

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

Vol. VI.

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No. 7.

Business Cards, &c.

The Carleton-Place Herald,
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at Carleton-Place, by
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, post-paid.
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No Postage.
The new bill abolishing the postage on newspapers took effect on the first of July. Our subscribers will now receive the Carleton-Place Herald for ONE DOLLAR a year in advance, FREE OF POSTAGE.

We still continue to send a copy of the Herald, for one year free to any person sending the names of five new subscribers, with the money (\$5) in advance.

JAMES ROSAMOND,
MANUFACTURER OF
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, SATINETS,
TWEEDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Victoria Woolen Mills,
CARLETON-PLACE, C.W.
Orders punctually attended to.

JAMES POOLE, COMMISSIONER FOR
TAKING AFFIDAVITS in the Queen's Bench,
and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.
He does, Mortgages, Memorials, &c., &c., drawn, with affidavits, complete.

THOMAS W. POOLE,
Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c.
NORWOOD, C.W.
REFERENCES:—J. Workman, Esq., M.D., Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; S. J. Stratford, M.R.C.S.E. England, Editor of the U.C. Medical Journal.

R. E. LYON,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL MERCHANT,
GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c., &c.
RICHMOND, C.W.
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO.
CAPITAL, £250,000.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance
and notice of losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Carleton-Place.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER, BERNIE'S CORNERS,
RAMSAY.

P. HENDERSON, M.D.,
Graduate of the University of McGill College,
and Licentiate of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, C.E.
RESIDENCE:—at Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
5th Line, Ramsay.
Aug. 1855.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED by the Subscribing,
MATTHEW ANDERSON,
Waterford, Ramsay.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE,
notices of losses, &c., &c., promptly
attended to, by
JAMES WALLACE, Agent.
Ramsay, Nov. 6th, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Branch Office,
PRESCOTT, C.W.,
where all claims will be adjusted.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
AGENT, KILPATRICK.

Commissioner in the Queen's
Bench, &c., &c.
Town Clerk's Office, near the
TOWN HALL,
March, 1854.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
PROVINCIAL
LAND SURVEYOR & DRAUGHTSMAN,
PERTH, C.W.
RESIDENCE:—Mrs. McCullum's Hotel.
Surveys of every possible description,
made with great accuracy, and plans
neatly and accurately drawn, upon the
most moderate terms.

All parties requiring surveys made
whether in the vicinity of Perth or else-
where, are respectfully requested to write
through the Post office, giving minute
particulars of the work to be done.

J. DEACON, J.W.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
William Lyman & Co.,
Feb. 1855.

DONALD FRASER,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, &c.,
Office—Matheson's Buildings,
PERTH, C.W.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED by the Subscribing,
JAMES BELL,
Perth, January 1st, 1855.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
AND
STAGE HOUSE
M. NORTHRUP,
(LATE J. S. GILMAN.)
PRESCOTT, C.W.
Baggage taken to and from the Boats and
cars free of charge.

HATS AND BONNETS!
Newest Spring Fashions!!
DIRECT FROM NEW-YORK!
Will be sold very cheap, by
H. W. REA.
Waterford, May 14th, 1855. 34.

POETRY.

(For the C. P. Herald.)

LIFE IS NOT IN THE LENGTH OF DAYS.

Life is not the length of days,
Vouchsafed to man below,
Nor in the pomp that wealth displays,
The honors men bestow.

Life is not in those deeds of arms,
No mark renowned in song,
Nor in the thousand charms
That lead the giddy throng.

Life is not in the sparkling bowl,
Which Bacchus' votaries drain,
Nor is it in the vast court,
Which despots would maintain.

Life is not in the food we eat,
Nor in the clothes we wear,
Nor does it render life complete
To feed the brow from care.

But life consists in doing right,
In acting well our part;
In opening fountains of delight,
For sad and drooping hearts.

Then let the voice of wisdom call,
Aloud, to all mankind,
That he who does most good to all,
The most of life shall find.

—MRS. L. C. MOUNT PLEASANT, Sept. 1855.

(For the C. P. Herald.)

THE DYING GIRL.

What language in that trembling tongue,
That voice that rose not to be heard,
The sound of a life's martyrdom,
Touched by a dying girl?

Then at the call within the veil,
Rises the heroine of the cross—
Spreading her wings like the dove,
She shakes away her earthlyross.

Hark! how she sings the seraph's lay!
The music sweetly round her floats—
See how she rises up today,
And sings on heaven's rising notes.

See! but no more the eye can gaze—
Still over us breathes her voice sweet,
Sweet, and more sweet, till all her lays,
Rapt from our earth, her heaven greet.

Weep not for those who have gone before,
Prepare yourselves for life to come,
That you may reach that happy shore,
Where souls will live in love and joy.

—SMITH'S FAIRY, Oct.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY.

CRYSTALLIZATION.

Why do the figures of crystals vary in regularity?

Because their regularity is influenced by the rapidity of the evaporation; thus, if the process be slowly conducted, the particles unite with great regularity; if hurried, the crystals are irregular and confused. To obtain very regular crystals, the evaporation must be spontaneous or that which takes place at common temperature.

Why is the Grand's causeway disposed in angular columns?

Because it is supposed that the whole body of the rock was once in a state of fluidity, being no other than the lava of a burning mountain; that the prodigious mass cracked in its cooling into the above forms; that it may since in some measure have been deranged by earthquakes; that these have swallowed up the volcano itself; and that the waters of the neighboring ocean now roll over the place where once it stood.—Parker.

The most remarkable basalt is the columnar, which forms immense masses, composed of columns, thirty, forty, or more feet in height, and of enormous thickness. Those at Fairhead are 250 feet high.

The coast of Antrim, in Ireland, for the space of three miles in length, exhibits a very magnificent variety of columnar cliffs; and the Giant's Causeway consists of a point of that coast, formed of similar columns, and projecting into the sea for a distance of several hundred feet. These columns are for the most part hexagonal (or six-sided) and fit very accurately together; but most frequently not adherent to each other, though water cannot penetrate between them. In the Hebrides are likewise some vast specimens of basalt.

Why are certain basalt porous, or full of small vacant spaces?

Because of the crossing of the constituent crystalline needles or platy bodies.—Parker.

Why are crystals mechanically divided only in certain directions, so as to afford smooth surfaces?

Because, in every crystallized substance, whatever may be the difference of the figure which may arise from modifying circumstances, there is, in all its crystals, a primitive form, the nucleus, as it were, of the crystal, invariably in each substance, giving rise to the actually outward existing forms.—Parker.

Why has strong salt and water a pellicle (or film) on its surface?

Because the attraction of the saline particles for each other is becoming superior to their attraction for the water. This is the common criterion of the fitness of a solution for crystallization.

Sir Isaac Newton seems to have had a very clear idea of the cause of crystallization. "When," says he, "a liquor saturated with a salt, is evaporated to a pellicle, and sufficiently cooled, the salt forms in regular crystals. Before being collected, the saline particles floated in the liquor, equally distant from each other; they acted, therefore, mutually on each other, with a force which was equal at equal distances, and unequal at unequal distances; so, in virtue of this force, they must arrange themselves in an uniform manner."—Newton's Optics, Book iii.

Why will not salt crystallize when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water?

Because the particles of the salt are too far asunder to exert reciprocal attraction; in other words, they are more powerfully attracted by the water than by each other.—Branche.

THE SALT CRYSTALLINE UPON THE PART OF THE WATER?

use some of the saline particles?

approach each other, and they

solidify; and the portion of the

remain dissolved in the water

left, this is usually called the

liquid, or water.

is a great variety in the form

of the crystals, and each salt pre-

sents a peculiar form thus, common

salt generally crystallizes in

hexagons, and sulphate of soda in six-

sided.

do certain salts (called

mixtures) convert water

into a heat required to convert

liquids, it follows, that in such

cases, the crystals, as when

are dissolved in the water, cold

hence its production during

of many saline bodies, and

is, the expectation of the theory

of mixtures.

is a critical preparation of ice has

much attention of modern chem-

ists. In recent experiments were

made by M. B. Meijling, who, after

trials, with different salts, for

the purpose of converting water

into a tin vessel into ice, during

fusion, ultimately gave the pre-

ferred to the mixture of four ounces

of ammonia, four ounces of sub-

limate of soda, and four ounces

of this mixture, in three hours,

ten ounces of ice, whilst with

pure sulphate of soda, the ob-

tainable only after seven hours.—

—J. J. O'NEILL, 1829.

do many salts when exposed to

effluvia, or fall to crys-

talize?

use they lose their water of crys-

talization.

do some salts effluvia move

them?

use some times completely lose

water, while others retain differ-

ent, according to the dryness of

the air.

do some salts become moist, or

by exposure to the atmos-

phere?

use they attract water from the

air.

are not salt ladders made of cast

iron?

use the cast iron would crack by

exposure to the salt.

is salt water refined by solution

in water?

use the rough matter, as it is

is always contaminated with mu-

cus and other salts. In order to

separate the remainder, liquor is

added, and then, by boiling the solu-

tion, a part of the water, and the

residue of salt, fall down, while

the saltwater is held in solution.

is the greatest part of these salts

is soluble in water, and the re-

mainder is insoluble. The latter

is called the impure, and is ob-

tained by the process of solution.

This process illustrates the

fact which there is in the solubility

of salts.—Parker.

is not water used in the composi-

tion of the Greek fire?

use it fed or kept alive the sul-

phur, alcohol, camphor, &c., &c.,

of the fire was also composed, by

the use of oxygen from the sulphuric

acid, and sulphuric liquor. Into this

it was poured, when melted, woolen cord

was rolled up for use. The balls

INCIDENTS, &c., OF KANE'S EXPEDITION.

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.

The great belt of ice made it clear

that no retreat-expedition from the South

could reach the party in time to prevent

the imprisonment of a third winter,

which with their deficiency of fuel would

have proved most disastrous, if not fatal.

Under these circumstances Dr. Kane

was determined to abandon the "big

boat" and attempt to escape to the south by

boats and sledges. In accordance with

this view they left the brig on the 17th

of May the temperature at that time

being five degrees below zero. They

crossed a belt of ice eighty-one miles in

diameter, dragging their boats behind

them and carrying four of their sledges

by means of a dog sledge. After

a travel of three hundred and sixteen

miles with thirty-one days of constant

exposure they reached Cape Alexander

and embarked in open water. The

guns supplied them with animal food

provisioned for the winter. They

agent powder, breadstuffs, and tallow.

From Cape Alexander they traveled

southward sometimes over ice sometimes

over water shooting either dog or seal

and collecting enough eggs to keep the

party in good condition. At Cape

York they burned up their spare boats

and sledges for fuel, and left the coast

putting out into the open sea of Melville

and steered for the North-Thames

settlements of Greenland. Here they

were provisionally landed on the 6th of

August, in vigorous health after a travel

of one thousand three hundred miles and

eighty-one days of constant exposure.

From Upernivik, the largest of these

settlements they took passage in a Danish

sailing-vessel for England by great good

fortune they touched at Disco, where they

were met by Capt. Healy's expedition.

The searching expedition had

found the ice of Smith's sound still un-

broken, but having communicated with

the Esquimaux had heard of the de-

parture of Dr. Kane and had retraced

their steps.

The expedition had to mourn the loss

of three of its comrades two of whom

perished by lockjaw and one from abscess

following a frozen extremity. These

men may be said to have perished in the

direct discharge of their duty. Their

names are: Christian Dutton, acting

surgeon; Jefferson Baker, P. M.

Schubert; and of whom were volun-

teers.

"Nonsense," replied the gentleman;

"you can work it if you will. Now listen

to me. I was once a beggar like you.

A gentleman gave me a crown piece, and

said to me 'work and don't beg; God

helps those who help themselves.' I left

him, and got out of the way of my old

companions. I remembered the advice

given me by my mother before she died,

and I began to pray God to keep me

from sin, and to give me his help day

by day. I went around the houses in the

country places, and with part of my five

shillings I bought old rags. These I took

to the paper mills and sold them for a

profit. I was always willing to give

a fair price for what I bought, and did not

try to sell them for more than I believed

them worth. I determined to be honest

and God prospered me. My purchases

and profits became longer and larger;

and now I have more than ten thousand

shillings I bought old rags. These I took

to the paper mills and sold them for a

profit. I was always willing to give

THE CREW OF THE RELEASE.

Among the crew of the bark Release,

there was considerable self-gratulation

of the state of that at various periods

during their absence they had given up

all hopes of ever seeing their homes

again. I remember the advice

given me by my mother before she died,

and I began to pray God to keep me

from sin, and to give me his help day

by day. I went around the houses in the

country places, and with part of my five

shillings I bought old rags. These I took

to the paper mills and sold them for a

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