

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 21, 1863.

No. 33

SABBATH READING.

Yield not to Dark Despair.

Hast thou one heart that loves thee,
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee?
Yield not to dark despair.

One hand whose loving fingers
Are pressed in thine alone;
One foot, confiding bosom,
Whose thoughts are all thine own?

One faithful voice to guide thee,
And bless thee in distress;
One breast when thou art weary,
Whereon thy head to rest?

Till death thy form has shrouded,
And cold thy heart is laid;
Till death the earth has clouded,
Heed not the passing shade.

Thou hast one tie to bind thee,
And little life to bide;
In this dark world of care.

Never Despair.

Never despair, when the dark cloud is low'ring—
The sun though obscure, never ceases to shine;
Before the black tempest his radiance is pouring,
While faithless and faint-hearted mortals repine.

The journey of life has its lights and its shadows,
And heaven in its wisdom to each sends a share;
Though rough be the road, yet with reason to guide us,
And our goal to conquer, we'll never despair.

Never despair! when with trouble contending,
Make labor and patience a sword and a shield,
And win bright laurels with courage unending,
Than ever were gained on the blood-stained field.

As gay as the lark in the beam of the morning,
When you hear spring upwards to do and to dare;
The bright star of promise their future adorning,
Will light them along, and they'll never despair.

The oak in the tempest grows strong by resistance,
The arm at the anvil gains muscular power,
And firm self-reliance that seeks no assistance,
Goes down rejoicing through sunshine and shower.

For life is a struggle to try and to prove us,
And true hearts grow strong by labor and care,
While hope, like a seraph, still whispers above us,
Look upward onward, and never despair!

A Lesson in Obedience.

"Jack! Jack! here, sir, here!" cried Charlie, flinging his stick far into the pond. Jack didn't want to go; it wasn't pleasant swimming in among the great lily leaves that would flap against his nose and eyes, and get in the way of his feet. So he looked at the stick and then at his master, and sat down, wagging his tail, as much as to say, "You're a very nice little boy, but there was no need of your throwing that stick into the water, and I don't think I'll oblige you by going after it."

But Charlie was determined. He found another stick, and by slogging and whipping, forced Jack into the water, and made him fetch the stick. He dropped it on the bank, however, and, turning to his master, so he had to go over the performance again and again, until he had learned that when Charlie told him to go for the stick he was to obey at once. Charlie was satisfied at length, and with Jack at his heels, went home to tell his mother about the afternoon's work. He seemed quite proud of it. "It was pretty hard work, mother," he said. "Jack wouldn't mind at all until I made him; but now he knows that he has to do it, and there will be no more trouble with him, you'll see."

"What right have you to expect him to mind you?" said his mother, quietly. "Right mother? Why, he is my dog!" Uncle John gave him to me, and I do every thing for him. Didn't I make his kennel my own self, and put nice hay in it? And don't I feed him three times every day? And I'm always kind to him, I call him nice old Jack, and pat him, and let him lay his head on my knee. Indeed, I think I've the best right in the world to have him mind me."

His mother was cutting out a jacket. She did not look up when Charlie had finished; but going on steadily with her work, she said slowly, "I have a little boy. He is my own. He was made by me, by my heavenly Father. I do everything for him. I make his clothes and prepare the food he eats. I teach him his lessons and nurse him tenderly when he is sick. Many a night have I sat up to watch by his side when fever was burning him, and daily I pray to God for every breath he takes. I love him. I call him my dear little son. He sits on my lap, and goes to sleep with his head on my arm. I think I have the best right in the world to expect this little boy to obey me; and yet he does not, unless I make him as I would make a dog."

"O mother! cried Charlie, tears starting to his eyes, "I know it was wrong to disobey you; but I never thought before how mean it was. Indeed I do love you, and I'll try—I really will try—to mind you as well as Jack mind me."

"Dear Charlie," said his mother, "there is a great difference between you and Jack. You have a soul. You know what is right, because you have been taught from the Word of God; and you know, too, that the devil and your wicked heart will always be persuading you to do wrong. That is a trouble which Jack cannot have; but neither has he the comfort you have; for you can pray to our dear Father for help, and he will teach you to turn away from Satan, and to love and obey him alone. When you learn to do this, you will find it difficult to be obedient to me; for it will be just the same as obeying God, who has said, 'Honor thy father and thy mother; and these are the first and the greatest commandments.'"

Revivals in Utica, Rochester, and Hamilton College.

Sir,—It will gratify the many friends of the Rev. Mr. Hammond in Canada, where he has so successfully labored,—to hear that for the last three weeks he has been most successfully engaged in the city of Utica, preaching Jesus, and promoting a spirit of piety. The effort has been most happy. The degree of religious interest excited what has been felt for many years past, and extends to all classes of the people. The old and the young, the rich and the poor, have been brought under its influence, and many are now manifesting the grace of God. Mr. Hammond was invited to Utica by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; and in his place of worship the chief meetings are held. That is the centre of the revival. There crowds assembled every morning, afternoon and evening for prayer, religious enquiry and hearing the Gospel. Congregations of children and the number of converts are large.

The hope is indulged that many of them have been saved. There is a delightful spirit of harmony prevalent among the pastors and Churches, so that, while they hold separate evening meetings, they are united in the great work. The revival is the chief topic of conversation. Some ridicule it, but the great majority uphold and commend it. The conversions are numerous, and constantly increasing. Among them are many children, as well as others who have advanced to middle and old age. Indeed persons of all ages have experienced the renewing grace of God. The interest is still increasing, and we hope it will lead to the ingathering of thousands to Jesus. Mr. Hammond has just been invited to visit this city. Pray for us that his labors may greatly be blessed.

It is a pleasure also to say that in the city of Rochester there has been, for some weeks past, a special and extensive work of grace, in which the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches have largely shared. The conversions have been numerous and many have already joined the church, while others promise soon to do so.

I have just heard of another instance of God's faithfulness in answering prayer. Soon after the observance of our last "Concert of prayer for Colleges," which was on the last Thursday in February,—indications of a revival appeared among the students at Hamilton College, in this State. Under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Fisher and which has been since constantly extending. A young man from this city who is a student there, says, that of the more than one hundred students he believes all are converted except nine, and that they are now praying that they may be brought into the fold of Christ. May the prayer be fulfilled, and may every one, in subsequent life become a centre of light and usefulness.

Albany, April 6, 1863. D. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said to be beyond the memory of the oldest man, that so mild a winter ever passed over Sweden as the one now on its third month. I have myself seen no such winter since I left Cincinnati; and I never saw so warm a one, for months together, without interruption, excepting in the southern states.

I had been marvelling for months upon this singular phenomenon, wondering about the cause, for I never can see any new event without looking for its origin, when I fell in with an old Swedish sea captain, who told me that the remarkable mildness of the season is owing to the prevalence of the south and south-west winds, which I then remembered had been blowing here since the middle of November.

These winds it will be noticed, come in the direction of the Gulf stream, and roll the waters of the ocean in great masses, year after year, their struggle will be crowned with success.

It had positively been derived "that the Confederates intended to seek any further loans in Europe."

The London Times says "Europe was suffering from a bad harvest. The Federal Government would hypothecate that they might obtain a loan on such terms, but there was very little disposition to make political loans, for purely belligerent purposes to either of the warring disputants, or to depart from the cold neutrality so much complained of in this country."

The theory seemed almost on its first announcement, and was greatly confirmed a little time afterward, when I saw in the newspapers of Sweden that the people on the coast are, this winter, catching fish, which are known to belong exclusively to the waters of the Baltic. Next came the report that a Gulf stream shark, such as is never seen excepting in that great river of the sea, had been caught by some fishermen in the harbor of Gothenburg, on the southern coast of Sweden; and this is just where such an animal would be likely to find, on the hypothesis of the Gulf stream, his way along with the overflying current of warm water, for having pushed its way round Ireland and England, and swept over the German Ocean, its next natural outlet would be the Baltic, through the Cattegat and the straits at Elsinore.

Such is the beautiful provision of nature, by this apparatus of the Gulf stream, of warming these boreal lands, and making them not only inhabitable but beautiful; and when an unusual force impels this machinery to more than its customary industry, the result is such a winter in the north as we are now enjoying.

But I have not yet said what, and very naturally, since hot and cold are only comparative terms without a fixed standard. Well, in the first place, we have had no snow to speak of, but all rain, since the coming in of winter. Then, in the next place, we have had no ice thick enough to stand on, and the water has been running through Stockholm, and till with a few days no ice at all. The middle of the stream has not been frozen; and it is now all open on the fourth of February, with the latest steamers here playing across it in the summer. The grass, too, is green and growing; the buds on the trees commenced swelling nearly a month ago, and they now look green when opened. The door-ways of the houses and the public buildings, are as green as growing grass over in spring. Think of that readers, for nearly the sixtieth degree of north latitude in the very midst of winter!

The exceeding high price to which cotton and flax have gone up, makes it worthy of the attention of our farmers. Cotton has increased to more than five times its usual price, and that of flax about three times. We cannot raise the former in this latitude; but we can the latter, when muslin may be a substitute. When muslin could be bought for 6 to 10 cents per yard, and cotton for 15 to 20 cents, few farmers were willing to trouble themselves with the cultivation of flax; but things have very much changed and we doubt whether any other crop would be half as profitable and at the same time as sure.

We have before us a statement handed to us by Mr. Bentley, of the product of three acres sown in flax last year by a gentleman in Ohio, who has been in the habit of raising flax for years, together with a few hints as to its culture. Here they are, and if our farmers do not raise a patch, all we have to say is, they don't know the interests.

By and by comes the miner, and with him and his wife and children, they drill a hole in the top, and the rock says, "What does this mean?" Then the black powder is poured in, and with a blast that makes the mountain echo, the block is blown asunder, and goes crashing down the valley. "Ah!" it exclaims as it falls, "why this rendering?" Then came saws to cut and fashion it; and hauled now, and willing to be nothing, it is borne away from the mountain and conveyed to the city. Now it is chiselled and polished, till at length, finished in beauty by block and tackle it is raised, with mighty hoistings, high in air, to be top-stone on some monument of the country's glory.

So God Almighty sends a man down upon his knees, and he says, "I have sinned, I have sinned, I have sinned, and the chastening is always to make him something finer and better than he was before."

One of the affecting features in a life of vice is the longing, wistful outlook given by the wretched struggler with unbridled passions, towards virtues which are no longer within their reach. Men in the tide of vice are sometimes like the poor creatures swept down the stream of mighty rivers, who see people safe on shore, and trees, and flowers, and they go quivering past; and all things that are desirable gleam upon them for a moment to heighten their trouble, and to agitate their swift-coming destruction.

The garrison of Montreal consists of over 4,100 men.

Lady Franklin is in London, after her travels round the world.

A statue of Wellington, by Macintosh, is to be erected at Stratfieldsay.

English men-of-war have captured three slave ships off the coast of Africa.

There is but one pack of hounds in Canada, and they are but rarely used.

Arrival of the City of New York.

New York, April 14.

The steamer City of New York, which sailed from Liverpool at 5 o'clock p.m. on the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2nd, arrived at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the first inst. The City of Baltimore reached Queenstown on the 1st.

The Cunard Steamship Company had announced their intention of running for the night an independent line of screw steamers to New York, commencing on the 1st inst. The Ship Company had entered a protest against the renewal of the subsidy to the Galway line of steamers.

The London Morning Post regards the position of affairs as less for the Confederates at home and abroad, and can see no great probability of their year's struggle will be crowned with success.

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Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Several private bills were introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Benjamin moved that as several localities in Canada, from the partial failure of last year's crops, have been left destitute of seed grain, it is essential that steps should be taken to supply the wants occasioned by the deficiency, and to authorize the municipalities to take the necessary steps therefor, it is resolved that a special committee be appointed with a view to the same relief being afforded that was granted on a former occasion in the like circumstances in Huron and Bruce.—Carried.

Messrs J. H. Cameron, Jackson, Knight, Harcourt, and Huntington, the committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue interference with the North Riding of Oxford were sworn in.

Mr. Langvin moved the third reading of his bill to prevent the execution of public of the sentence of death.

Mr. Hunt moved an amendment to refer the bill back to a committee of the whole, with instructions to amend a clause providing that the punishment of death shall not be inflicted for political causes. The amendment was negatived by a vote of 69 to 37.

Mr. Rykert then moved the second motion, which was lost by a vote of 61 to 51. And the bill was read a third time and passed on the same division.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Tassier announced the death of the Hon. S. W. Harwood, one of the members of the House, the fourth of the elected members who had been removed by death during the past 12 months. Out of respect to his memory he moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ross, that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned accordingly.

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Mr. Auld said he was glad the motion was made. He had a letter saying that the township of Osnaburgh was about holding a mass meeting on this subject. There was a strong desire that municipalities should have authority to extend relief to the destitute.

Mr. Macdonald (Glenora) seconded the motion. He said he had no doubt that, in the Eastern section of Upper Canada especially, considerable destitution of seed grain existed, because of the failure of last year's crop. What was asked was not to grant to relief from the public treasury, but power to raise money to purchase seed through the Municipal Councils.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald would not object to the motion, but reserved the right of taking what action he thought proper in the matter.

Mr. Huntington suggested that both Provinces might be represented on the Committee.

Mr. Dunkin said there was no such distress in Lower Canada as to render the extension of relief necessary.

The motion passed.

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Bill to authorize Hilare Theberg to erect a toll bridge over the South branch of the River Yamaska in the village of the parish of St. Pie.—Mr. Laframboise.

Bill to incorporate the St. Mary's Elevating and Grain Warehouse Company of Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Ross.

Bill intituled an act to authorize the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal to raise a loan and for other purposes.—Hon. Mr. Ross.

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The motion passed.

Report of the Minister of Finance of Canada.

The operation as the Civil Service Act entailed an increase, in the share of arrears and additions to salaries, exceeding 21,000 dol., very large amounts were paid at the commencement of the year for contingencies. There are charges amounting to 10,943 dol., which formerly were paid at other heads. The Penitentiary and Prison expenses show an increase from 148,046 to 155,612 dol., of the latter sum, about 10,000 dol. being chargeable to the Reformatory at Penitentiary, which, though established in 1861, did not come into full operation until 1862. In regard to emigration and quarantine, it may be stated that items amounting altogether to 5,227 dol. relate to European agencies, which, though paid in 1862, really belonged to 1861. Under all the heads of expenditure which are subject to control of the Minister, the undersigned ventures to promise that the accounts of the year upon which we have entered will show gratifying changes. Many considerable reductions were effected near the close of 1862, which are not visible in the expenditure as it now appears. Generally, it may be said that the measures of retrenchment which have been adopted had not time to develop their effect before the close of 1862. Not a few of them, indeed, are incomplete, being but parts of a system of economy, the complete fruits of which are dependent upon investigations and arrangements yet in progress.

Not the least important changes which the undersigned hopes to see brought about in connection with the reduction of Administrative expenses, is one which will give to Parliament the power of limiting the amounts expended by the Heads of the several Departments. At present these expenditures may be increased indefinitely at the will of the Minister of Government, for they are provided for from current revenues which come into the Provincial Treasury only after deductions to which there is no recognized limit. The true system appears to be one which will bring into the Treasury the whole receipts, from whatever source derived, and that will confer upon Parliament the power and authority to determine the sum which shall be expended under Departmental authorization and supervision.

Reverting to the statement of the net expenditure and income, it is the duty of the undersigned to explain that the actual deficiency of the year was met as follows:—Debitures issued, 1,790,517 dol.; incomes realized, 201,299 dol.; charges cash and bankers' balances, 766,719 dol.; total, 2,557,535. The amount which was shown to be due to the London agents of the Province, 2,354,358 dol., was increased to the extent of 876,009 dol., by payments, on their part, during the year, of the amount which was borrowed in 1861 from the City Banks of London.

Of the Debitures issued, the sum of 778,909 dol. was in Exchequer bills, registered in the province, and 1,446,860 dol. sterling debentures issued in England.

The addition to 1,049,929 dol., of the net debt, after deducting the sinking fund, to 1,773,954 dol. The former now amounts to 67,567,407 dol., and the net debt, after the reduction indicated, to 59,946,973 dol. The report of the Board of Audit shows that from 1856 to 1862 inclusive, the increase in the funded debt was 17,112,190 dol., and within the same time the increase in the net funded debt was 16,703,810 dol.—an average yearly increase in the latter of 2,387,258. It will be seen, therefore, that the addition to the funded debt of 1862 was much less, viz., 1,773,954 dol., than the average yearly increase during the period over which the comparisons extend.

The continuance of the civil war in the United States, with which Canada has such intimate and extended commercial relations has necessarily operated prejudicially on our finances during the year to which the report refers. It has diminished the demand for our staple products, and produced a corresponding check upon the purchasing power of the principal sources of our revenue. These tendencies have been widened and strengthened by the derangement of the currency of our neighbors, creating as it has done irregularity and uncertainty in various branches of industry and commerce, and bringing certain to them a very narrow compass. So long as these disturbing influences exist, we cannot anticipate an increase of revenues to any extent, which under more auspicious circumstances, we might confidently expect. Notwithstanding these unfavorable causes, however, the undersigned sees nothing in the general monetary and business position of the province to warrant misgivings or despondency as to the future. The trade of the year has been contracted but that is all. No crisis has occurred, to jeopardize its progress. Though he led it has been conducted on a sound basis, and is now in a healthy condition. The undersigned feels no apprehension, therefore, with regard to the willingness or power of the province to sustain just and well-considered measures for preserving the public credit unimpaired, and adjusting the income and expenditure by the only basis which is compatible with economy in administration, and lasting prosperity in public affairs.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) W. P. HOWLAND,
Minister of Finance.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Mr. Langton's report contains a number of tables, showing a comparative statement of the public debt. He suggests an earlier closing of the fiscal year.

THE CROWN LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Crown Lands report says that the total sale of 1862 was 408,199 acres, against 656,661 in the previous year. The amount sold was 330,200 dol. and 66 cents, against 705,491 dol. and 72 cents in the previous year. The collections were 701,590 dol. and 83 cents, against 808,849 dol. and 89 cents in the previous year. This includes Crown, Clergy, Common and Grammar School lands in both provinces. The report attributes the falling off of the amount sold to the American war, and the reduction of the price of land in the market, and to the fact that the best Crown lands are sold. The sales in Lower Canada are double those in Upper Canada. This is due to the discovery of minerals in the Eastern Townships, and to the opening of better means of communication; also to the surveying of good land in the southern

ships of the highlands between Montreal and Quebec, which are being rapidly taken up. The large proportion of the sales during the last two or three years are of lands previously occupied by squatters. The policy has been adopted of compelling these squatters to become purchasers, with the best results. The Commissioner claims to have stopped useless surveys, reducing the expenditure in that particular branch from June last to June next, not less than 50,000 dol. He has also promulgated revised office regulations, making the staff more efficient. He has also reduced the allowance to officers of the Department sent out on special service, one-half. The disbursements (less scrip, which is not properly expenditure) of 1862 were 812,254 dol. 72 cents, against 817,665 dol. 72 cents in 1861, a reduction of 5543.71. The dismissal and discontinuance of agents' salaries, will save 110,925 dol.

Three maps including part of the North Shore of Lake Huron, and part of the North Shore of Superior, Huron, and the Ottawa Country, accompany the report; also numerous tables and reports.

TIE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT.

The Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, therefore much neglected, he regards as most important to the public service, and merits special attention from the administration of public affairs. Claims to have introduced changes to make the department more efficient, and at the same time, reduced the number of employments and diminished the expenses by some thousand dollars.

The immigration of 1862 shows a sensible increase over the previous year. The total immigrants remaining in Canada in 1861 were 12,223; in 1862 they were 17,207. Nearly 70 per cent in each case settled in Upper Canada.

The census returns are nearly prepared, and will soon be in the printer's hands. It recommends a more thorough collection of the statistics of the country from year to year.

160 patents were issued last year against 142 in the previous year. It favors a more liberal patent law regarding foreigners.

It gives statistics relating to agriculture, and urges greater attention to the encouragement of agriculture.

News Items.

Hay sold in Prescott last week at \$30 per ton.

The Anchor Line of steamships will henceforth establish direct communication between Belfast and Montreal.

Laval University has received from the French Minister of Public Instruction several valuable works from the Imperial Library, being a donation to the Library of the University.

Several thefts of goods have lately been committed at the railway station, Belleville: the goods shed having been broken into, and tobacco, dried apples, &c. stolen. The police have as yet been unable to recover the perpetrators.

Noticing the passage of Mr. George Brown through Montreal on his way to Quebec, the Transcript says it understands that he will support the Finance Minister through thick and thin, and generally "set in concert with the Government."

A furnace is being constructed in the Navy Yard at Washington, and is mentioned to cast the largest cannon in the world. The solid shot they will be capable of carrying will weigh about one thousand pounds. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the new furnace in course of construction will be 250 feet long by 70 broad, and will cost any other end so arranged that they may heat the metal for casting a gun weighing as much as 100,000 lbs. and twelve other small furnaces at the other end for running metal for ordinary sized guns.

The Federal administration, having plenty of spare time on its hands while vigorously prosecuting the prolongation of the war is going into the plans for the future. It is about organizing regiments of male negroes at the west, and working gangs of negro women and children for agricultural purposes at Helena, Arkansas, Island No. 10, besides colonies for Texas.

Matrimony has proved a good speculation for Tom Thumb and his wife, who have taken on an average \$1,00

The Attack on Charleston.

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE KOOKUK.

Baltimore, April 12.

The gunboat *Plumbank* arrived at Old Point Saturday afternoon, bringing the officers of the iron-clad *Kookuk*, which was disabled in the engagement at Charleston and sunk next day. From the participants in the engagement we gather the following very interesting particulars:

The fleet, after leaving Hilton head, anchored at the mouth of the Edisto. Several days were occupied in gathering the vessels and making arrangements, issuing orders, and making arrangements for the great combat. All being completed, the fleet left in detachments, and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, the 5th instant. The iron-clad fleet crossed the bay and entered Charleston harbor on Monday. The *Kookuk* drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in first to find the channel and replace the buoys. Proceeding up the main ship-channel the *Kookuk* found an easy and unobstructed entrance with full eighteen feet of water in the shallowest places, more than has ever before been found on Charleston bar. The buoys were replaced without difficulty, the rebels offering no opposition.

The *Kookuk* returned to the fleet, and on the morning of the 7th the order was given the iron-clad to enter the harbor. The order was to proceed in single file or in line ahead. The *Weehawken* was the leading vessel, having in front of her a vessel, and between the *Weehawken* and *Ericsson's* torpedo exploder, or "Devil," as it has been called. The *Ironides*, with Admiral Dupont on board, was the fifth in line, and the *Kookuk* the last. In this order the bar was passed in safety.

The order given to the commanders of the various vessels was to keep on straight up the harbor until they came within one thousand yards of the forts, and then to attack, directing their efforts principally against Fort Sumpter. In this order the fleet moved on steadily and gallantly up towards Fort Sumpter and Moultrie, the middle holding their fire until they got well up to the harbor. The *Ironides* stopped off Fort Moultrie, and let go her anchor, it being dangerous to take her further up on account of her drawing over fifteen feet. At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding as to the iron-clad attacking the *Weehawken* and *Kookuk* gathered about the *Ironides*, apparently supposing that she had grounded and needed assistance.

They were, however, soon signalled to go into action. The *Kookuk* had advanced until she led the line, and had kept on within 400 yards of Sumpter, against which she was hurled her heavy shot with all the rapidity that the energy of her brave crew could furnish. The rebels, as was expected, immediately concentrated their fire on the *Kookuk*, which assumed to lead in the attack. From Sumpter, Moultrie, Batteries Beauregard on Cummings' point, and from a fort erected on the middle ground, the fire of four or five hundred guns was concentrated in a terrible hail upon the devoted vessel. Such a fire had never perhaps in the history of the world been equalled. It was met by the officers of the *Kookuk* with heroic fortitude, whilst the balls were striking her at the rate of one every second. Her guns were worked with vigor and precision, and their weight and force were already making their mark upon the walls of Sumpter.

It soon became apparent that she had none of the impregnable quality of *Ericsson's* Monitor; that, in fact, as an iron-clad, she was a failure. The rebel balls seem to penetrate her as easily as if a wooden vessel. The port-holes or shutters of her turrets became jammed and her guns practically unserviceable. During the thirty minutes she remained under this concentrated fire one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water-line shots, or such as would cause her to leak in a sea-way—in fact she was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters and the whole of her sides battered, bruised and pierced. Perceiving the severe injuries she had received, the Admiral signalled her to retire out of action and anchor beyond range. This was safely accomplished.

In the meantime the Monitor, Nahant, and *Cadillac* had moved up to the support of the *Kookuk* and engaged Fort Sumpter. The *Ironides* and other vessels at longer range were dividing the attention between Moultrie and Sumpter. Into and on the latter fort a heavy fire was then poured, and it is believed, not without effect. The engagement was kept up from one until four o'clock, when, in obedience to the Admiral's signal the fleet retired slowly, anchored out of range within the bar. The *Weehawken* was assigned the important duty, which was faithfully performed, in the midst of the fight to examine, and if possible to fire the obstructions which were in the way of the fleet. Her flag was pushed straight up towards the obstructions. They were found to consist of network of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the *Weehawken* to run without fouling her propeller. Beyond the sinking of the *Kookuk* the damage to the iron-clad was very slight, not more than would require twenty-four hours to repair. They all come out of the contest in fighting trim, and able to have continued the conflict had it been desirable. The *Ironides* had hit frequently, but besides having a port shutter injured, was unharmed.

Our informant heard of no serious casualties on board of any of the vessels except the *Kookuk*. This vessel sunk next morning about one thousand yards from Morris Island beach. She had thirteen wounded, two of whom, including Acting Ensign McIntosh, will likely die.

The *Devil* was not lost, as stated by the rebel despatches. When the *Weehawken* returned from the reconnaissance of the obstructions, the *Devil* was in tow broke loose and grounded off Morris Island. The rebels, thinking it a dangerous affair, peppered away at it, thinking it was the "Devil," or something worse, but our informant assures us the *Devil* is safe.

A bill to organize a volunteer navy has been introduced into the Confederate Senate.

The population of California is about five hundred thousand, of which about fifty thousand are colored.

An inhabitant of Becker, Brewer, notorious for his wife-beating proclivities, was lately shaken in a four rack by the women of the village until he promised amendment.

The British residents of Valparaiso have sent by the *La Plata* \$3,400 in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the cotton famine in the Lancashire districts.

Since the civil war began, and particularly since the Confederates began to develop a naval force, a great number of American vessels have either been sold to British owners or have taken English registers. A return recently laid before the Imperial Parliament shows the progress of this change. In 1860, 11,716 tons of American built ships took English registers; in 1861, 66,757 tons; in 1862, 59,102; and to the 9th of March, 1863, 24,745 tons.

The Europe of Frankfurt professes to give the substance of the British despatches, as received by the 5th inst., to the Russian Government, and the other Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. The suggestions contained are stated as follows:—1st—An immediate amnesty in favor of the insurgent Poles. 2nd—The realization of the promises made by the Emperor Alexander I. to the Poles, in his celebrated proclamation of the month of November, 1819. 3rd—The immediate convocation of the Polish Government.

The Hon. George Brown took his seat in the house on Monday. He was introduced by Mr. Mowat and Mr. A. A. Dorian. A large number of the members shook hands with him, including Messrs. Galt, Beatty, Cartier, Cauchon, Foley, Wilson, Howard, Evans, and John Sandford McDonald. Mr. Brown took his seat on the Ministerial side of the house.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 22 1863.

Militia Affairs.

Many of our readers, and especially militiamen, will be interested in a short synopsis of the new Militia bill now before the legislature. The new bill provides for the entire re-organization of the Volunteer and Sedentary forces. To preserve the distinction between the branches of the force, it abolishes the distinction between classes A and B of the Active force. There is to be no limit of the number of volunteers in the service. Arms and clothing will issue upon the calculation that they are available for five years. The Commander-in-Chief is to be authorized to uniform companies in special cases. The arms are to be kept in public armories, where provided. Power is given to municipalities to provide fire proof and well-arranged armories. Where an armory cannot be obtained, it makes allowance for the care of arms. Drill grounds and ranges for target practice may be established. Money shall be appropriated to the purchase of prizes. It is proposed to abolish military districts, and substitute more simple provisions, each county being a regimental division. The enrolment is to be effected by the municipal assessors, who will return on service and reserve rolls, the names of residents in the militia districts. The Clerk of the County Council of Upper Canada, and the Secretary and Treasurer in Lower Canada, will make the militia rolls and forward them to the Clerk of the Peace. The militia will remain in until their services are required, when the Commander-in-Chief will call out such battalions as he thinks necessary. The Sheriff of the county will summon the Judge, the Warden and Clerk of the Peace. The ballot is to be taken, based on the roll of the whole service men, to provide a battalion of 750 men, divided into 10 companies. Thus, at short notice, a battalion will be ready for service in any county or number of counties. For supplying relief, the ballot will be taken in the same manner. The Commander-in-Chief will have power to appoint a Board or Boards for examination of such officers, volunteers or militia, as may desire it, with the view of increasing their utility. The brigade-majors name is to be exchanged for assistant deputy adjutant general. Provision is made for the appointment of drill and musketry instructors. The remaining provisions are for the most part similar to the existing law. The penalties for breach of the law and neglect of duties are somewhat higher.

It is believed that the damage done to Fort Sumpter by our fire was serious. So far as it showed externally it consisted in two embrasures being knocked into one, and numerous indentations in the wall, which, it is believed, a few more hours' bombardment would convert into a serious breach. What damage or loss of life was sustained in the interior of the fort is not, of course, known, but it is believed to have been considerable.

Fort Moultrie was also well hammered and at least one gun was silenced. Beyond the sinking of the *Kookuk* the damage to the iron-clad was very slight, not more than would require twenty-four hours to repair. They all come out of the contest in fighting trim, and able to have continued the conflict had it been desirable. The *Ironides* had hit frequently, but besides having a port shutter injured, was unharmed.

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The attack upon Charleston proved a flat failure. Speaking of it the New York "World" exclaims:—"What a record it will be in history that with an army of 700,000 soldiers in the field, barely 7,000 were employed to co-operate with the greatest enterprise of the whole war! This mortifying fact tells the whole story of the failure. Our present iron-clad fleet alone, and without co-operation of the army, will never capture the city of Charleston. The Confederate power of defence and obstruction is superior, much superior, to our power of merely naval attack, as at present developed. The moral of this disaster is so obvious that it need scarcely be mentioned. It is the story of Bull Run, the Virginia campaign, and Fredericksburg over again. We have an administration who cannot conduct a successful war, and who have neither the courage nor address to obtain an honorable peace."

The arrival of the Arabia. Halifax, April 16. The Arabia from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th, arrived here at 6:30 this evening.

The Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd.

Liverpool, April 5.—The steamship Australia from New York arrived here last night.

Vienna, April 4.—The rumor current a few days ago that the Count Oponoggi had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted as premature, Count Oponoggi did not tender his resignation till yesterday, and it is very questionable whether it will be accepted by the Emperor.

Under no circumstances, however, is any change to be expected in the policy of the Government towards Hungary.

Craoow, April 4.—The insurrection in the Government of Rowne is increasing. Possidings has been taken by the insurgents. They have also captured Radon which was evacuated by Gen. Alwicks, and seized the public treasury of that town.

The Liverpool Albion publishes a letter from the Foreign Office to the owners of the Magician, which was liberated by the prize court, stating that the English Minister at Washington will be instructed to apply to the Government of the United States for full compensation to the parties interested.

The Arabia has 184 passengers for Halifax, 135 emigrants sent out by Miss Coutts, and 63 for Boston. She brings no specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Further particulars of the destruction by the Florida of the Star of Peace and Aldebaran, are furnished by the *Bayonne*, which brought 11 of their crews to Greenock.

The Times and Daily News both expatiate on the increasing irritation against England, on account of the fitting out of Confederate vessels, and the possible adoption of retaliatory measures.

The Times says nothing to hope for in America from the inauguration of Union Leagues in the North, and an increasing demand among the Republicans for a restoration of the Union at any price.

The Times says European sympathy has been withheld simply because it was perceived that the whole Southern people were in earnest about independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of the Northern people were in earnest about emancipation.

The British man-of-war *Orpheus* has been wrecked at New Zealand; 180 officers and men were drowned, and 70 were saved.

FRANCE.—Bourse on the 3rd was very dull. Rents 62 1/2.

Prussia.—Affairs were again threatening. The insurrection was increasing. It had broken out in the department of Posen and Swalo. The peasants, nobility, and middle classes were joined in *insurrexion*.

The Russian troops are at Womet and Riga.

The news that the Warsaw committee had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms is unfounded.

Langiewicz was conveyed from Craoow into Moravia.

The Daily News publishes a manifesto of the Polish insurgents, which occupies seven columns.

Lapinski, late a chief among the Circassians, and landed in Courland with an armed force.

Russia was buying transports at Dantzig for Vistula.

The Montreal Witness says:—"We have examined a very ingenious piece of mechanism, which is likely to become a popular toy with girls. It is in the form of a doll about two inches high, which walks at one time a distance of three yards. This toy is said to be the invention of an Englishman, who spent some years in the attempt to perfect the conception of his brain."

The four primary planets are now to be seen by the human eye. Jupiter and Saturn occupy the eastern portion of the celestial hemisphere, but Jupiter is east of Saturn. Mars and Venus occupy the western part of the hemisphere, but Venus is west of Mars. Indeed, the two couples occupy a somewhat singular oblique position one to another, in the portions of the hemisphere, with this exception, however, that Jupiter is farther east of Saturn than Venus is west of Mars. Mars is about as far east as the "Pleades" (familiarily called the "Seven Stars"), as Venus is west of them. The best time to see all four of them, is about 8 p.m., as Venus sets about 9 p.m.

Mr. Cauchon has given notice of a motion to the effect that the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the *Edwards* Buildings at Ottawa, be referred to a Select Committee of fifteen members, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

An Oswego paper says that navigation has fully opened at that port. All the vessels in harbor are now engaged in "fitting out," and several have already cleared for Canada and upper lake ports.

On Saturday last says the *Chatham Planet*, Mr. John Allinor cut his throat from ear to ear with a jack-knife. He was laboring under an hallucination that his relations wished to deprive him of a large sum of money which he possessed.

We learn from Quebec that the contract for the completion of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa were signed on Saturday. The former contractors having been awarded the contracts.

We are informed that the contract for carrying the weekly mails from both Sarnia and Collingwood to Saint St. Marie, and thence, fortnightly, to Fort William, has been given to a Mr. Wilson, of Windsor.

Telegraphing without wires is a great feat, and no fancy. There is no need of further secrecy. Mr. Haworth, Kensington Park Gardens East, who has tried the experiment between Brighton and his town house, and between Limerick and London.

Brigade Major Montgomery is now making his quarterly inspection of the volunteer companies under his supervision. He was in Perth on Tuesday last, and we are informed by the "Daily Herald" that he inspected Captain Fraser's Rifle Company in the evening, and paid them very flattering compliments for their efficiency, saying that he was not afraid to pit them against any other company in the Province. On Wednesday he inspected Captain Morris's Infantry Company; the Carleton Place Rifle Company on Thursday and the Almonte Company of Infantry, under the command of Captain McIntosh, on Friday evening.

He expressed himself pleased with the progress the men had made in the short time they had been favored with the instructions of a drill sergeant; and advised them to be punctual in their attendance at drill, and attentive to the orders they received. He also inspected the arms and other stores and found all in good condition. He also requested the Captains to call in all the overcoats, number them and pack them up until next winter, as they will not require to be worn during the summer months.

The volunteers composing the Carleton Place Rifle Company are requested to meet for drill on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the usual hour or on the call of the bugle. In future, no visitors will be admitted to the drill room.

The Railway Committee has authorized a branch railway to Enniskillen oil wells, for the joint use of the Grand Trunk and Great Western, from some point on the Grand Trunk to some point on the Great Western main line.

We have received from John Lovell, Esq., Montreal, a copy of a neat little school book, bearing the title of easy lessons in geography. It seems to us to be simple in style and at the same time comprehensive, while its maps and wood-cuts, must assist the youthful mind in understanding the text.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Leader* states that the amount required for Militia this year will be about \$400,000. Of this sum \$100,000 will be required to pay for accoutrements, etc., obtained in England. This is a much larger sum than was anticipated, because of the views taken at the War Office, with regard to what it agreed to supply the Colonial Government. It is held that Rifles alone can be supplied. Everything else, great-coats, etc., must be paid for. This expense will not, of course, be necessary every year. The expenditure under the new Militia bill is estimated at \$250,000. The chief item will be for instructors, who, as the men advance in drill, may be dispensed with.

It is reported that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron is likely to be appointed to fill the vacancy, caused in the office of Queen's printer by the death of the late Mr. Derbishire. We think a better selection might have been made.

A late Quebec paper states that the new Representation bill will be introduced into the House in a few days. That it proposes to give each section of the Province three new members, in order to equalize the representation. The Upper Canada members will be distributed in such a way as to equalize the large constituencies of Grey, Perth, Huron and Bruce, and reducing each constituency to an average of about 25,000 inhabitants each. The additions will be merely for electoral purposes. No significance will attach to the new constituencies spoken of. South and north Huron will have each one member. The latter will embrace the two townships of Perth. The other two members will be given to Bruce, which it is proposed to divide into two ridings, North and South—the latter taking in two townships of Grey.

It is proposed to add the township of Grantham to Niagara, which will include St. Catharines. It is also proposed to take a township from Welland and add it to Lincoln as an equivalent for Grantham—making these constituencies about 20,000 each. Then Brockville will have a township added and to Cornwall it is proposed to add the township of Charlottenburgh. In Lower Canada it is proposed to distribute the members thus: One to Montreal, one to the Eastern townships, probably Drummond and Arthabaska, and one to the District of Quebec.

We have to announce the death of the Hon. Mr. Harwood, M. L. C. for Rigaud Division, which took place at his residence, Vaudreuil Manor, on Sunday evening.

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We have just come to realize the results

The left hand channel, passing between Fort Sumter and Cumming's Point, was constructed by three rows of piles, stretching at intervals across the passage, and rising eight feet out of the water, and back of these, three rebel iron-clads were stationed, awaiting the coming of the fleet, if by any possibility they might be able to remove the intervening obstructions. It is said that at an opening in one the rows of piles

came once more unmanageable, and the admiral's order was again let go. The Admiral had the Monitors in our wake signalled to disregard the movements of the flag-ship and run past it towards the forts: The two nearest, the Catskill and Nantuxet, however, from their own heavy under-stering and our own swinging, got foul with us and brushed on the port and starboard side, but got again clear, and headed on

Canada Flour dull and heavy; sales 36
bbls; 6.85 to 7.05 for common; 7.10
to 7.25 for good and choice Extra.
Rye Flour steady at 4.00 to 5.25.

Major Jack Dowling remarks that he
has observed that "those people who have
a great deal to say about being ready to share
their last drop of blood are amazing parties
until about the first drop."

Rebels Reports from Char-


The cultivation of the potato is spreading all over India. The natives, from the Mongolians, among whom the Moravian missionaries live, in Jar Lahun on the Thibet frontier, to the Bengales on the muddy Delta, cultivate and consume it, and are making large profits.

Counties, having for its object the enforcing of

The Second Division Court to be holden at Town Hall in the Village of Lamark on the first day of January, the Fourth day of May, the First day of July, the Third day of September, the Fifth day of November, the Seventh day of January, the Ninth day of March, the Eleventh day of May, the Thirteenth day of July, the Fifteenth day of September and the Seventeenth day of November 1865.

The Third Division Court to be holden at School House in the Village of Carleton Place the Fourteenth day of January, the Sixteenth day of March, the Eight day of May, the Tenth day of July, the Twelfth day of September and the Fourteenth day of November 1865.

The Fourth Division Court to be holden at the Court House in the City of Toronto on the First day of January, the Third day of March, the Fifth day of May, the Seventh day of July, the Ninth day of September and the Eleventh day of November 1865.




ST. JOHN'S LODGE of F. & A.
No. 796, will meet in the Lodge Room
Carlton Place, on Wednesday the 2
April, 1863.

JAMES POOLE W. M.

11	Mary Peritt.....	7
12	A Thompson.....	62
13	W H Peritt.....	16
14	W B Sinclair.....	68
15	John Griffith.....	22
16	James Gillespie.....	15
17	Joseph Fowler.....	10
18	E Cockburn.....	8

494.

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16	J. Jackson. Col'.....181
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No. 136, will meet in the Lodge at
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JAMES POOLE, W. M.

" W. H. Perrit..... 7

9th ON "R. Cookham..... 8.
484

