

COUNCIL MEETING.

Carleton Place, Dec. 11th, 1873.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, present Councillors Graham, Morphy and Taylor.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that Mr. Graham take the chair. Carried.

A communication was read from H. L. Black, Co. Inspector of Schools, in relation to the change of this School Section.

Report of A. Livingston, containing a list of young men and others who have paid their Statute Labor money, (\$2 each) was read and ordered to be published in the Herald.

The following accounts were read:—Account of Wm. M. Glover, for blacksmith work, \$55.65; James Bell, for registration, \$2.80; Alex. Sibbitt, for wood, \$2.00; Wm. Aitkins, for lumber and spikes, \$1.57; Alvin Livingston, for collecting Statute Labor money, \$14.40; W. Wilson, Jr., for coal oil and wicks, \$3.39. Total, \$79.81.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Morphy, that Mr. Livingston's report for the collection of young men's Statute Labor, get one insertion in the Carleton Place Herald. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the account of Wm. Aitkins—black for crossing on Baines Street, in the Village of Carleton Place—be paid; and that the Chairman grant an order for the same. \$1.57.—Carried.

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of valuable place, some of which were old family possessions, and other property, when they died. The robbery was evidently planned and executed (in the whole or part) by residents of Brockville, who know the place thoroughly.—*Monitor.*

A VESSEL BALLASTED WITH HUMAN BONES.—Last Saturday the German barque "Mathias Meyer," Capt. Niemann, arrived in this port from Ancon, Peru, after a passage of thirty-six days, and not lying at anchor, she was towed to the wharf at Ancon with a cargo of coal from Newport, Eng., and failing to secure sugar on favourable terms, sailed on her outward trip with 215 tons of sand as ballast. On Wednesday she began discharging the sand, and receiving a supply of wheat to Liverpool. Nothing unusual occurred to excite the imaginations of the loungers who congregated in that vicinity until yesterday afternoon, when sections of human frames were exhumed with great rapidity. Blood-curdling rumors were quickly created, and a motley crowd attracted by a morbid curiosity, were soon on the ground discussing the various surmises advanced. Up to 11 o'clock this morning, six skulls and a large number of minor bones have been discovered. One of the ghastly relics was the skull of a young woman, with long, heavy black hair, which clings firmly to the scalp. Several others have complete sets of teeth, and are bleached white. The skull with the hair attached has been secured for the private collection of a surgeon residing at Alcatraz. Capt. Niemann states that Ancon is situated on a volcanic island, and the rocks now used as ballast from the suburbs of the town, which was occupied centuries ago as a graveyard. Bodies of men, women and children, upheaved by earthquakes, are now bleaching in the sun, and may be counted by the hundreds within ten minutes walk from the heart of the town. The bones are of all sizes, and in large quantities; also pieces of pottery, in agate, coins, and symbolic letters, to the spirit world, made of knotted twine and cord. The cemetery covers such a large extent of ground that it is difficult to supply the necessary amount of ballast for the large number of vessels stopping at the wharf, and the necessity of raising some of these ancient relics. This explanation will afford relief to those who believe this to be the foundation of a startling sensation.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

STORY OF A LOTTERY TICKET.—In 1857, an army physician bought a lottery ticket, which was subsequently stolen from him. The loss was immediately made known at the lottery office, and the ticket was retired for the prescribed period. A few days ago this time expired, the number was drawn, and, strange to say, drew the prize of 200,000 francs. The physician came for his money, and at the same time the original ticket was presented by another man. He declared that he had bought it from a certain banker in Vienna, a statement which was soon verified. The banker said that he had bought the ticket in 1870, from the well-known banker Schnapper, in Vienna. This was found correct, and they declared that it had been purchased, in 1858, from a woman together with nine other lottery tickets. The woman's name is not known. It would seem that the declaration of the ticket having been immediately made by the army doctor, he should have the money, and the holder of the original ticket has used for it on the ground that he bought the ticket in good faith, and this interesting question has to be decided by the slow process of the law.—*Vienna Letter.*

ABJECT POVERTY.—A case of the abject poverty, which in a moment serves to show the extent to which many of the poorer classes are placed, was reported by a police officer, at the Home for Little Wanderers, a few days since. The officer, in the performance of his duties, had his attention called to two half-dressed children wandering about the streets with bare heads, and in search of cold victuals. On investigation, he found that these children had a brother and sister at home in bed with no clothes to put on. When the mother came chilled and tired they went home and changed places with the others, who then donned the ragged and tattered attire at begging. The mother was a widow, and she was obliged to leave the children every day for her work in another part of the city. By her labour she earned \$3 a week, two of which she gave for the rent of the room and her children occupied. This family of five were thus left to starve, and it was not until such a time as the children were picked up from day to day.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE LATE BISHOP OF WISCONSIN.—The Right Rev. William Armistead, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin, who died on the 10th inst., was a comparatively young man at the time of his decease, being only in his forty-fourth year. He succeeded Bishop Kemper in 1866 in the See of Wisconsin, having prior to that time been rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H. He was a man of great attainments and studious habits. His loss will be deeply felt, as he was as well beloved as he was widely known. The cause of his death was a tumor of the spinal cord from which he had suffered for several years. On Thursday the Bishop was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, Milwaukee, where he lay until he underwent an operation, from the effects of which he never rallied.

An explosive compound known as lithofractor has been tested with marked results in a recent operation at the island of Jersey. A charge of 100 lb. of the compound was inserted at the far end of a fissure 19 ft. long, measured from the front, and 20 ft. deep, measured from the top. One side of this fissure consisted of the main body of the rock, and the other of a rocky wall of 12 ft. length and depth just stated and 12 ft. thick. The exploding charge consisted of 100 lb. of lithofractor, and in it two capped fuses were inserted. The charge was laid during the afternoon of Saturday, the intention being to fire it at 9 p.m., when there would be about 12 ft. of water over it. At 8 p.m. the fuse was lighted, but did not burn down to the charge. It was afterwards discovered that this was owing to their having been chafed against the rocks from long exposure to the action of the wind and waves. At low water the same afternoon a 15 lb. capped charge was placed between the fissure and the 100 lb. of lithofractor, and the fuses were well covered and

lodged in the rock, the charge being properly protected, against the heavy sea, which was blowing a gale. At 10 p.m. a landing was effected on the top of the tide and the fuses were fired. The operators then regained their boat and were rowed to a safe distance, and in about 12 minutes—the fuse having been properly timed to admit of the retreat—a heavy explosion took place, a cloud of spray being thrown high up into the air and showing distinctly against a clear sky. A return to the scene of operations and a row round the rock disclosed the fact that the massive wall of rock had been cleared away, the explosive having done its work very efficiently. The rock weighs two tons to the cubic yard; taking, therefore, the dimensions of the wall as given above, it follows that the total weight of the rock removed by 115 lb. of lithofractor was 240 tons. The results proved that the lithofractor was none the less a very effective explosive to wind and waves, and that the action of five successive heavy tides had in no way affected it. The satisfactory manner in which the lithofractor acted in all cases has led Sir John Lubbock to resolve upon using it as a blasting agent in carrying out the new work.

LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE NEWS.—Our Upper Ottawa correspondent has sent us the following news:—The Hudson Bay Company's vessel "Lady Head" is frozen in, in James Bay. It has on board over \$200,000 worth of good furs. The sailors are at Moose Factory, where they will remain till next spring. The papers have been sent to Montreal via the Ottawa.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—About two weeks ago a boy, green from the cold and sun, undertook to transport a horse across the lake from the north side to Fort Temiscamingue. For this purpose he employed a large sail now belonging to the Catholic clergy. When the sail had got some distance from the shore the Indians in the neighborhood discharged a gun, which terrified the horse that he attempted to perform some antics. The planks not being very strong he drove his front feet through the sail, and in a few moments it was full of water, and sunk to the bottom. Fortunately there were a couple of priests and a number of Indians on the shore, and seeing what was going on, they soon towed the sail and its freight back to land. The weather and water were very cold, and the poor boy was well nigh chilled to death.

THE CLEVER.—On the south side of the lake at Fort Temiscamingue River there is a Protestant clergyman, and immediately opposite, on the north side is the residence of the Catholic clergyman, Father Payant, who is generally assisted in his missionary labors by one or two other priests. The houses of the clergy on both sides of the lake are both hospitably open to the traveler, and they are well supplied with a very comfortable residence; and, moreover, he built a large sail saw for shipping produce, &c., up the lake. It is a source of great accommodation and convenience to the lumbermen, with whom the Father is a favorite. There are three Sisters of Charity occupying a very good building, hard by, and while the Fathers teach the Indian boys the young girls receive gratuitous education from the Sisters. There are large numbers of Indians almost constantly camped in the immediate vicinity.

ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE.—Some three weeks ago Mr. Humphrey came down the lake from his shanties at the mouth of the Kippewa River, for the purpose of taking up supplies. As a means of conveyance he employed two of his largest raft boats, which were capable of containing a considerable amount of freight. In fact, the capacity may be judged of when it is stated that he put in about 450 bushels of oats; and then throwing boards across the two boats, he put on 9 tons of hay; nor was this all he had on board four live pigs. Mr. Humphrey spread his sails from the top of the hay, and covered by a good breeze, he passed up the lake at the rate of five knots an hour. Always remarkable for ingenuity this excellent plan for the rapid transportation of produce was the master stroke. Barnum could not devise a scheme for the more economical moving of his great shore. Well, the coming of the wind ploughed the lake until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind began to blow a furious gale, and the concern became unfeignedly in the hands of the sailors. Then was the moment trying to the captain, but the captain was Mr. Humphrey, and he was not a man to be daunted. "Halo! aloft, reef in the topsail! Keep steady to the helm below! Stand by the pigs, Pigs! Pigs! Rough weather ahead, but we'll get through it." He had not much more than uttered these inspiring exclamations, when the muscles of the man at the helm began to fail him. Mr. Humphrey bounded down, and seizing the oar gave it a strong pull, but not a long one, for the oar broke and he fell violently back into the lake. On coming to the surface he was fortunately on the leeward side of the boat. He was speedily rescued from his perilous and uncomfortable position, and with as little delay as possible the vessel was put right before the wind. They had now to go about 15 miles to reach Father Payant's where they arrived about five o'clock, after a series of trials and troubles. Mr. Humphrey's clothes being frozen from the piercing wind. The members of the menagerie, were the only really comfortable passengers aboard. Arrived at the Priest's residence, Mr. Humphrey anchored his caravan for the night. Early in the morning an unusual amount of porcupine musk outside awakened all hands, and on going out two pigs were crying with cold in the yard, but nothing was to be seen on the broad expanse of the lake. The storm had swamped the boats. Of the menagerie, the bear, the two monkeys, and two pigs swam immediately ashore and spent the night at Father Payant's, but the other two grunts struck out boldly for some distance, and found comfortable quarters at Fort Temiscamingue; they were Protestant pigs, whereas the other two were genuine Connaught boys. To raise the boats and their cargoes was the work of a whole day, and taking Father Payant's big saw he safely braved the storm to his shanties.

So far as the vessel, so unfortunate his adventures, and so lamentable his nautical experience that like the man of old he vowed it was—"Built in the college and rigged with canvas deck."

From every part of the country come reports of burglaries and robberies. Brantford has suffered along with other places. For some weeks, accounts have been given in various exchanges, of the operations of burglars and thieves in the towns and cities of Ontario. Last night they commenced operations in Brantford. The places operated upon were the dwellings of Mrs. Duncan McKay, Market-street, and Mr. Jackson Ford, Nelson-street. At Mrs. McKay's they succeeded in going possession of a considerable amount of plunder, consisting mostly of silver-ware, which was valued at \$250. In their descent upon Mr. Ford's house they were less fortunate. It appears that they entered the house in rain, through a window opening into an outside kitchen. They passed to the dining-room and secured about a dozen cases of silver spoons, forks and napkin-rings. After that they proceeded to Mr. Ford's bedroom and took his pants, coat and vest, which they searched for money. Fortunately, they were very little to be found, and they only got a few cents in change. They then withdrew the same way they entered, carefully closing the window and fastening the blind. A more daring operation can hardly be conceived, and it is very strange that they were not discovered, for there were two dogs in the house. An attempt was also made upon the residence of Mr. John Elliott, at an alarm was given which frightened the rascals away. One or two other parties imagine that their houses were visited, but there is no certainty that such was the fact.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, DEC. 17, 1873.

CANADA FIRST.—In the midst of the recent political excitement in Toronto, an attempt has been made to originate a new Party, whose professed object is to unite the moderate men of both the old Parties in a National policy with a view to promoting the best interests of the Dominion as a whole, as opposed to the pursuit of mere party ends or sectional aims. The promoters of the National party invite to their ranks not only Canadians, but all who have chosen Canada as their home and are identified with its best interests. Their motto "Canada first," is stated to mean patriotism before party, on factious or sectionalism; and they distinctly repudiate republican or annexation tendencies. So far good. Whether or not the origin of this movement among the personal friends of Mr. Moss, and the warm support its leaders accorded that gentleman, will conduce to the bringing up of a strong party on a basis sufficiently broad to ensure stability and permanence, remains to be seen.

Alexander Logan, Judge of the County of Wentworth County Court, died on Wednesday morning. The deceased was born in Scotland on the 16th of December, 1823, and came to this country at a very early age. He attended school at Kingston, and afterwards went to Upper Canada College. After leaving college, he entered the office of Messrs. McDonald & Campbell, of Kingston. He was called to the Bar in 1847, and settled in Hamilton. In October 1854 he was raised to the Bench.

If the Virginian excitement does not mean war, it has at least served as a justification for activity in the American navy yards—activity which, many people thought, came none too soon to prevent the United States naval force from sinking into contempt. But activity means the expenditure of money—in these days a great deal of money, and Secretary Robeson has come to Congress for five million dollars more to aid in carrying forward the work already begun.

WEST TORONTO.—The representation of West Toronto became vacant owing to the elevation of the late member, Mr. John Crawford, M. P.—to the Lieut. Governorship of Ontario. The Division, although regarded as strongly Conservative, has just witnessed an exciting contest, in which the ablest champions of both parties brought their powers to bear in favor of their respective candidates. Mr. Thomas Moss, Q. C., an able lawyer, was the candidate of the Reform party, while Mr. E. O. Bicknell, a man of no notoriety, but of wealth and local influence was the standard bearer of the Opposition. The election was held on Monday last, and resulted in the triumph of Mr. MOSS by 520 votes.

THE COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK.—One of the most amusing incidents of the time, if it were not rendered so by its own, is a recent meeting in New York of workmen. The leaders of this meeting appear to have been recent French emigrants, chiefly of the Communist persuasion, several of whom had been eminent among the self appointed statesmen of the short lived Commune of Paris. These worthies having contrived to put an end to a great deal of regular industry in their own country, and having made themselves, moreover, amenable to a code of laws, which has allowed a short shift of offenders of their class, have come in considerable swarms to New York. They have alighted there at an unlucky time, when, instead of men being wanted to do work, work has become scarce for the hands who were there already. No doubt, there is plenty of work on the Continent for those who will do it; but it will not be found by hanging about the great cities and insisting on high wages, when no profit can be made except by enforcing economy in all departments. Nor is it possible to suppose that in such a crisis as this, which has fallen upon New York either men or affairs can adjust themselves to new conditions adapted for the capabilities of the very moment when the old mode of life are failing. The difficulty is undoubtedly increased, in some respects, by the trades' union rules, which make it difficult for employers to give work except in accordance with a rigid routine established for flush rather than for meagre times. But, whatever the causes of the distress, whatever claims men who have resided in New York may fancy they have upon the community to which they belong these strangers, after making themselves outcasts from the society on which they had some claim, are on this side of the Atlantic, interlopers, whose demands for profitable employment cannot be met for the moment except at the expense of others.

The frequency of famines among the dense population of India is something very creditable to British administration. To be sure there were famines in that country long ago, before British power was established there, but people would expect that, with a superior civilization and administration, they should cease, or become very rare at all events. The terrible Orissa famine is still of recent date; there have been several smaller famines since and now we have news that there is every prospect of a severe famine in the large district of Bengal lying west of the Ganges. The pressure is not expected to be "extreme" till March next, but the reservation made itself suggests a danger of large magnitude, and already at hand. So frequent are famines in India, that as a London journal says, there is hardly an officer of any standing in the country that could not give the Government the benefit of definite specific experience as to the management of more than one of them. The most sufficient and permanent remedy of all, it is allowed, is irrigation; but it is open to the objection that it is in the nature of an enormously costly insurance against a danger which occurs but seldom in any one place, though it happens somewhere or other pretty frequently. Another is the establishment of public granaries, which is something of very old date, having been tried on a large scale and with great success in the days of the patriarch Joseph; but this, it appears is irreconcilable with the prevailing political economy of the day in England, and is only cautiously spoken of. With the famine near at hand, Lord Northbrook is still unwilling to prohibit the export of grain, though he so far yields to the necessities of the situation that he is purchasing supplies and providing relief works.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—Great Britain is now bestirring herself in real earnest, determined come what may, to maintain her supremacy on the Gold Coast. She has learned by the little fighting, that on their own ground, her foes are more powerful than they were at first supposed. She has found out that the native troops are not to be depended on unless they are well backed up by a disciplined force, accordingly four additional battalions, composed of her most famous regiments are under orders for immediate embarkation to the Gold Coast. Of these the Twenty-third, the Forty-second, the Fifty-second and the Fifty-third are the most notable. The Twenty-third and Forty-second bear more distinction in their colours than any other two regiments in the British service. Besides crack soldiers a large quantity of ammunition, equipments, and supplies, are being sent along, in order that the war may be more vigorously prosecuted. She sees that at once Calcutti must be humbled, otherwise other tribes will get disaffected and create great trouble. Her motto is evidently sharp, quick and decisive action.

Our intelligence from London states that the hospitals of the metropolis were filled with people who had been run over, or otherwise injured during the great fog which enveloped the city. On the Thames, collisions had occurred, by which three persons were killed. But a still more serious disaster than this is reported as occurring during the fog. Near Birmingham two railway trains collided at early morning, and thirty persons were killed or injured. It is astonishing that some precaution should not be observed to prevent two trains from dashing into one another, even if the fog was dense enough to conceal them from the view of one another.

Fort Garry, Dec. 6.—The Parliament Buildings have been destroyed by fire; nothing has been saved but the books.

There can be no doubt at all about the report of the U. S. census giving a very complete and valuable idea of the population of that country in all its varied relations, as they existed in 1870. If the Canadian one, so long delayed, shall at last give anything like a similar view of our own social, monetary, educational, and religious condition, we shall be satisfied. Among a variety of other things found in this report, there is a table of the various occupations in which the people of the United States are engaged. The total number of people above ten years of age was 28,238,945; of these, 12,505,922, were actually engaged in some special employment, viz., 10,669,135 males, and only 1,836,788 females. Those engaged in agriculture numbered 5,922,471; of whom 336,968 only were females. The number engaged in professional and personal services was 2,684,733. In this department the sexes were more nearly balanced than in any other, still the men were in the majority. Those engaged in trade and transportation were 1,191,238—all males except 18,698; while the number engaged in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries was 2,707,421, all males also, with the exception of 353,930. There are 338 different classes of occupation given, with the number engaged in each. Of course the cultivation of the soil absorbs, as it ought to do, the larger portion of the whole available labour. Of farmers and farm labourers, there were 5,863,707; while vine growers, over-seers, stockraisers, &c., made up the balance of agriculturists.

In professional and personal services between two and three millions were engaged, and the numbers in each afford us curious glimpses of the social condition of the people. Of the clergy there were 43,874, of whom all except 67, were men; of architects all were males except one; while of 2,948 artists, 235 were females. Of the 6,138 returned as clerks and copyists, only 247 were women; and of the 975,734 domestic servants, 108,380 were males. Of upwards of a million of unskilled labourers only 21,321 were females and of 14,407 employees of Government only 601 were females. Of 458 authors and lecturers the gentler sex claimed 115; while of 5,286 journalists only 35 were women; of lawyers there were 40,736 of whom 5 were females; and of the 62,383 physicians and surgeons only 525 were ladies. In all the different departments of industry the preponderance of men is especially noticeable.

The loss of the Ville du Havre has started anew the controversy respecting the proper build of steamships. The tendency of late years has been more and more toward extreme length and narrowness. The Ville du Havre was nine times as long as she was broad. It is asserted that this build interferes most materially with the vessel's stability, and that the liability to accident increases just in proportion to the increase of length. And yet that increase is likely to go on, for the reason that the greater the length the less is the power to propel to vessel. In the old paddle-wheel times about 250 tons of coal per day was required by a first-class ocean steamer; now ships have been so lengthened, and the machinery has been so improved that from fifty to sixty tons suffices; indeed one vessel, at least has crossed the Atlantic in good time, consuming not more than forty tons. Against this economy and its attendant speed, it will be rare to urge considerations of safety; when human life is in one scale and money in the other, the former always kicks the beam.

The gentlemen who plunder banks, and by the largeness of their transactions are able to fool clever lawyers and often to escape scot-free, are not so lucky in Delaware. Four bank burglars being convicted in that State, have been condemned to ten years' imprisonment. But, before the prison doors open to receive them; there is an unpleasant formality to be undergone. Besides paying the cost of the prosecution and a \$500 fine, they will have to stand in the pillory one hour, and to receive each forty lashes. A motion was made for a new trial, but, strange to say, the motion was withdrawn before argument, the counsel for the prisoners upon reflection coming to the conclusion that the reasons were insufficient; and the whipping and pillorying were appointed to take place next day. Bank burglars will probably give a wide berth in the future to a State in which such dreadfully old-fashioned and uncivilized usages prevail.

Quistorp, the great Berlin bankrupt, has, after all, not so bad a time of it. His creditors have allowed him a weekly income of \$100, pending his case in bankruptcy, which, from its enormous complications, is pretty sure to last several years. Quistorp himself had asked only the modest sum of \$60 a week, and is accordingly enthusiastic over the generosity of his creditors. The poorer class of his victims, however, feel quite differently toward the distinguished bankrupt. A crowd of them attacked him the other day in the streets of Berlin, and would have lynched him had not the police come to his protection.

Now Spain wants to know who shall be judge of the proof that the Virginians was not entitled to carry the American flag. The United States replies, we shall be judge. Spain objects on the ground that the protocol left all doubtful points to arbitration, and this question must be treated in that way. Perhaps this is where the hitch in the negotiations now exist.

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