

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.

extremely storm died away; and when the morning sun rose there was no trace of brooding in the quiet heavens. A gentle breeze sweetened the air, and the crew of the "Shamrock," fatigued with their night's toil, lay sleeping on the deck, with the exception of the man at the helm and the lookout. The captain was in the stern-cabin, dreaming of the "hunts and loves of the Dees," and the stateroom which it was, paced slowly to and fro on the quarter-deck, and just as the sun shone brightly on the water.

"The shadows were cast straight down on the sunny deck as the captain came up the companion-way." Walking to the mainmast, he looked at the sails, and then at the boy with an order to bring his glass.

When haggard and tearful looks
 Conall Orloff was more impressed
 by the woman's words than by the
 poems. Neither could he but feel
 surely the day would come when the
 degraded to wrongs beyond endurance
 over their hallowed banner *over the*
 day when the sanguinary victims
 in their fierce career, are driven back
 Asiatic hordes, and not one sheltered
 from fathers would mark fertile
 grain. The day when the
 balance should again respond in friendly
 where independence should bless the
 peace.

Alarik could not think of Elvira
 who had been his wife and friend
 who had been his wife and friend
 victim to the Turks. Neither was

"They were on the Isthmus of Corinth, near a fortification just erected by the Greeks where Alexis heartily received, when he introduced himself in the morning. Changing his attire, he joined the officers at their breakfast, and found that as the Greeks depicted the aid of the English, so the English depicted the aid of the Greeks. Both sides were warmly welcome. But ere he could declare his wish to see the Turkish general, one of them spoke of their English allies, as themselves, and gave great assurances of their supporting them in every way. "

"Yes," said another, "when I left Moscow, last week, English, French, and English gold were to be seen at all sides—although the English were away by thousands. Indeed, I separated every Dutchman who had exchanged his sword for a scythe—was he captured? Separate ere this, and not his yacht arrived,

[illegible]

the boat started. All eyes were turned to yep, and the best spy-glass in the town was raised again, and at last they saw that yep was that it was the identical boat. The dew through the town—the mothers came out to the beach, for there were no shops discerned in the boat; none in the ship. Yem was the agony of suspense, and all the time yep was in the boat, that the boat came in and the word went round that yep was all safe; and many stout-hearted men went into tears, women shrieked with joy, and boys almost fringed with their insupportable happiness. It was, indeed, a memorable day; yep and a eloquent in its rough sincerity, was sufficient to give yep a new lease of life, and yep and yep paired their inseparable companionship, and the perils and terrors of the sea during that

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Russia has opened subscriptions for 50,000,000 of roubles. The loan is for 100,000,000 of roubles, of which one-third it will be offered in "Bonds" in Hamburg, and the other two-thirds in "Treasury Notes," so that the Russian Government has allowed the holders of the loan to choose between taking house of Metcalfe and Co. or the agent of Messrs. Seligman, the Court of Russia, and the transaction is altogether a success. The subscription of 50,000,000 of roubles is expected to be completed by the Dutch portion of the loan.

prison will by no means compensate for losses or restore the damaged families and troops. But this perseverance was well justified, as the result has proved. I hardly doubt the consequence of direct orders from St. Petersburg and the reputation of the Russians for obstinacy through discouragement.

The enemy has, indeed, achieved what will cause pain throughout the empire; but this is the only result which has shown that the great war must be won with the fullest means and energy. The triumph is to be gained; he has proved

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war in Asia can no longer be neglected, and that in those distant regions Russia is able to put forth a strength which will at least make the conquest of her Transcaucasian provinces something very different from the easy task which many critics have imagined. But we may once more repeat our opinion that permanent danger threatens the Turkish Empire on this frontier. It was a point of honor to the Russians especially after having been twice repulsed in the last struggle of an eventful year. He has made a conquest and many talk about mutual restitution. But this is all. Excessum fortis est non minus. He has made a conquest and many talk about mutual restitution. But this is all. Excessum fortis est non minus. He has made a conquest and many talk about mutual restitution. But this is all. Excessum fortis est non minus.

The Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
CARLETON-PLACE, JAN. 10
PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MESSAGE
The President of the United States delivered his annual communication to Congress in the House, in which he commences with a review of the Central American affairs. He says that the recent troubles in Kansas and the people must be protected in the exercise of their rights without interference on the part of any other State, and recovers the subject to the early attention of Congress. He eulogizes popular sovereignty; the history of the Union, and expatiates on rights with particular reference to the fugitive slave law.

He regards the agitation as dangerous to the durability of the Union; and re-uses States disregard constitutional order and refuse to obey the laws of Congress. He denies that the South has obtained any advantage over the North in the Federal Government; refers to the ordinance of the acquisition of Louisiana, to the balance of power between free and slave States. Coming down to the annexation of the republic of the Missouri compromise, argues that the South has got no benefit from it. He makes an elaborate defence of the Nebraska bill, and in denials that the South has got no benefit from it. He says that grave questions are presented to the people, the most important of which is that with Great Britain, arising from the Nicaragua affair. It was the understanding with the States, in making the treaty, that all the States, formerly the Central American Republics, would thereafter enjoy independence, and that both contracting parties should be equal, for the present and for the future. He says that the Central American Republics, when they were at the point of their last struggle, and to send them to the rescue of Kansas and Liberia. How much more would it have been to send them to the rescue of Kansas and Liberia. How much more would it have been to send them to the rescue of Kansas and Liberia. How much more would it have been to send them to the rescue of Kansas and Liberia.

PEACE OR WAR.
The European press is at present occupied in discussing the probability of the return of peace; and the turning point in their balance appears to be, whether Russia is likely to be more benefited than damaged by a continuation of the war. It is now evident enough to all parties, that the magnitude of Russia's resources were greatly exaggerated. The allied forces landed on the Crimea on the 14th September 1854, and instead of being expelled by a startling exhibition of force, or driven into the sea, they have, after a most sanguinary struggle obtained command over the port of Sebastopol, and have destroyed not only the buildings, docks, arsenals, and fortifications of this great Russian fortress, but also the powerful fleet which issued from it to strike terror into every seaport on the Black Sea. The destruction has been so complete, that it is stated that not a piece of wood six inches in length can now be found within its limits. Kinburn, which commanded the mouth of the Dnieper—the utmost consequence to Southwestern Russia—was assaulted by the Allied force in the middle of October, was taken, and is quietly held, greatly to the annoyance of the trade of the empire. Omar Pasha is now engaging the Russian forces within her Trans-Caucasian possessions; is endeavoring by the strictest observance of every private right to win over the variable inhabitants to his cause; and has already accomplished such important results by force of arms as seriously to threaten the power of Russia in that important theatre of her operations. Parts of Georgia and Circassia have throughout refused to declare allegiance to the Czar, and other portions which yielded from a mistaken belief in the omnipotence of Russia, more than from desire, may be induced to quit the army of the empire, and ally themselves to those whose policy must necessarily give them the benefits of freedom and intercourse with mankind. Odessa, the great port of Southern Russia, is damaged and further threatened; the Don, which, after connecting by means of a canal with the mighty Volga and the Caspian, discharges into the sea of Azoff, is also commanded by the Allies; and the Baltic Sea has been shut up from the very commencement of the war. To a power which sent its armies into the Danubian provinces for purposes of conquest, this is a mortifying exhibit. It shows that Russia, withdrawn into her vast shell, relies more on her capacity for endurance and resistance, than upon her active and manly displays of courage and power, outside of her dominions. The pride and spirit of the people, without which no nation can be invincible, must sink low under this display. Their assailants, animated with success, and feeling the justice of their cause, are strengthened and encouraged in the ratio in which Russia is depressed. But what does the next year forebode to the fortunes of the Czar, if peace shall not be reached? The alliance with Sweden assures Alexander that the idea of Russian omnipotence—that valuable inheritance of a nation—is fast dwindling away; and it intimates that Austria and other States, which have hitherto wavered between their wishes and their fears, may aid in crippling a power which hitherto has advanced with sure steps around the Euxine, under a prestige of manifest destiny that none could dispute. If Sweden shall join the Allies, the fall of St. Petersburg will be almost certain, and the loss of Swedish Finland probable. Russia has been a bold and unscrupulous robber on every side of her dominions. Sweden, Poland, Turkey and Persia, have each been despoiled of valuable possessions, to extend the limits of Russian empire, and they know full well the policy as to the future which the past proclaims.

The papers in the interest of the Czar, (there are none others within his limits), tell us that preparations are going forward on an immense scale, and that the war will be prosecuted with vigor. A new levy of 10 men out of every 1,000, has been determined, caused the telegraph from Berlin states, by the dread that Sweden and Denmark are about to join the Western alliance. The levy, it says, "has already begun, but the season and the exhaustion of the provinces, will, it is thought, prevent its producing the force calculated on." If there had been a force within the limits of Russia, competent to give adequate protection to St. Petersburg, it would have been sent to Sebastopol, that one of the ancient objects of Russian diplomacy and arms might not have been frustrated by its capture—the extension of Russia along the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to the Mediterranean, and perhaps by the Euphrates to the Gulf of Persia. The failure to protect Sebastopol, is a confession of weakness, which the boasts of Russia through her journals cannot efface. The future must be announced to Russia in the past. She has to choose either the disgrace of peace, or the disgrace and the damage of successive defeats.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.—We are not going to write a homily on missions, although, perhaps, there are few of our readers who do not feel an interest in the prosperity of the work of evangelizing the world. For our part, we are ever ready to accord our most cordial aid to any or every church, of whatever name, which aims at the amelioration of the temporal and spiritual condition of any portion of benighted humanity; and—apart from the fact that, "we are more blessed to give than to receive"—we consider that missionary enterprise has very peculiar claims upon the generosity of an enlightened public. We appeal to the memory of some of the first settlers of these Townships, who can yet call to mind the time, when, with carpet bags in their hands, missionaries traversed on foot, the new settlements; at a time when no roads existed, and travellers were obscurely directed by the marks on trees, in the dense forests. This country is now well inhabited by people industrious and prosperous, and for many of the blessings they enjoy, they are indebted to the spread of the gospel. If we understand the working of the missionary machine, the same plan is still followed of carrying the glad tidings to the remote and destitute settlements, and thus, many hearts are gladdened, who would otherwise be destitute of religious services altogether. But such extraordinary labors are not confined to the amelioration of the condition of white emigrants and other inhabitants; the "red men" of the forest are also sharing largely in the benign influences of the gospel, and many of them have been christianized and brought into a state of civilization, through the unwearied exertions of missionary enterprise.

These thoughts have been suggested by reading an advertisement in this day's paper, announcing the times and places of holding several missionary meetings in the adjoining Townships.

The Commercial Advertiser of New York, referring to the "Northern Light-Affair," says the Cuban Junta which has involved so many fortunes in disaster and dishonor is said to have taken an active part in these filibustering proceedings, and that the ultimate design was to seize both Nicaragua and San Domingo, with whatever else might be attainable. It will be seen also that Col. French has been arrested as a promoter of and participant in these illegal proceedings. We cannot sufficiently commend the course of the United States Government in this affair and the prompt and judicious efforts of Mr. District Attorney McKee, and of his deputy and marshals, entailing them to the warmest thanks of every man who prizes the honor of his country and the supremacy of its laws. There have been quite recently far too much evasion, violation and defiance of the authority of the Federal Government, and of the laws of the land, to comport with safety to the national honor and to the whole institution of republican government; and has this example of defiance been successful there would have been an end to all authority whatever as vested in the Federal power, and laws of Congress would have become mockery at home and a laughing stock to the world.

GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.—The past year has added much geographical knowledge to what was previously known; and every teacher should make himself acquainted with such information, together with important discoveries in science, by reading books of travel, reports of exploring expeditions, and some of the best magazines and papers of the day. The information thus gained, if imparted to pupils during their recitations, would add to the interest and usefulness of their lessons tenfold, and soon cause the parents to look upon the school as an important place for the dissemination of useful knowledge.

Recent and important discoveries have been made by Dr. Kane in the Arctic regions, and also by Dr. Barth in Africa. After spending five years in the interior of Africa, Dr. Barth has returned to Europe, having discovered two large empires—Gando and Hamdallaki—the names of which were previously unknown, besides an inland sea, twice as large as the Black Sea, lying between the equator and ten degrees south latitude, and between twenty-three degrees east longitude.

SALT MINES IN POLAND.—A traveller who has recently explored the salt mines of Poland says that he has never seen anything more remarkable than those salt formations, and that they differ from all other salt deposits known. The salt is solid, crystallized rock, free from all veins of earth and all flaws, so that it is simply quarried into lumps of some convenient shape, and so sent away. The quantity is amazing, and the solidity is so great that immense chambers are left, one hundred and twenty feet in height, with walls of salt on each side, rising from the floor to the ceiling.

SPAIN.—Among all her seaward-looking cliffs, Spain has not a single lighthouse from the Pyrenees to Point Europa; she has no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs; and there is little safety to travel on the highways. She has no common schools for the people!

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—It is stated that at least one half of the persons committed to the state prisons of New York have never learned a regular trade; of six hundred and three committed at Auburn and Sing Sing, one hundred and seventy-seven could not write their names; of fifty-four female convicts, thirty-four could not write their names. Don't stay away from school, nor neglect your lessons.

A QUEEN LIBRARY.—Colonel Rawlinson has discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, containing many large treatises on astronomy, mathematics, and other branches of knowledge, which will throw great light on biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race. This library was not printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks.

DISCOVERY OF THE BRITISH ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.—A telegram from New Haven states that the British ship Resolute abandoned in the Arctic Ice was brought by Captain Roddington to the port of New London yesterday, with all her armaments, stores and equipments on board. She is a new and handsome vessel and worth \$100,000. When found she had drifted over 1,000 miles from the place where she was abandoned.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
The following gentlemen have been elected to the office of Councilman for this year:—
RANKIN—Messrs John Scott, Alexander Stewart, Daniel Culbrenth, George Toshack and William Houston.
BECKWITH—Archibald McArthur, Bruce McNeely, John Roberts, James Harris and John Hughton.
LAKESIDE—Messrs Archibald Campbell, Thomas Teasdale, Peter and Andrew Stevenson and William Scott.

STIP CANAL.—The viceroy of Egypt has given permission for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which will enable ships to go to Australia from England without passing around the Cape of Good Hope.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.—The treaty which was negotiated by the United States Expedition to Japan, some two years since, does not prove what it was expected to be, as it is of no commercial advantage, simply securing an asylum for shipwrecked American seamen, and the privilege of watering and provisioning vessels at certain ports. Some California merchants, who sent out a vessel for the purpose of opening a trade, were obliged to return disappointed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.
DEAR SIR,—Feeling considerably interested in the approaching Election for a member of Parliament, to represent the interests of the County of Renfrew, I take the liberty of addressing this communication to you, hoping that you will give it an insertion in your journal.

I am informed, and have good reason to believe, that one of the candidates for the riding, namely, Mr. John Lorn McDougall, has been endeavoring to make interest for his election, by stating to the electors "that he predicted that they would have to pay Railroad Taxes, you now see that I was right about it." &c., &c. Now, Mr. Editor, to those who know about the proceedings of the County Council, and Mr. McDougall's connection with the imposition of the tax with that body, this must certainly be very amusing. To those who have not paid attention to the course pursued by Mr. McDougall, in the County Council, it will, perhaps, (more particularly that Mr. McDougall is just now claiming to have predicted the imposition of tax,) be as well to narrate, as shortly as possible, the course pursued by Mr. McDougall in that body, in relation to the imposition of the present tax for the Railroad, and a reference to the proceedings of the County Council, last summer, at the meeting for the revision of the Assessment Rolls, and the imposition of County Rates, it will be seen that a communication was received by the County Treasurer, and by him submitted to the County Council, notifying him that certain monies became due to the Government, on account of the debentures issued to these United Counties, under the provision of the Municipal Consolidated Loan Act—no funds were in the Treasury to meet these liabilities, under these circumstances, it was assumed by the Railway Committee, of which Mr. McDougall was the chairman, that a Railway Tax must forthwith be levied, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, a resolution was drawn up, and its acceptance urged upon the Council by Mr. McDougall, instructing the Treasurer to levy the Tax. This resolution was finally, after considerable discussion, passed—it being supported by all the influence that Mr. McDougall, backed by the Wardens, could bring to bear upon it—now, although the County Council and the Railway Company had entered into a contract, under which the Railway Company had bound themselves to provide for the payment of the interest of the debentures, and to attempt to raise the same, as they could not be compelled to perform their engagement, nor although they, the Railway Company, offered to the Council to permit the disposal of an amount the County debentures (agreed to be loaned by the Counties to the Railway Company) sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest. Could Mr. McDougall reconcile himself to any other course than the imposition of a Railway Tax? To use that gentleman's own expression in advocating the imposition of the tax by the County Council, "make them pay, and they'll be so ready to vote for the Railway." I take it for granted Mr. Editor, that it is now generally understood, that no necessity existed for the imposing of this tax, that the government did not want the money, and were not pressing the payment, and that in the event of our being required to pay the amount, we could readily have done so, by carrying out the arrangement made with the Railway Company, by the payment of our indebtedness to them, without doubt, the interest would have been promptly paid by the Company. Mr. McDougall was aware of all these things, at the time of urging his resolution upon the Council, nothing else would suit him but a Railway Tax, and following up a resolution of the County Council, a Railway tax was by the Treasurer imposed, and it was certainly very rich, under these circumstances, that Mr. McDougall should attempt to use it in his favor for electorship purposes.

The *Bathurst Courier* of the 14th Dec. last, contains an editorial upon the Railway Tax, in which the editor states, "Had the County Council, on receiving this notification, 'let the matter drop, relying upon the forbearance of the Government, in not preemptorily enforcing payment, there would have been nothing more about the matter, but a majority of them in their eagerness to levy a Railway Tax, either did not or would not 'look at the matter in this light,'—a tax they were determined to levy, whether it was 'quitted or not, and it was levied accordingly.' I say, Mr. Editor, and I have the means of proving the assertion, that Mr. McDougall was the principal advocate in the County Council, of the imposing of the Railway Tax, and that it was through his exertions that the resolution above referred to, was carried through by the Council, and I think, sir, that it is only right inasmuch as that Mr. McDougall aspires to the representation of the County of Renfrew, in Provincial Parliament, that the electors should have laid before them the facts in relation to the Railway Tax.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Smith's Falls, Jan. 5th, 1856.
TO THE REV. W. J. MACDOWAL,
REV. SIR,—In congratulating you on your return from the "old sod" to "good-bye America," permit me to direct your attention to an article which appeared in the *Kempville Progress*, recently, copied from the *Belfast News Letter*, which closed with the following to me, mysterious sentence:—"At the conclusion of the sermon, a collection was taken up to assist in the erection of a house of worship in one of the most destitute districts in Canada." I say mysterious, inasmuch as the inhabitants of Oranville, South Gore, and Mountain, amongst whom I have been, and whom I have seen, are all well-to-do, and have no need of a new house of worship.

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