importers in Europe to be in possession.

The effect of admitting foreign-grown timber into the English market, on the same terms as Canadian, will be to diminish the proportion of Canadian timber consumed in England. This importation, as the necessity of searching out new markets for an article of production which has always ranked first in our list of exports. Prior to 1857, England received more timber from all foreign countries. This however is no longer the case. In 1859 England imported from British America 1,301,248 loads, of fifty cubic feet each, of timber, and from foreign countries 1,655,233 loads. In 1860 the proportion was, from British North America, 1,364,369 loads, against 1,537,920 loads, from foreign countries. It will be seen, that the compensation for the loss we have sustained by competition, in the English market, by finding new markets elsewhere. There has recently taken place an enormous augmentation of the consumption of timber in France; and fears have begun to be entertained there about the continuance of the supply now derived from the North of Europe. The destruction of the forests there, arising, among other causes, from the cutting of small timber, is represented as proceeding at an alarming rate. Mr. Quinn found that our twelve feet timber is not adapted for the French market, since it only costs eleven French francs. This is of course a very easy remedy, and we may expect that our exports of timber to France will rapidly increase. Bordeaux alone consumes annually three times as many staves as are exported from Quebec.

Mr. Quinn's visit has already begun to bear fruit. It appears from his report that since his return from Europe, several cargoes of timber have been sent to Europe to supply orders received from Bremen, Antwerp, Dieppe, Havre, Honfleur, Nantes, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Toulon. This trade, once opened up, the continent of Europe may be extended almost indefinitely, and there be any truth in the prediction that the timber trade of this province will rapidly diminish in quantity, the timber trade of this Province will be in future of greater importance than it has been heretofore.—*Leader*.

DEATH OF MR. A. NORDHEIMER.
We announce with genuine regret the death of Mr. Abraham Nordheimer, which took place at Bamberg, in Bavaria, on the 18th of January. Though Mr. Nordheimer has been long ill, as his disease is not an unexpected event, the close of his career will be a source of sorrow to many of our most estimable citizens. The deceased was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, in 1817. He received a complete musical education, and excelled both as a violinist. In 1839 he paid a visit to his brother, Dr. J. Nordheimer, Professor of Oriental languages, attached to the University of New York, and in 1842 came to Kingston and established himself in the music and musical instrument business. In 1844, after the removal of the seat of Government from Kingston, Nordheimer first saw that Toronto would offer him a larger field, and removed here. He opened his first shop on King street, nearly opposite the present place of business of his young brother, Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, as his partner the trade of the firm grew with unexampled rapidity. One of its principles was to sell only first class pianos, those of Stodart, and Dunham and Chickering, and to this fact it is owing that there are so many good instruments in Canada, and so few bad ones. The business of the firm soon extended beyond Toronto, and from time to time, branches were opened in Hamilton, London, and, more lately, Montreal. Money accumulated rapidly in their hands, and unlike many residents of Canada of foreign extraction, Messrs. Nordheimer had no thought of investing it at a distance from the source where it was drawn. The Masonic Buildings on Toronto street, with its fine Masonic Lodge rooms, testify to the spirit of liberality of the firm as displayed in this city, and Nordheimer's Music Hall in Montreal is probably the finest public room in the Province. In June, 1859, Mr. Nordheimer became afflicted with asthma, complicated by affection of the lungs, and in the spring of 1860 went to Europe for native air and the best medical advice, accompanied by his estimable wife and sister of Messrs. Rossin, and one of his four children. He visited many of the German baths, but with little beneficial effect, and on the 18th, ult. death closed the scene. In addition to many excellent qualities in business and family relations, Mr. Nordheimer was a sincere friend of human liberty and progress.—*Globe*.

THE LEGAL TENDER SCHEME.
From the New York Herald.
We have strenuously opposed this legal tender scheme for its first inception. We believe it to be wrong in principle and completely exhausted treasury and the urgent necessity of immediate action for its relief could carry the measure through Congress. Our opinion of its mischievous tendencies is not likely to change; but nobody will be more gratified than its opponents if it shall be found to work less mischief than we have predicted.

The country may stand the treasury note system for two or three months; but its adoption concurs with other reasons for its speedy termination. Congress virtually stakes everything on the result of the battles to be fought in the spring campaign. If we fight and conquer, victory will give buoyancy to the public credit. We shall be able to retract our steps, and return to a constitutional currency and sound financial principles with comparative ease. But if the spring campaign miscarries [which Heaven avert!] the financial scheme about to be adopted is a millstone tied to the neck of the Union. It will sink it forever. If the war does not soon terminate favorably for successful fighting, it will, and in disaster, be the consequence of financial prostration. We cannot go on another year on the new system. We are spending at the rate of fifty millions a month. The hundred millions of treasury notes about to be authorized will not pay for already overdue floating debt. To think that we can go on shipping the debt over two months and get successfully to the year's end, is sheer madness. Such makeshifts may hold us through the spring months, but if the rebellion is not put down by the first of June, the recognition of the Confederate States by our government will have become a question of life or death.

As this new financial system has been adopted as an administrative measure, the country will justly hold the administration answerable for all that is involved in it, and consequently for the successful termination of the war within the spring months. If the administration accomplishes this, all may yet be well; if not, the Union is gone forever.

FURTHER BY THE "AMERICA."
Halifax, Feb. 10.
The America arrived last evening. She has 26 passengers and £24,000 in specie. EX-LAUS. The London and shipping Gazette says a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government by France respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports, and that the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-official blockade, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade, and that in case of noncompliance he will take the initiative.

The Emperor's speech to the Corps Legislatif on the 27th inst. was expected with great interest, under the belief that he will say something important on American affairs. The London Times, in another editorial, says we need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for waiting, and we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North. The London Standard says, in its editorial, that the Emperor's speech was a masterpiece of diplomacy, and that he was ever bound before. (Cheers.) That being the case, he had no fear of people would look upon their institutions with any degree of favor. We had in this country everything that could be desired, and if we were sometimes told by the press that we had had rulers who had too blame to themselves, for if there was any real necessity, they were in a position to turn them out if they were bad. (Cheers.)

Arrival of the Jura.
The Jura, a Liverpool 30th, and London 31st, arrived at 11:30 last night. She brings in £11,000 in specie, a full cargo, and sixty passengers. The Jura reports experiencing strong variable N.W. winds throughout the passage, with a heavy sea. At 1 o'clock A.M. on the 28th, she came up with field ice, about 90 miles east of Cape Race, and till 2 P.M. passed through several large fields, steering south to avoid the ice which prevented the landing of despatches. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad staff quoted at 55 @ 60, business done at 58.

Carl Russell in a despatch dated the 23rd January, to Lord Lyons, says the British Government direct entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the Trent and their supposed despatches were contraband he argues the point at length, and points out the injurious consequences of such law. For instance, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais might be captured and taken to New York, and in like manner the Confederates might capture a Canadian steamer from Halifax, on the ground of her carrying a Confederate agent, and so on. The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship under circumstances similar to those of the Trent, and the fact of its being brought for adjudication before a prize court, although altering the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence. The despatch concludes with reference to Mr. Seward's declaration that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the Trent prisoners. In reply to this, Carl Russell says Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of such wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South.

It is rumored that the vessel which the Sumpter engaged off Algiers was the Iroquois. No news of either. The Times, in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America. It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continues much longer. A meeting has been called in London to consider the propriety of establishing a British American Association. Napoleon opened the French Chambers on the 26th. In his speech he said—"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, and thus rendering it impossible for them to continue to keep faith with their creditors."

The steamer La Plata with Mason and Slidell on board arrived at Southampton on the 29th. They were taken to St. Thomas by the Rinaldo, as she was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made. Both proceeded to London where Mr. Mason remains, but Mr. Slidell forthwith left for Paris. The Times remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet and wait events that are at hand, although there is a large party in the House

of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the government a policy of interference in the American struggle. The Envoys will do well to maintain a masterly inactivity. A Southampton letter says they complain of hard treatment in prison at Boston. The Federal steamer Tuscarora left Southampton on the morning of the 29th. She brought up in Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at latest dates. Rumors are current at Southampton that both she and the Nashville had been ordered away, and that the latter would probably leave on the 30th. The reports however lacked confirmation. The London Morning Advertiser states in the most positive terms, that until the 23rd of January it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech the resolution he had come to, to abolish the Federal blockade; but a hitch occurred, at the instance of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor therefore only alluded to the question in his speech in a manner which would bind him to nothing. The Advertiser says all the cooperation which Napoleon asked from England was moral cooperation.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 29th publishes a note dated the 21st, from Prince Gortchakov to Baron Stoeck at Washington, stating that the Emperor has with deep satisfaction seen his anticipation confirmed, by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up Mason and Slidell. The Emperor hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps of the Federal Government in its interior policy and express his conviction that the Federal government will in carrying out that policy, place itself above the popular passions. The Emperor also states that he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstructed by conciliatory measures as the maintenance of the American power influences not inconsiderably the general political equilibrium.

A Turin letter says that during the three preceding days the citizens of Genoa had been amused by the revolutions of the Confederation steamer Sumpter steaming to and fro between Yvri and Porto Fino. Her object in tarrying off Genoa was a matter of much speculation.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says great misery prevailed in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns of France, and would probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of the prefects of the government not only allude to destitution, but that which usually accompanies destitution. The government encourages the manufacturers to keep the mills open as long as possible, and some of them busy themselves under the belief that if the Federal blockade continues beyond March the independence of the South will be recognized.

The troops which embarked at Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg, was to leave on the 29th, 30th and 31st.

The Paris Press publishes an article on the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian for the throne of Mexico, which says it is expected that when the Mexican question shall be settled, it will be possible to offer Austria satisfactorily offers territorial compensation in exchange for Venetia.

Cuffs, President of the Civil Tribunal at Rome, has been assassinated, and the assassin arrested.

The Pope is again reported ill. A Telegram from Lisbon announces that the Brazil mail has brought further very satisfactory news from Buenos Ayres. U-fois' fleet had been taken by the Buenos Ayrenses. The last means of prolonging the distance of the country, would thus appear to have been extinguished. The tone both of political and commercial affairs had in consequence considerably improved.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 29th and 31st lower under heavy supplies of stock. Money very abundant. There were some anticipations of a further reduction of the Bank rate of 2 per cent.

MUNICIPAL RELIEF—HAMILTON PETITIONS PARLIAMENT.
At the last meeting of the City Council of Hamilton, the following petition was adopted:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.
The petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Hamilton—humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners earnestly desire to bring under the consideration of your Honorable House the lamentable condition of pecuniary embarrassment in which municipalities are placed in consequence of the liabilities which they have incurred in promoting the construction of railways.

It was found impossible to induce foreign capitalists to embark their means in the construction of railways in Canada, unless the inhabitants of the Province set the example of taking stock therein. As there were few individuals sufficiently wealthy to bring under the consideration of your Honorable House the lamentable condition of pecuniary embarrassment in which municipalities are placed in consequence of the liabilities which they have incurred in promoting the construction of railways.

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The London Morning Advertiser states in the most positive terms, that until the 23rd of January it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech the resolution he had come to, to abolish the Federal blockade; but a hitch occurred, at the instance of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor therefore only alluded to the question in his speech in a manner which would bind him to nothing. The Advertiser says all the cooperation which Napoleon asked from England was moral cooperation.

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of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the government a policy of interference in the American struggle. The Envoys will do well to maintain a masterly inactivity. A Southampton letter says they complain of hard treatment in prison at Boston. The Federal steamer Tuscarora left Southampton on the morning of the 29th. She brought up in Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at latest dates. Rumors are current at Southampton that both she and the Nashville had been ordered away, and that the latter would probably leave on the 30th. The reports however lacked confirmation.

The London Morning Advertiser states in the most positive terms, that until the 23rd of January it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech the resolution he had come to, to abolish the Federal blockade; but a hitch occurred, at the instance of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor therefore only alluded to the question in his speech in a manner which would bind him to nothing. The Advertiser says all the cooperation which Napoleon asked from England was moral cooperation.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 29th publishes a note dated the 21st, from Prince Gortchakov to Baron Stoeck at Washington, stating that the Emperor has with deep satisfaction seen his anticipation confirmed, by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up Mason and Slidell. The Emperor hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps of the Federal Government in its interior policy and express his conviction that the Federal government will in carrying out that policy, place itself above the popular passions. The Emperor also states that he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstructed by conciliatory measures as the maintenance of the American power influences not inconsiderably the general political equilibrium.

A Turin letter says that during the three preceding days the citizens of Genoa had been amused by the revolutions of the Confederation steamer Sumpter steaming to and fro between Yvri and Porto Fino. Her object in tarrying off Genoa was a matter of much speculation.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says great misery prevailed in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns of France, and would probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of the prefects of the government not only allude to destitution, but that which usually accompanies destitution. The government encourages the manufacturers to keep the mills open as long as possible, and some of them busy themselves under the belief that if the Federal blockade continues beyond March the independence of the South will be recognized.

The troops which embarked at Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg, was to leave on the 29th, 30th and 31st.

The Paris Press publishes an article on the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian for the throne of Mexico, which says it is expected that when the Mexican question shall be settled, it will be possible to offer Austria satisfactorily offers territorial compensation in exchange for Venetia.

Cuffs, President of the Civil Tribunal at Rome, has been assassinated, and the assassin arrested.

The Pope is again reported ill. A Telegram from Lisbon announces that the Brazil mail has brought further very satisfactory news from Buenos Ayres. U-fois' fleet had been taken by the Buenos Ayrenses. The last means of prolonging the distance of the country, would thus appear to have been extinguished. The tone both of political and commercial affairs had in consequence considerably improved.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 29th and 31st lower under heavy supplies of stock. Money very abundant. There were some anticipations of a further reduction of the Bank rate of 2 per cent.

MUNICIPAL RELIEF—HAMILTON PETITIONS PARLIAMENT.
At the last meeting of the City Council of Hamilton, the following petition was adopted:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.
The petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Hamilton—humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners earnestly desire to bring under the consideration of your Honorable House the lamentable condition of pecuniary embarrassment in which municipalities are placed in consequence of the liabilities which they have incurred in promoting the construction of railways.

It was found impossible to induce foreign capitalists to embark their means in the construction of railways in Canada, unless the inhabitants of the Province set the example of taking stock therein. As there were few individuals sufficiently wealthy to bring under the consideration of your Honorable House the lamentable condition of pecuniary embarrassment in which municipalities are placed in consequence of the liabilities which they have incurred in promoting the construction of railways.

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