

# Carleton Place

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## SABBATH READING.

### The Careless Word.

BY HON. MRS. NORTON.  
A word is ringing through my brain,  
It was not meant to give me pain;  
It had no tone to bid it stay;  
When other things had passed away;  
It had no meaning more than all  
Which in an idle hour fall  
It was when first the sound I heard  
A lightly uttered, careless word.

That word—O! it doth haunt me now,  
In scenes of joy, in scenes of woe,  
By night, by day, in sun or shade,  
With the half-familiar that gently played  
Reproachfully, and gave the sound  
Eternal power through life to wound.  
There is no voice I ever heard,  
So deeply fixed as that one word.

When in the laughing crowd some tone,  
Like those whose joyous sound is gone,  
Strikes on my ear, I shrink—for then  
The careless word comes back again.  
When all alone I sit and gaze  
Upon the cheerful home I leave,  
So freshly, as when first I heard,  
Returns that slightly-uttered word.

When dreams bring back the days of old,  
With all that wish could not be told,  
And from the feverish couch I start  
With burning brain and throbbing heart,  
Amid its beating echoes clear,  
That little word I seem to hear;  
In vain I say, while it is hard,  
Why weep?—was but a foolish word.

It comes, and with it comes the tears—  
The hopes—the joys of former years—  
Forgotten smiles—forgotten looks,  
That as dead leaves in autumn brooks,  
And all is joyless, though they were  
The brightest things life's spring could share:  
O! would to God, I ne'er had heard  
That lightly-uttered, careless word!

It was the first, the only one,  
Of those, which lips forever gone  
Breathed in her love—which had for me  
Relieve of harshness at my grief;  
And if those lips were heard to say,  
"Beloved, let pass away  
Ah! then, perchance—but I have heard  
The last dear tone, the careless word!"

O! who, meeting, sigh to part,  
Whose words are treasures to some heart,  
Deal gently, ere the dark days come,  
When earth hath but for one a home;  
Lest, musing o'er the past, like me,  
They feel their hearts wrenched bitterly,  
And, heeding not what else they heard,  
Dwell weeping on a careless word!

### The Widow and Her Son.

A widow, who was I have heard,  
Much loved for her "meek and quiet spirit,"  
Left her home in the parish, early one morning,  
In order to reach, before evening, the residence  
of a near relative, to assist her to pay her rent. She carried on her  
back her only child. The mountain track  
which she pursued passed along the shore of a  
beautiful salt-water lake; then through a  
green valley, watered by a peaceful stream  
which flows from a mountain in the distance,  
and thence winds along the margin of this  
lake, until near its further end, it suddenly  
turns into an extensive copse-wood of oak  
and birch. From this it emerges half way  
up a rugged mountain side; and, entering  
a dark gully, through which a torrent rushes  
amid great masses of granite, it conducts  
the traveler at last, by a zigzag ascent, up  
to a narrow gorge, which is hemmed in  
upon every side by a giant precipices, with  
a strip of blue sky overhead, all being  
dark and gloomy.

From this mountain-pass the widow's  
dwelling was ten miles distant. She had  
undertaken a long journey, but her rent was  
some weeks overdue, and the sub-factor had  
threatened to dispossess her.

The morning on which she left her home  
was a beautiful day. Before  
noon, however, a sudden change took place  
in the weather. Northward, the sky became  
black and lowering. Masses of clouds came  
down upon the hills. Sudden gusts of wind  
began to whistle among the rocks, and to  
rattle with black squalls, the surface of the  
lake. The wind was succeeded by rain, and  
the rain by sleet, and the sleet by a heavy  
fall of snow. It was the month of May, and  
that storm is yet remembered as the "great  
May storm."

The widest day of winter  
never beheld snow-falls falling faster,  
or whirling more furiously through the moun-  
tain pass filling every hollow and whitening  
every rock.

Little anxiety about the widow was felt  
by the villagers, as many ways were pointed  
out by which they thought she could have  
escaped the fury of the storm. She might  
have halted at the house of the farmer, or  
at that of the shepherd, before it had become  
dangerous to cross the hill. But early on the  
morning of the succeeding day they were  
alarmed to hear from a person who had  
come from the place to which the widow was  
traveling that she had not made her ap-  
pearance there.

In a short time about a dozen men mustered  
to search for the missing woman. They  
heard with increasing fear at each  
house on the track that she had been seen  
pursuing her journey the day before. The  
shepherd on the mountain could give no in-  
formation regarding her. Beyond his hut  
there was no shelter; nothing but deep  
snow; and at the summit of the pass, be-  
tween the range of the rocks, the drift lay  
thickest. There the storm must have  
blown with a fierce and bitter blast. It was  
by no means an easy task to examine the  
deep wreaths which filled up every hollow.  
At last a cry from one of the searchers at-  
tracted the rest to a particular spot, and  
there crouched beneath a huge granite  
boulder, they discovered the dead body of  
the widow.

She was entombed by the snow. A portion  
of a tartan cloak which appeared above  
its surface led to her discovery. But what  
had become of the child? They were all  
become of the widows clothes? For all were  
gone except the miserable tattered garment  
which hardly concealed her nakedness?  
That she had been murdered and stripped,  
was the first conjecture suggested by the  
strange discovery. But in a country like  
this, in which only one murder had occurred  
in the memory of man, the notion was soon  
dismissed from their thoughts. She had  
evidently died where she sat, bent almost  
double; but as yet all was mystery in regard  
to her boy or her clothing. Very soon,  
however, these mysteries were cleared up.  
A shepherd found the child alive in a shel-  
tered nook in the rock, near the spot  
where the mother sat and died in death.  
He lay in a bed of cedar and fern, and

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Terrific Hail-Storm in Kansas.

The Kansas Chief relates the following.  
Our readers may abate if they choose, a  
little from the weight the hail-storms are  
set down by the Kansas journalist.  
"The hardest and fiercest hail-storm we  
ever witnessed visited this region on Sun-  
day afternoon. On Saturday night there  
had been a gentle but soaking shower  
accompanied by some hail, and Sunday was  
very sultry and oppressive all afternoon,  
when it began to cloud up—a heavy storm  
passing from the North-east, and from that  
direction returning. About 4 o'clock  
large hailstones began to fall at intervals,  
sounding like huge rocks dropped upon the  
roof of houses. Very soon the hail-storm  
in all its fury, and the hail came thick and  
fast. It appeared more like solid chunks  
of ice than hail-stones. It seemed as if the  
bottom had dropped out of some hole-house  
in the upper regions and the solid chunks  
of ice were falling from it. This storm  
continued for over half an hour, and in  
that time did immense damage. We saw  
one hail-stone that measured twelve  
inches in circumference and weighed one  
pound. We have heard of still larger ones.  
We had a number that measured from ten  
to eleven and a half inches, and five picked  
up at random, weighed three and a half  
pounds. The damage caused by the storm  
is considerable, but far less than was antici-  
pated.

In the course of his remarks he narrated  
the circumstances of the death of the High-  
land widow, whom he had himself known  
in his boyhood. And having done so, he  
asked, "If that child is now alive what  
should you think of his heart if he did not  
cherish an affection for his mother's memory,  
and if the sight of her clothes, which he  
had wrapped round him, in order to save  
his life at the cost of her own, did not touch  
his heart, and even fill him with gratitude  
and love to deep for words? Ye, what  
hearts have you, my hearers, if over the  
memories of your Saviour's sacrifice him-  
self which you are to witness next Sunday,  
you do not feel them glow with deepest love  
and with adoring gratitude?"

Some time after this a message was sent  
by a dying man requesting to see the min-  
ister. The request was speedily complied  
with. The sick man seized him by the  
hand as he seated himself beside his bed,  
and gazing intently on his face, said, "You  
do not, you cannot recognize me. But I  
know you, and knew your father before you.  
I have been a wanderer in many lands. I  
came to this quarter of the globe, and I  
fought and bled for my country. But while  
I served my king I forgot my God. Though  
I have been some years in this city I never  
entered a church. But the other Sunday,  
as I was walking along the street, I hap-  
pened to pass your church door when a heavy  
shower of snow came on, and I entered the  
lobby for shelter, but not, I am ashamed to  
say, with the intention of worshipping God  
or of hearing a sermon. But as I heard  
them singing psalms I went into a seat near  
the door; then you preached, and then I  
heard you tell the story of the widow and  
her son—here the voice of the old soldier  
faltered, his emotion almost choked his ut-  
terance; but recovering himself for a mo-  
ment he cried, "I am that son!" and burst  
into a flood of tears. "Yes," he continued,  
"I am that son. Never, never did I forget  
my mother's love. Well might you ask  
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had been forgotten by me?—Then though I  
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Issues of the Contest.

Let there be no mistake as to the great issues involved in the coming electoral contest! The question to be decided by the Electors at the Polls is simply this, that the Macdonald-Carter Administration with all its iniquities be brought back to power—or shall we give a fair trial to new men pledged to economy and unshaken by the suspicion of corruption? Are the electors of Upper Canada willing to re-inaugurate the day of Grand Trunk Jobbing, Seigneurial Tenure robbery, Ottawa Banking, Russell Election frauds, Baby jobs, Double Shuffles, Omnibus Corruption Bills, Norfolk Shriveltions operations, Colonisation road bribery, and the thousand other devices of Mr. John A. Macdonald and Mr. Carter for wasting the public money and demoralizing the public mind? Have the people of Canada not yet had enough of unbridled extravagance of enormous sums taken from the public chest and spent without the consent of Parliament, of enormous annual deficits paid by borrowed money, of annually increasing taxation and an immense debt mounting up year by year? Is there an elector in Upper Canada who can contemplate without dread the return to power of the men who brought our country to the very verge of ruin? Has the black catalogue of their misdeeds already passed from the public mind? One fact alone ought to seal the fate of every Macdonald-Carter candidate—and that fact is that when Messrs. Carter and Macdonald entered office in 1863 the ordinary annual public expenditures were but four millions of dollars and when they were driven from office in 1862 they had swelled to the enormous sum of over ten millions of dollars! And that there may be no mistake as to the details of the two periods placed in contrast—

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

Table with columns for year (1863, 1862) and various expenditure categories like Interest on public debt, Charge of man-ment, Discount, Exchange, Civil Government, Administration of justice, Police, Provincial Penitentiary, Reformatory Prisons, Leg. Council, Leg. Assembly, Education, Literary & Scientific Institutions, Hospitals and Charities, Geological Survey, Militia, Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, Emigration & Quarantine, Pensions, Indian annuities, Pub. Works & Buildings, Roads & bridges, Ocean steamers & river tugs, Light houses, Fisheries, Seigneurial Tenure redemption, Culling timber, Railway and Steamboat Inspection, Collection of Customs and excise revenue, Collection of Pub. Works revenue, Collection of Territorial revenue, Collection of other funds, Maintenance of Postal Department.

Nothing could justify such insane extravagance—and truly insane will the elector be who votes for the return to power of those who entailed it on the country. But, perhaps, the utter recklessness of the Macdonald-Carter Government is exemplified in the most startling manner by the lawless intermingling with the contest of the public chest. From their very entrance into office, they commenced a deliberate system of extricating what sums they wanted from the exchequer, and spending them on such purposes as they deemed proper, without any pretence of authority from Parliament, and very often in direct defiance of law. And this outrageous system they persistently continued up to the very day they were rejected from office. By an official return, it is shown that during the years they were in power, the following enormous sums were so illegally taken from the public chest:—

Table with columns for year (1864-1862) and amount, showing a total of \$2,843,816 66.

Here was the vast sum of nearly three hundred per cent in the hands of Messrs. John A. Macdonald & Co. on their own personal authority, and not a word of it whispered to Parliament until the money was gone—spent beyond recovery! and this enormous sum is exclusive of the large amounts—in the aggregate nearly one million of dollars more surreptitiously advanced by Mr. Galt from the public funds to the Grand Trunk Railway Company when on the verge of bankruptcy. If the electors desire a continuance of such transactions as these, let them by all means support the candidates who support the Macdonald-Carter alliance; but if they desire a law and better order of things, let them vote for men who will give a fair trial to the new Administration, and will try them by their measures.

But the enormous public debt accumulated by the mad career of Messrs. Macdonald, Carter & Co. ought to be also sufficient to deprive them and their supporters of the vote of every reflecting man in the community. The year before these gentlemen came into office, the public debt of Canada was but \$29,922,752, and when they were ejected in 1862 it had risen by their mad extravagance to the alarming sum of \$84,533,172! An increase of nearly three hundred per cent in the short space of eight years! The following official return made by Mr. Langton, shows the frightful rapidity with which the debt ran up under Mr. John A. Macdonald's manipulation:—

Table with columns for year (1861-1859) and amount, showing a total of \$2,843,816 66.

Table with columns for year (1861-1859) and amount, showing a total of \$2,843,816 66.

Total public debt, \$84,533,172. To meet this enormous debt, the whole available assets amount to some twelve millions of dollars, leaving a net debt on the shoulders of the people of Canada of over seventy-two millions of dollars! All accumulated in eight short years. Such madness as this is utterly astounding. We could fancy nothing to surpass it, except indeed the insanity of a people who, so grossly sinned, should hesitate to dive ignominiously from the polls the perpetrators of such heinous deeds, and every man who abstained from them—Globe.

A laughable incident is related of a dandy who appeared at a balcony of a Saratoga hotel among a large company. He was exquisitely dressed and very highly perfumed with musk which is very disagreeable to some persons. A plain farmer happening to pass near him, commenced with sniffing suspiciously and looking round for the musky affluvia, he soon smelt out the dandy and thus addressed him: "I say, mister, I can tell you what will take that smell out of your clothes. Just bury 'em under ground for a week. My uncle run against a skunk once, and— But before the sentence was finished the estranged dandy sped from the crowd to escape the shouts of laughter, while the innocent farmer, who only meant to do him a kindness, was wondering what caused his speedy departure.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, May 27 1863.

The members of the Tory press in the Province are using every effort in their power to misrepresent the position of Reformers, who for the present, are trying to guide the ship of state. It seems terribly galling to them to have their dear, liberal, patriotic, extravagant and corrupt friends out of office, and out of reach of the Provincial money chest. If anything could possibly be done, fairly or unfairly, to reverse the present order of affairs, they are willing to do it. They are not satisfied with abusing other members of the press who happen to differ from them in what is meant by economy in the government of the country, in slandering the ministers of the crown and even the representatives of royalty in the Province; but they must try to fide, gloss over and conceal the disgraceful jobs of their dear friends who were so kind to them while in office.

This is no way to get out of the embarrassments into which they have brought the credit of the country. Beseet as the finances of the Province are known to be, it would seem to be the duty of every lover of his country to leave selfishness aside for the present and support a better and cheaper system of government. The Montreal Herald looks the matter fairly in the face and says that, at last, the country has been fairly aroused to the importance of the proceedings of its Government. For many years we have been pointing out the inevitable catastrophe which must be reached by the career of reckless extravagance which we were running, but till recently we felt that our voice raised for this purpose was but a voice crying in the wilderness. At last it is admitted on all hands that what we have predicted has come upon us—the taxation has become so oppressive as to be ruinous to many classes of business. Not many days ago we heard this fact affirmed by two of our leading merchants, and if we may judge from the frequency of similar complaints, their sentiment is very generally entertained. It is of course too late now to prevent these expenditures, which in a variety of ways have conducted to this end; and we have never given our assent to the quackery of representing that very much can be done by a reduction of ordinary establishments for the public service. Not that there is not a good deal to be effected in that direction; but that when all is retrenched, consistently with efficiency and consistently also with the exigencies of Parliamentary Government, the saving will be trifling compared to the burden resting upon the country. What then is our best guarantee for the future? We say a safe Ministry, and such an one we believe all parties will admit has now been organized. No one can suppose that any one of those who compose it can have any views inconsistent with the welfare of the country. They have too much to lose by any public misfortune to deal with such a chance negligently or recklessly. No paltry indirect advantage could compensate any of them for a general decline in the prosperity of the country. They are men of approved prudence and knowledge of business, and altogether superior to any sinister outside influences. We do not care what politics a man professes, he cannot deny that this is the case; and that being so, we think it will be felt that it would be hard to find any organization more suited for the times, or one that it is more important to sustain for the general advantage. Of all things to be apprehended in periods of crisis, a weak Government is one of the worst, for under such an one the policy to be followed is always uncertain, and it is necessarily less able than it should be to carry out the wishes of its members. Of course the members of a Ministry do not depend upon the vote of any particular elector; but for those who think that the voter which we have lately been running is a destructive

one, and who wish to see a trial made by new men of embellished characters and known ability, it should also be a matter of moment to make the Ministry as strong as possible both morally and by numerical Parliamentary support. We are not of those who put moral faith in the common cry of unwillingness to take part in the Government of the country. To do so is a laudable object of ambition and must generally be a subject of gratification for those whose ambition is thus fulfilled. Every allowance for such natural feelings in reflecting man can doubt that any Ministry gathered apart from the ordinary party difficulties, has before it a road beset by obstacles, which it will require no ordinary patience, self denial, and labour to surmount, even with all the support which they must hope for from the intelligent and patriotic.

The present epoch in political affairs is one of the most serious nature and requires to be considered and treated with all the propriety and common sense that can be brought to bear upon it. This view of the matter is peculiarly applicable to the South Riding of Lanark, where conflicting elements are at work, and every effort being used to support a system of government which has been long ago condemned by the intelligence of the country. A new election is approaching and in whatever light people may regard it, or whatever organization governments may assume, it is to be hoped constituencies will bear in mind the importance of the duty they are about to discharge. The finances of the country, as managed by Carter, Macdonald and Galt, have reached a position truly alarming; and the country must, undoubtedly, prepare for an increase of taxation. There is no possible way of making up the heavy deficiencies which have been incurred, year after year, during the time of their management of public affairs. It must be palpably plain to the comprehension of every reader, that when individuals find, by a comparison of their income and expenditure, that they are living too fast, they should economize. And the same rule will apply to governments. But government is slow to learn economy. The "sovereign people" have it in their power, nicely to manage these affairs, by rejecting candidates who support extravagant and corrupt governments. It was in this manner Colonel Playfair was compelled to abandon the ship, and, in the very same way, will Mr. Morris be thrown overboard, if he persists in the line of policy indicated by his recent votes in the House of Assembly.

The Coming Election.

Whatever organization the government may assume, it is to be hoped that constituencies throughout the country will bear in mind the importance of the duty they are about to discharge. There can be no doubt that the present epoch is one of the most serious nature, and that it requires to be considered and treated with all the propriety and wisdom which we can bring to bear upon it, primarily at the hustings and subsequently in Parliament. The state of the finances of the country is alarming, and we must undoubtedly all prepare for an increase of taxation; but while we do so, we ought also to prepare to set our faces against all those courses which have brought things to their present condition. When individuals find that they have been living too fast to economize. When Governments find that they have overrun the constable they put on more taxes. It is easy to inveigh against the venality of the Legislature at Quebec, or wherever else it may be sitting; but it must be said that the population at large is too truly represented by those who are called their representatives. A very shrewd old member once remarked that if a candidate could prove himself to be so perfectly honest as to be incapable of selling his vote for any personal advantage, or any benefit for his constituents, he was very certain not to be elected, and there is too much truth in the statement. The selection of members of Parliament is far too much governed by what are called influential men, whose personal motives are easily seen by persons endowed with no extraordinary perspicacity; and, when that is not the case, some trumpery local grant is often accepted as a sound reason for supporting measures which cost the locality, where it takes place, ten times its value. All this is wrong. If constituencies wish good men, they must reject bribery in every shape. They cannot have honest men if the object of election is to obtain some dexterous hand to truck off principle against advantages. If other reasons for the choice of representatives are adopted, men of good character may be found, and such men should be sought for. There are some of them in all parties, as there are in all parties men who make their alleged principles a mere pretence. We shall be glad to see in the coming Parliament more men of the former and fewer of the latter stamp.—Mont. Herald.

The new scheme for an Ocean Telegraph is progressing very favorably. The stock now being raised is £5 shares, and consequently within the reach of all who wish to aid in the undertaking. The new stock to be preferential, bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of eight per cent. as soon as the cable is in working condition. Glass, Elliott & Co., who have manufactured and laid nearly five thousand miles of submarine telegraph cables within the past few years, have offered to take a large risk in the Atlantic.

The Canada Gazette contains Mr. Wilton's appointment to the judgeship vacant by the death of the Hon. S. Conner.

Things to be Noted.

1. Let the electors of Upper Canada remember that if they elect O'Connor, Northwood, Carling, Daly, Byrnes, Walsh, Street, Amsden, Jackson, J. L. Cameron, Morrison, M. C. Cameron, Robinson, Crawford, Burton, Benjamin, William Ferguson, Morris, and others for them, Carter and Galt will return to power, to again inaugurate the boundless jobbery and extravagance of the Coalition Cabinet.

2. Let them remember that if they elect their friends of retrenchment and of equal justice to Upper Canada, they have the best prospects of securing a thorough reform in the whole administrative system of the country.

3. Let them remember that this will be the last opportunity for four years of obtaining the blessings of honest and economical government, and govern themselves accordingly. Let not the Corruptors return to power, to say that Upper Canada is satisfied with the last ten years' administration of public affairs.

Mr. Morris addressed a respectable gathering of the inhabitants of this village on the night of Thursday last, and was listened to with the greatest attention, both by his friends and opponents. It is very creditable to this village that the people have enough of common sense to allow a man to finish his address without interruption, however ridiculous his arguments may appear. We have heard Mr. Morris speaking on several occasions previous to this, but never in so unhappy a mood. It was quite evident to all who were listening, that he felt the awkward position in which his one-sided votes had placed him. We have heard several of those who heard his address, say that they actually pitied him, from the feeling manner in which he appealed to their sympathies. He seems to be impressed with the idea, that because the people of Beckwith mistook his political views, and ask him to come out as a candidate at the last election that they should stick to him through thick and thin.

Our own impressions, from listening to his explanations, convinced us more than ever, that he is in heart, a thorough Tory, and a most bitter enemy of the Reform government. This was also evinced by the patronizing manner in which the Tories of the place rallied round him, showing themselves his most humble servants—the bargain without conditions.

It is high time for the electors to look matters relating to the government of the country, fairly in the face and pay no attention to the oily gammon of those candidates who may, in any way be suspected of supporting the Cartier-Macdonald government, which had well nigh ruined the country. Let the following facts from the Montreal Witness, show the position in which the affairs of the government have been managed and that not only is retrenchment a necessity, but that the choice of upright, honorable men is equally necessary, and more important. Return such to Parliament and financial reform will naturally follow.

During the ten years ending in 1862, the expenditure of the Province has increased from \$4,243,629 to \$10,210,933. It is true that the Province has grown considerably during that time, but no good reason can be given for so disproportionate an increase.

Table showing the next item relates to the public debt. This shows a gradual increase till the indebtedness of the country reaches the large sum of nearly seven millions of dollars, or somewhat the neighborhood of thirty dollars for every man, woman and child, in the Province. This debt, unlike that of Great Britain, is not owing to the people of the country, so that from three to four million of dollars are annually sent out of the province to pay interest. The following figures, (Mr. Langton's) show the annual increase of the debt.

Total, \$2,843,816 66. With these facts before them the people, if they place the same men in power, will only have themselves to blame should taxation be very largely increased.

The Montreal Herald says that Mr. Drummond has consented to accept one of the places vacant in the new Ministry. This gentleman's adhesion gives to the Ministry the assistance of one of the most experienced of our public men, and it carries out the desire of the Ministry that the newly constituted Cabinet should contain, so far as was possible, representatives from all the classes into which our community is divided.

The writs for the elections in the three Divisions of Montreal have been issued. The nominations are to take place on Monday, June 1st, and the polling on Monday and Tuesday of the following week.

The Montreal Witness, in giving advice

to the electors says that when supporters of the Cartier-Macdonald administration talk of economy, they must be judged, not by their professions, but by their acts. It was by their votes that the old Government was allowed long a period to add year by year to the burdens of the people by extravagant expenditures. By their votes, too, the government was permitted without rebate annually to spend large sums of money without the sanction of the legislature, and to increase the national debt till the item of interest alone amounts to over three and a half millions of dollars. In answer to all these professions of being in favor of economy, they may be told,—"Gentlemen, you did nothing to prevent, but aided the extravagant expenditure; we cannot therefore trust you."

In our last issue we recommended Mr. Fraser, of the Town of Perth, as a candidate for the representation of the South Riding of Lanark, in place of Mr. Morris, who has most completely gone over to the Tory party.

We are much gratified, to-day, in making the announcement that Mr. Fraser has consented to become a candidate and is now fairly in the field, and meeting with the greatest success from men of all parties. Mr. Fraser comes out as a Reformer, as may be seen by his address, which we publish to-day, and will receive the general support of the party, not only in Beckwith, but in every part of the South Riding. We understand from good authority, that he is meeting with very good encouragement.

We have to correct a mistake which occurred in our issue of two weeks ago, in an account of the launch of the steamer "Jason Gould" on the Ottawa. The ceremony of christening the steamer was performed by Mrs. John Rankin, not Mr., as by some mistake appeared in the "Herald."

The editor of a small paper, about the size of a child's handkerchief, published in Perth, says that he "happens to know a thing or two." We are quite sure that the announcement will interest his readers.

It is reported that Mr. McNairin Shaw, of Perth, is again pushing his claims to the representation of the North Riding of Lanark. He may succeed in putting the electors to the trouble and expense of polling, but has no chance whatever of being elected. We are not informed whether he is coming out on the Tory or Reform ticket, or a little of both, but we feel quite sure that such a political shuttle-cock, as he had proved himself to be, cannot expect to enjoy the confidence or receive the support of either parties composing the intelligent electors of the North Riding of Lanark.

Reform Meetings.

Mr. Fraser is expected to address the electors at the Town Hall in Beckwith on Wednesday evening at three o'clock and at Carleton Place, on the same evening at 7 o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. J. S. MACDONALD AND MR. SCAMMON.—We learn that on Wednesday night, as the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Mr. Scammon, one of the delegates from Chicago were leaving Spencer Wood, where they had been spending the evening with His Excellency the Governor-General, and Mr. Wood, who was in the hired calèche in which they were, ran his vehicle over a hillock, upsetting it and throwing them to the ground with great violence. Mr. Macdonald fell upon one of the wheels, and this fall was to some extent broken. The noise occasioned by the accident quickly brought aid, the Governor-General and his family being foremost in rendering every assistance. Mr. Scammon who was speechless was carried into the Governor's residence, and medical aid at once summoned from town. He was considered at one time to be in a most precarious condition, and still remains at Spencer Wood very ill. Mr. Macdonald, who was not so much injured returned home. He is however, considerably bruised and shaken, and is suffering much in his head.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER "NORTH AMERICAN"—Miss Sinclair, Miss Harding, Mr. Brock and lady, Lieut. Montague, 30th Regt., Rev. Mr. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Medock, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield, 5 children and 2 servants, 2 Misses Porterfield, Lieut. Colonel Powell and lady, Lieut. Somerset, Rifle Brigade, How W. C. Pappas, 68th Rifles, Ensign Edwards, 63rd Regt., Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, child and servant, Miss Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Long, Mr. Simms, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Wood, Mrs. McKay and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and 3 children, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. Baslow, Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Robertson, Capt. Doken, Capt. Nasaw, Mr. Jones, Mr. Staff, Mr. Kells, Mr. Beeson, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland—80 cabin and 355 steerage passengers; total, 438.

DEMOCRATIC INDIGNATION.—A Valandigham indignation meeting was held in New York city on Monday evening. The Times states that not more than 3,000 persons were present at the four platforms, nearly all the speeches reported were of a violent character, and interspersed with oaths. Denunciations of the government were applauded, allusions to the Constitution Act drew forth expressions of opposition to the law, and a statement which Vallandigham would be rescued if brought through that city was loudly cheered. Some of the most prominent Democrats of New York were announced as speakers, but perhaps shaking the dissenting to the better part of valor did not make their appearance. At one of the stands, near Dr. Cheever's Church, three or four men, and three groans for Rev. Dr. Cheever. These Democrats are indignant that their Northern leaders are not permitted to utter treasonable sentiments against the Government, but they never had a condemnation of the suppression of free speech in the Southern States. When men were maltreated and even murdered, and defenseless women sent North at an hour's notice, for giving expression to their convictions respecting slavery, the interest of the country, and I hope that the South Riding will be able to return honest Donald Fraser, Esq., who has no interest but our interest and who will

How the Money Goes.

The readers of the Herald have frequently heard of the extravagant expenditure of the Cartier-Macdonald government, but the following item for repairing a couple of ordinary Town houses under the patronage of the "confidence men" is pretty clearly to the point. It is only one of a thousand of the ways in which the public moneys of the Province has been recklessly squandered during the time the old Coalition government held the reins. And yet, after all, there are some men so blind to the interests of the country as to advocate the return to office of the very men who have supported this extravagance:—

THE EXPENSE OF REPAIRING A COUPLE OF ORDINARY TOWN HOUSES UNDER THE CONFIDENCE MEN. (From the Financial and Departmental Commissioners report of Evidence. MR. TRUDEAU, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, sworn—Can you state the amount expended upon and in connection with the property known lately as the city residence of His Excellency the Governor General in St. Lewis Street? The total expended in connection with the city residence of His Excellency was \$55,229. This sum includes the repairs and additions to the House recently occupied by Mr. Desbarats, who was one of the parties dispossessed by His Excellency. Under what circumstances did the Government acquire possession of the Lewis Street building? From whom? At what rate? And for what term? His Excellency's late city residence occupied by Mr. Desbarats, who was one of the parties dispossessed by His Excellency. One belonging to Mr. Bradshaw; the other occupied by Mr. Desbarats, the property of Mr. Baby. I find a lease dated 15th Feb, 1862 by Mr. Bradshaw leading to the Government the property owned by him for a period of two years and eight months, commencing on the 1st Sept, 1861 and ending on the 30th April, 1864, at a yearly rental of £400. With regard to the house occupied by Mr. Desbarats, he agreed to vacate it on condition that the Government provided him with another house; and in fulfillment of this condition the Government leased by Mr. Joseph Hamel at a yearly rental of £350, commencing on the 8th October, 1861, and extending to the 30th April, 1864. The yearly rental of His Excellency's residence may be set down at £3,000.

Was the expenditure upon or in connection with the St. Lewis Street residence regulated by contract? There were no written contracts and I have no record of any verbal agreements which have been made from time to time between Mr. Cauchon, the Commissioners and the builders. JAMES BAIN BOOK-KEEPER, sworn—Can you produce a statement in detail of the expenditure on and in connection with the late residence of His Excellency in Lewis Street? I produce a statement.—

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT. Peters, Builder, \$13,499; Pye, Plumber, 2,562; W. McKay, Painter and Glazier, 7,386; Peckles, Plumber and Gas-Fitter, 1,824; Gaboray, Joiner, 6,198; Laird, coaler, 23; W. Dunn, Cabinet-Maker, 15,702; Whitty, Iron Foundry, 46; Treparier, Joiner, 41; Dery, Bell-Hanger, 148; Leaning, 238; Cook, 208; Vandy, Tinsmith and Plumber, 1,273; Pye, Plumber, 1,970; Peckles Plumbers, 138; Dunn, Cabinet-Maker, 165; Andrews, Plumber, 58; Alice, Timber, 108; Peckles, Gas-Fitters, 219; McKay, Painter, 133; S. Levy, Silversmith, 86.

(This is exclusive of the repairs of the house into which Mr. Desbarats went.) Mr. Desbarats—You remain the lessee of Mr. Baby's house, the Government being in fact your sub-tenant. Yes, up to the 1st May. What rental do you pay Mr. Baby under your lease? £150. What rental does the Government pay Mr. Hamel for the house you now occupy? I believe £350. In your judgment what was the value of Mr. Hamel's house, when it was taken by the government and previous to the expenditure upon it for additional repairs? I should fancy that £125 would have been its extreme value. What would you consider a fair rental for it now? £250 in its present state.

Resolved.—That this Council do now adjourn for one hour. Carried. In accordance with the adjournment the council do now meet again. Present, the Reeve, Eady, Airth, Gibbon and McNab. The former minutes read and approved. Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That the blank reports of the different pathmasters be filled up and sent to proper quarters. Carried. Accordingly, the pathmaster's reports were filled up, directing each where to have the work of his division expended or laid out throughout the whole township. Moved by Mr. Gibbon, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That this Council do now adjourn for one hour. Carried.

Resolved.—That By-Law No. 1 for the year 1863, having for its object the preventing of animals running at large not owned in the township of Horton, be read a first time. Carried. Moved by Mr. Gibbon, seconded by Mr. Eady. Resolved.—That By-Law No. 1 now read a first time, be read a second time, short. Carried. Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. Eady. Resolved.—That By-Law No. 1, now read a second time, be read a third time short forthwith, engrossed and passed. Carried. The By-Law was read a third time, signed and sealed with the seal of the corporation. Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Gibbon. Resolved.—That this council do authorize the Revenue Inspector to issue a certificate for a tavern license to Daniel McPike, at Donald's Wharf, for the sum of £5, payable at the time of the meeting of the council on the said sum down, at the time of granting such certificate. Carried. Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That this council do now adjourn to meet in the Town Hall, on the last Monday in September ensuing, at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon. By Order, JAMES JOHNSTON, CLERK.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.) Sir.—In my letter to the "Herald" of last week, I said we were on the eve of a general election, and that the real issue to be tried was, shall we have economy or retrenchment under the newly formed Government or shall we have back Cartier, Galt and McDonald into power to complete the ruin of the Province, through their extravagance and unblushing corruption. When Cartier and McDonald took office in 1853, the annual Provincial Expenditure was \$4,143,629, and in the year 1862 when they left office, the expenditure had increased to \$10,210,933, being an annual loss of \$6,067,304; there might be some expense for this extravagance and corruption, providing the income was equal to the expenditure, but we see that the Provincial debt has been yearly increasing ever since those men took office. In the year 1853 the public debt of Canada was \$29,922,752, and at the close of 1862 it had amounted to the enormous sum of \$84,533,172, the interest of which the Province has to pay upwards of three millions and a half dollars annually. As farmers are not accustomed to such large figures perhaps we can comprehend the Provincial debt better by stating that it is about thirty dollars for every man, woman and child in the Province. In all former elections in these ridings there has always been a set of political principles before the electors, upon which people took different sides according to their feelings and interests; but in the coming election the question is a metallic one of dollars and cents—shall we vote for men who have been tried and found wanting, or shall we give our support to the present Government—composed of the first class men of both sections of the Province—for integrity and ability men who are, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

The intelligent electors in the North Riding of Lanark are, I understand, all but unanimous in sending back Robert Bell, Esq., who's every vote has been given for the interest of the country, and I hope that the South Riding will be able to return honest Donald Fraser, Esq., who has no interest but our interest and who will support an honest and upright government, and who will do his utmost to keep out such men as were formerly in power and who did their utmost to keep back the Government Buildings in the City of Ottawa by their corruption, extravagance and ineptitude. The very fact of Mr. Cauchon paying \$300,000 to contractors without a certificate from the architect, which is one of the many glaring things connected with these buildings; yet such men as Alex. Morris, Esq., gave his vote of want of confidence to enable the shillshers to get back into office again. Perhaps his friend, Mr. Carter, held out some tempting offer of office to him if he would assist in breaking up the late government; if so Mr. Carter should furnish him with a Lower Canada constituency where his interests lay, as there is every prospect of the South Riding sending a talented, honest resident member in Donald Fraser, who will support retrenchment and the interests of Upper Canada. It is now evident to every one that Mr. Morris is a dishonest politician, and that he deceived a large portion of those who brought him forward with his oily manner of smoothing over questions and making the most of one vote—that is his standing capital. He will find that the "spouse question" will not serve him this time; he will have a much more difficult task to perform in whitewashing his friends that he supported with all their iniquities by his vote on the non-confidence question.

Yours OBEYER. Beckwith, May 25th, 1863. Township of Horton. Minutes of the Court of Revision for the Township of Horton, held under public notice, in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 18th May, 1863. The meeting opened at ten o'clock forenoon. Present the members of the council namely Barton, Eady, Airth, Gibbon and McNab, who formed themselves into a committee to examine the Assessment Roll for the aforesaid year. A letter from Roderick Ross, Esq., read, requesting a Mr. Hanwill's name to be inserted on the Roll in place of his. A letter from George Therr, Esq., read, complaining of being overrated on broken front lot No. 19, in the 8th concession of Horton. Moved by Mr. McNab, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That whereas a letter from Roderick Ross, Esq., had been read, praying for Mr. Hanwill's name as occupier of the west half of lot No. 2, in the 1st concession be placed on the face of the Assessor's Roll instead of his own, that it now lies over for the present. Carried. Moved by Mr. McNab, seconded by Mr. Gibbon. Resolved.—That a letter from George Therr, Esq., read, complaining of being overrated on the face of the Assessor's Roll, on part of lot No. 19, in the 8th concession, twelve acres being valued at twenty pounds, we hereby reduce the same to twelve pounds and the clerk is hereby authorized to make the alteration forthwith. Carried. Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That the Assessment Rolls for the Township of Horton as they now stand be received and adopted. Carried. Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That the court of Revision now closes for the present. Carried. Certified, JAMES JOHNSTON, CLERK.

The council resumed the public business of the Township. Present, the Reeve, Eady, Airth, Gibbon and McNab. The former minutes read and approved. Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That the blank reports of the different pathmasters be filled up and sent to proper quarters. Carried. Accordingly, the pathmaster's reports were filled up, directing each where to have the work of his division expended or laid out throughout the whole township. Moved by Mr. Gibbon, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That this Council do now adjourn for one hour. Carried. In accordance with the adjournment the council do now meet again. Present, the Reeve, Eady, Airth, Gibbon and McNab. The former minutes read and approved. Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Gibbon. Resolved.—That By-Law No. 1 for the year 1863, having for its object the preventing of animals running at large not owned in the township of Horton, be read a first time. Carried. Moved by Mr. Gibbon, seconded by Mr. Eady. Resolved.—That By-Law No. 1 now read a first time, be read a second time, short. Carried. Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. Eady. Resolved.—That By-Law No. 1, now read a second time, be read a third time short forthwith, engrossed and passed. Carried. The By-Law was read a third time, signed and sealed with the seal of the corporation. Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Gibbon. Resolved.—That this council do authorize the Revenue Inspector to issue a certificate for a tavern license to Daniel McPike, at Donald's Wharf, for the sum of £5, payable at the time of the meeting of the council on the said sum down, at the time of granting such certificate. Carried. Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. McNab. Resolved.—That this council do now adjourn to meet in the Town Hall, on the last Monday in September ensuing, at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon. By Order, JAMES JOHNSTON, CLERK.



