FUJI MICRO SAFETY


# Carleton Place Herald.

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## SABBATH READING.

### Compensations.

Let us be cheerful,
Whatsoe'er betide;
Life is not all tearful,
There's a sunny side.
Vernal zephyrs banish
Winter's frosts afar;
Midnight's spectres vanish
With the morning star.

Every deep impression,
With its chills and blights,
Has a compensation.
In the neighboring heights.
Birds of plumage plainest
Lift the sweetest song;
Pangs that rack the keenest
Seldom tarry long.

Oft the richest uses
Come from humblest things,
As the marsh produces
Tribes of brilliant wings.
Larks at heaven's gate singing,
Nestle in the corn;
Mountains, proudly springing,
Were in the valleys born.

Churn'd from ocean-chamber,
'Mid the tempest's roar,
See the precious amber
Thrown upon the shore.
So each stormy trial
Yields us fruits of good,
Wisdom, self denial,
Strength and fortitude.

Ravins once did cater,
To Elijah's need;
And a fish for Peter
Tribute-money paid.
There's a charming story,
How the widow's cruise,
Blessed by prophet hoary,
Poured an overplus.

Thorniest afflictions
Sharper might have been;
Healing benedictions
Mitigate the pain.
See the Ark rise higher
With the swelling flood,
Ever drawing nigher
To the Mount of God!

'Tis a sight of beauty,
When a noble heart
Bravely does its duty,
Though each fiber smart.
Courage, faith, and patience,
Principles divine,
In the worst vexations,
Like the rainbow shine.

### A Promissory Note.

A lady having occasion to solicit the assistance for an aged couple, called, on their behalf, upon a wealthy neighbor with whom she had but little acquaintance. She had heard no very encouraging accounts of his liberality, for he was said to be one whose investments were made only upon good security. Nevertheless, as he was not at home upon her first call, she made a second visit, but with no better success. Not willing to be entirely disappointed, she mentioned the purport of her errand to a member of the family, with the request that if he would contribute anything for this object he would send it to her residence. Several days elapsed, and she received no response to the application. Nothing daunted—the need was pressing—she resolved to call again. Recollecting the short sermon attributed to Dean Swift, she adopted a similar expedient. She wrote on a slip of paper as follows:

"THE PROMISSORY NOTE."

"He that hath pity on the poor, *lendeth* to the Lord; and that which he hath given will He *pay him again.*"—Proverbs xix, 17.

At this call the door was opened by the gentleman in person. One look sufficed to show her that her message had been received, and the application was not acceptable. However, he very civilly invited the lady to walk in and be seated. The errand was soon told. An aged, respectable, honest, sober, industrious couple, by reason of their years, were really not able to earn a livelihood, and were crushed in spirit because they were not able to meet their last month's rent. The case was represented with all the earnestness which the speaker felt. But the tightly closed mouth, the eyes intently scanning *nothing*, as they looked out of the window, gave small promise of success. However, one more effort—she drew out the "promissory note." "Mr. C., I only wish to borrow this money. I have prepared this note, and if the security is not satisfactory to you, and you wish my name upon it, I will give it to you with pleasure." Thus saying, she gravely rose, and laid the paper on the table before him. The idea of loaning the money, and upon the lady's security, seemed rather to please him, for he would have considered the amount quite safe upon her note.

He deliberately drew out his glasses, read the note, and could not suppress a smile. "But is this to be paid?" said he. "Oh!" replied she, "the time is not named; but if not paid sooner, it sure to be paid when all your other notes and your mortgages are of no value. If not repaid before, just when you are leaving them this comes to maturity. The drawer of that note never fails to keep all his promises, and "He remains no man's debtor."

This argument was irresistable. He took out from a well-filled portemonnaie a bank-note, and, handing it to her, remarked, "you are too much for me." He wished her to take back the "Promissory Note." She declined, remarking that he might find it useful to refer to at some other time—*N. Y. Observer.*

### Prayers for Donald Grant.

In the Highlands of Scotland punctuality at public worship is reckoned among the cardinal virtues. The people for generations have been trained to reverence God's day and his house, so that it is considered not only wrong, but also disreputable, to lounge at home or to stroll over heathe and burn while others are honoring God in the sanctuary.

There lived in this region, some years since, an honest farmer, yelept Donald Grant. He was very wise for this world; and, while professing better things, he gave all his strength and energy to the six day's toil, so that when the Sabbath came he was unfit for the services of the sanctuary. Once in the season of barley harvest, when farm-help was scarce, Donald so overwrought himself on Saturday that his seat in the "ald kirk" was empty the next day. He remained at home to recruit his powers for a fresh campaign on Monday. Some wag in the parish, knowing Donald's besetting sin and fearing the effect of his example on others, resolved to nip the delinquency in the bud, and took the case in his own hands.

In the afternoon, when the pastor entered the pulpit, he found a note which was written: "The prayers of this church are requested for Donald Grant." The minister was taken by surprise, not having heard of his illness, but remembered, as also did the people, when the note was read, that his family pew was tenantless in the morning. After service, one asked another what ailed Donald Grant, but none could tell his neighbor; and all decided that some sudden illness had brought this request directly from the family.

The Sabbath passed, and Donald, refreshed by many hours of sleep, and by the sweet breeze and the holy calm of his native hills, rose on Monday like a strong man to run a race. But scarcely had the sun begun to gem the dewy heather when, above the whetting of the sickle, he heard the stentorian voice of Sandy Graham, the village blacksmith:

"Hoot, mon, and are ye at it this early after the deathly illness of yesterday?"

It was in vain that Donald protested he had never been better. Sandy declared he was out of his head, and ought to be taken back to bed—he could see *by the color of his face* there was a high fever on him!

While he was yet speaking they were joined by Duncan M'Ivor and Malcolm Sterling, two large-hearted neighbors, coming to sympathize in Donald's affliction, and to prefer their aid in reaping his barley; and before any explanation could be made of the puzzling matter, the loving old minister, staff in hand, had arrived with the oil of consolation.

Donald persisted in saying he was never more hearty; when the pastor asked, "Why, then, mon did ye forsake your seat in God's house, and implore the prayers of his people?"

"Aweel, aweel then," replied Donald in amazement, "I was awa' fra the kirk wi' the aching o' my limbs fro' the week's work but I asked prayers o' no mon alive."

The joke was perceived, and the pastor reminded Donald that the man who absented himself from God's house for no better reason than his, ought to ask prayers if he didn't!

### A Word to Mothers.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother will meet again, and read with eternal joy or unutterable grief in the far-coming ages of eternity. This thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply circumspect, and prayerful, and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown, may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the sea shore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words, or names in the smooth, white sand, which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide shall in a few hours wash out and efface forever all that you have written. Not so the lines and characters of truth, or error, which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of the earth can wash out, Death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be of her treatment of her child. How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind—those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death, and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God.

### Sleep Overcomes all Men.

The most violent passion and excitement cannot keep even powerful minds from sleep. Alexander the Great slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon upon that of Austerlitz. Even strips and torture cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been known to give way to it on the rack. Noises, which at first serve to drive it away, soon become indispensable to its existence, thus a stage coach stopping to change horses, wakes all the passengers. The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges, and blast furnaces, would wake if there was any interruption to them during the night; and a sick miller, who had his mill stopped on that account, passed sleepless nights until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer, in his Iliad, elegantly represents sleep as overcoming all men and even the gods.

### The Endless Rest.

There are no weary heads or weary hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be the sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest on His bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in His Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from toil; a rest from sorrow. The very rest that Jesus himself enjoys. We shall rest not only with Him, but like Him—Thanks be unto God for the rest we now enjoy! Ten thousand thanks to God for the rest we shall enjoy with Christ! Wearied one, look away from the cause of thy present suffering, and remember there is a rest remaining for thee. A little while and thou shalt enter into rest.

Happy is the man who has that in his soul which acts upon the dejected as April airs upon violent roots. Gifts from the hand are silver and gold, but the heart gives that which neither silver nor gold can buy. To be full of goodness, full of cheerfulness, full of sympathy, full of helpful hope, causes a man to carry blessings of which he is himself as unconscious as a lamp is of its own shining. Such an one moves on human life as stars move on dark seas to bewildered mariners; as the sun wheels, bringing all the seasons with him from the south.

Next to victory, there is nothing so sweet as defeat, if only the right enemy overcomes you.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Singular Case—A Man Shot on the Esplanade Yesterday.

Mr. Wm. Woods, a clerk in the Custom House, while sitting on one of the benches on the ramparts of the Esplanade yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, conversing with a sergeant of one of the regiments, suddenly started and exclaimed that he had burst a blood vessel, pointing to the blood trickling down the side of his boot His child was playing on the slope close by, and the sergeant assisted in conveying him to his residence in D'Artigny street. Dr. Russell was immediately sent for, and, on examining him told him at once that he had been shot, at which he appeared much astonished, as he did not see how it could be the case, having heard no report, or saw no person except the sentry about the place with fire-arms. The doctor, however, insisted that it was so, and on examining the trowsers, found a hole on the inner part of the left thigh, and, on Mr. Woods stripping the flesh had all the appearance of being punctured with some blunt instrument like that of a bullet. The wound was probed and found to extend nearly through the thigh. Dr. Russell then inserted the forceps, and after some little difficulty, succeeded in extracting a full-sized minnie rifle ball, with the cloth of the trowsers and drawers, which had been driven in. On seeing the ball, Mr. Woods at once exclaimed that he had been shot by the sentry, but was unable to account for it, as neither he nor the sergeant with whom he was talking, nor any other person on the Esplanade at the time heard any report. Dr. Russell and Mr. McNider, of the building society, went to the guard-house, related the circumstance to the sergeant of the guard, and showed him the ball. The sentry's pouch was examined and found all right, and his rifle had no appearance of being recently discharged. The ball is supposed to have been fired by some one on the Beauport flats, or at Point Levi, and was nearly spent when it struck Mr. Woods' leg. Had it been fired from the distance where the sentry was standing, it must have killed him instantly; as it was Mr. Woods had a narrow escape, for the ball grazed one of the main arteries of the leg, which if severed, he would have bled to death in a few minutes. His escape is not less miraculous than the cause of his wound is singular and strange. Dr. Russell does not consider the wound dangerous. He has the ball in his possession.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

### Ready, Aye Ready!

It is quite evident now that the Corruptionists are determined to pursue the ends the tactics shadowed forth by their organ a few days ago, of nominating men to contest constituencies which, if the Reform votes be fully polled, they cannot by any possibility win. Had they abstained from putting forward candidates in those counties where their partizans are in a minority, a majority of Reformers from Upper Canada would have been elected to Parliament by acclamation. In pursuing the contrary course their object is evident. It is not only that they desire to deprive us, their opponents, of the *eclat* which would attend our triumph had they failed to meet us at the polls in half the constituencies of this section of the Province. Neither is it because they desire simply to put the Reform party to trouble and expense. They seek a permanent gain, a tangible result. They hope that somewhere, in one or two constituencies, fortune will favor them, and that they will be able to "edge in" their man. If they do this, they will count themselves amply repaid—being in these times thankful for small mercies—for the desperate exertions they are now putting forth; and Reformers to tell the truth, will feel no small amount of chagrin at their success. They have no chance, unless the supporters of the government are over confident. We would remind Reformers of the often repeated truth, that there is no danger so great as that which arises from despising an enemy. If we look at some of those constituencies which we know we can win if we try, we shall find that the corruptionists have nevertheless a strong vote therein, and we may depend upon it, if they see the least remissness upon our side, that they will take advantage of it and poll to their last man. In such an event it requires but a few Reformers here and there in a township to stay away on the polling days to loose the Riding. It matters little that the men the enemy has put forward are weak in themselves, that they command no respect, that they are totally unfit to be members of the Legislature, that they could not be elected to fill the smallest municipal office. The Corruptionist party are well organized. It is ready to survey in most subserviant style, the will of its leaders and the men composing it, for the most part, would not hesitate to vote for anything with a nose upon its face, if that nose would count one in a division. We may, therefore count upon it as a certainty that in all those constituencies where the Corruptionists have set up a man, no matter how small his personal claims are; their whole party vote will be polled in his behalf, and in order effectually to beat him, it is necessary that the whole of our party vote should be polled also. We well understand that it is a vexatious thing for Reformers to have to leave their farms and their business avocations, in order to upset some paltry man of straw, some mean Coalition tool. But it must be done. The Corruptionists never give us any quarter. We must give them none. Reformers, and all other Canadians, whether they call themselves Reformers or not, who desire good and honest government, must remember that this is no ordinary contest in which we are now engaged. In previous years we have fought almost against hope. There has appeared but small reason to believe, even though we gained all the immediate success we sought, that we could do more than offer opposition in the House to our opponents. But our cause, year after year, election after election, has increased in strength, until victory is within our reach. It requires, now, only that we be as resolute and determined as we have been in the past, that no stone be left unturned, that naught that men may do shall remain undone, and complete success will be ours. We shall route the Corruptionists—horse, foot and artillery. They will be kept without a corporal's guard in the House, and with the aid of Lower Canadian allies, new and old, we shall be able to carry out many of those reforms which we have so long sought in vain, and which the country so much needs. If ever there was a time when every patriotic consideration should place all true Canadians shoulder to shoulder in the firm, steadfast and unconquerable resolve to obtain their rights, it the present. The chance they now have lost and years must elapse before it can return. The Cartier-Macdonald-Galt party in power, and there is not a purchaseable man in the Province they will not buy. They did a good deal in that line before, as we all know, but we may depend upon it, if by virtue of the desperate exertions they are now making, they return to the Treasury benches, yet more systematically than ever will they set themselves to work so thoroughly to corrupt all within their reach, that it will be next to impossible to overthrow them. We have got them down now, and after all the trouble we have had, let us keep them down. It is worth our while to put forth all our strength to do so.

We will not point out the constituencies in which we apprehend danger of the nature we have indicated. But we would ask every Reformer in each one to take our words to himself, to believe that they are meant for him, to make a personal application of them; and if that be done, all will be right. There can then be no doubt that we shall win the greatest victory one political party ever won over another in Upper Canada. Even in the constituencies where our friends feel most certain of success let the committees be all fully organized, the wards fully canvassed, and every available team trotted out on the day of election to carry the lukewarm or the backward to the polls. The Corruptionists tell us that they will win eight or nine counties from us before the contest is over. It will be a disgrace to the party if they get a single one.—*Globe.*

### Roman Ladies.

A writer on this subject remarks:—"The woman of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty and virtue imposes upon the sex in Northern Europe. A Roman lady who takes a liking to a foreigner, does not cast her eyes down when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure; nay, she gazes at him alone whenever she meets him in company, at church, at the theatre or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony to a friend of the young man's, 'Tell that gentleman I like him.' If the man of her choice feels the like sentiment, and asks, 'Are you fond of me?' she replies with the utmost frankness, 'Yes, dear.' The happy medium between American and Roman courtship appears to us the best. We hate excessive coyness, but do not like too much familiarity." We have heard an anxious lover, whose charmer, well pleased with witnessing the evidence of her power, was bent on keeping him upon the rack of uncertainty as to the extent of her affection for him, say, that to him this Roman frankness would be enchanting—he would have anything rather than the coquetry that is second nature to American belles. "Ask any sensible man who has had a taste of it," he concluded, "and see if he does not agree with me. Ladies spoil their lovers by tantalizing them."

### Fatal Accident.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the following sad accident, which has sent a fellow mortal, unprepared into the presence of his Creator now his judge.

At about 4 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday last, a carpenter, named Robert Cody, who was employed on the new Hospital, at the Nunnery, now in course of completion, accidentally lost his balance, while on the top of the wall, and fell headlong, a distance of about fifty feet to the ground, fracturing his skull and otherwise seriously bruising his body. He was killed immediately. Dr. Beaubien, the attending physician at the hospital, happened to be there at the time—and at the inquest which was held shortly after by Coroner Patterson, gave evidence to the effect that death was instantaneous after the fall. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was a sober industrious man, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely death.—*Ottawa Union.*

An old lady, a resident of Providence, who had never ridden in the cars, was persuaded by the combined efforts of her children, James and Mary, to accompany them on an excursion, she all the time saying that she new something would happen. She took her seat with fear and trembling, taking hold of the arm of the seat next the the passage-way. The train was late, as excursion trains are usually, and in coming round a curve the Boston express train was on the same track, both nearing each other rather faster than was pleasant, the momentum of each train was nearly lost, and they came together with a chuck, which pitched the old lady on her face in the passage-way between the seats. She rose to her hands and knees, and, looking back, asked, "Jeems do they allus stop like that?"

Hartford, Ct., June 8.

This morning one of the members of the family of Wm. Steele, of East Hartford, on going to his room, found his chamber deluged with blood, and Mr. Steele lying dead on the floor with his throat cut. His wife was in the bed with her throat cut from ear to ear, and an infant six months old had its head almost cut off. All were dead, but the child was still warm. Steele's hand grasped a razor, and it was perfectly evident that he had murdered his wife and child, and then killed himself. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of insanity. Mr. Steele had been an inmate of an insane asylum at different times during the last 20 years. His age was 53. Two of his children, who were in another room, escaped.

MURDER AT POINTE LEVIS.—We have been informed that a woman named Honora Carroll, wife of Martin McDonald, of the parish of St. Joseph de la Pointe Levis, died on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., from the blow of a stone inflicted by her husband on the 25th May last. He was immediately taken into custody, and at the inquest held by Coroner Panet on Wednesday afternoon, admitted that he had struck deceased with a stone of the weight of two pounds. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner.

LAW OF PLEASURE.—The law of pleasure in having done anything for another is that the one almost immediately forgets having given and the other remembers eternally having received.

Since sugar has advanced they make confectionary from globules of plaster of Paris, coated with sugar. It would take just a quarter of a pound to kill a child in twenty-four hours. Plaster of Paris in that form sells at twenty five and thirty cents a pound.

### The Militia Clothing.

The distribution of clothing to the Various Volunteer Companies throughout the Province, is progressing as rapidly as the articles can be packed up— at the rate of about 400 suits per day. Each case contains fifty suits—the compliment for one company. It will require about six weeks time yet to pack and forward the total number of 20,000 uniforms complete. In addition to the 20,000 outfits for privates, and 1,000 suits of officers uniform—including tunics, trowsers and shakos, with 750 swords and other accoutrements complete, officers clothing, &c., will be supplied to them at cost price by the Militia Department and circulars are shortly to be addressed to them stating the prices. The officer depositing in the Bank of Upper Canada to the credit of the Receiver General the sum stated, covering the cost of the articles required, will receive a certificate of deposit which will be forwarded to the militia department along with his requisition, on receipt of which the clothing will be sent.

The rules observed in forwarding clothing to Volunteer Companies, is—cities are supplied first, secondly battalions, and thirdly isolated companies. Every suit is sent in accordance with a list or size-roll supplied by the captain of each company; giving for tunics the height of each man, and the measure in inches round the breast and waist; for trowsers the measure of waist: and for shakos, the number of inches round the head. As every garment is labelled corresponding with its proportionate size each volunteer is fitted as if measured by the tailor personally before hand. Every article is made of superior material—the cloth of which the tunics are made being equal to that worn by sergeants of the line. The trowsering stuff, all manufactured in Canada—at Chambly, Coburg and Streetsville—is of excellent quality. By the steamships Norwegian, Bohemian North American and Jura have been received 327 bales tunics, 381 cases shakos, 10 cases busbies and 50 cases containing officers' outfits. The swords were manufactured in Birmingham, and finished and imposed in London. On one side of the blade the embassing shows the letters "V. R." surmounted by the crown; on the other the words "Canada Militia," for infantry, and "Canada Rifles," for rifle companies. Pouch belts, silver breast plates, plates for sword belts, silver plated and shako plates for officers, were manufactured in London.

The design on the breast plate is a semi-circle of maple leaves encircling the beaver in gilt; on the shako plates a beaver in the centre in gilt, on a bright ground surrounded by a circle in gilt, with the words "Canada Militia"—the whole surmounted by the crown. Shako plates for Rifle companies are of similar design, but of bronze and manufactured in Birmingham. The buttons were also manufactured in Birmingham, and bear the design of a wreath of maple leaves encircling the beaver. The tuft shako ball for officers of infantry is of worsted two thirds white and one third scarlet, resting upon a silver ornament. The shakos and busbies were made in London, the tunics in Limirick (Ireland), but the cloth for the tunics and shakos were manufactured in Leeds (England.)

DEATH FROM A CAT.—A very curious case recently was brought to the notice of Coroner Ranney in New York. A young child some eight months old was found dead by its mother, a Mrs. Kleinhem, it was apparently well and hearty when put to sleep a few hours before. The Coroner's jury, after hearing testimony, gave it as their opinion that the babe had come to its death by being "*overlaid by a cat, and its breath drawn away by that animal.*" A little girl it appears, saw the cat on the child's breast, with its nose to its mouth. She drove it off, but it is presumed the beast again returned, and remained until life was extinct.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday a little before noon the inhabitants of our village and neighborhood were painfully startled by the report of the sudden demise of our esteemed and respected townsman, the Rev. Elisha Landon. Mr. Landon appeared in his usual health, and about 11 o'clock was out hoeing in the garden, when suddenly seized with appoplexy and dropped down dead. Such an unlooked for event has created a deep impression, and every one feels as if a general calamity had befallen the village and neighborhood. Truly it might be said "In the midst of life we are in death."—*Smith's Falls Review.*

A RIVER OF OIL.—We were not a little interrested to observe last Friday in Wallaceburg, that the Sydenham river was literally flowing with oil from Enniskillen oil wells. For days it has flowed down from that region, often to the depth of two inches upon the surface of the water. The oil besmears everything in the stream, and renders the water unfit for any use whatever. The only redeeming feature in the occurrence in the rich and varied hues with which the river is colored. The rainbow in all its beauty never gave forth more vividly the primary colors than you will see there on the water. The people, however, think they pay rather dearly for painting their river. They would choose to have the color left out.—*Chatham Paper.*

A woman up in Vermont has been bound over for trial on a charge of spreading the small pox. She sent her children to school while afflicted with the disease.

A WIDOW'S USE OF THUNDER.—Every time a thunder storm came on she would run into Mr. Smith's (he was a widower,) and clasp her little hands and fly around till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed, and the consequence was that she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms rattled over her head.

Miss Lovely says that males are of no account from the time ladies stop kissing them as infants until they are kissing them again as lovers.

The salt works destroyed by Gen. Bank's advanced in Louisiana, were the largest of the kind in America, and supplied nearly the whole Confederacy with salt. Blocks of salt were quarried there as clear as glass and of wonderful brilliancy.

FEMALE DRUNKARDS.—A Writer in Fraser's Magazine says:—"We have heard one who had had large experience in the temperance cause declare that he never yet had known a reform female drunkard, though he could point to multitudes of men who had been rescued."

Brazil now produces for exportation nearly half the coffee of the world.

### Accident to Hon. Mr. Howland.

We regret to learn that the Hon. W. P. Howland met with an accident, on Friday last, while pursuing his canvass in the township of Vaughan. He was driving a double team of spirited horses, when they took fright, and starting, broke one of the reins. In the effort to check them the other reign was likewise broken, and the horses being thus beyond Mr. Howland's control started of at full speed. The servant had jumped out of the carriage at once, but was unable to stop them. Mr. Howland, in this critical situation, sprang out of the carriage at the risk of his life. He would have escaped unharmed had it not been the hub of a wheel come in contact with the outer side of his left leg, breaking the fibula, or small bone, at a point about three inches above the ankle. Mr. Howland was able to walk to a neighboring house. A messenger was despatched to his brother, Mr. H. S. Howland, at Kleinsburg, about four miles distant, who brought Dr. Stevenson with him, when the limb was placed in a splint, and Mr. Howland conveyed to the Richmond Hill station of the Northern Railroad, and, in charge of his brother, brought to the city on Friday evening. The horses were stopped about 3 miles from the place of accident, neither they nor the carriage being harmed. Mr. Howland is under the care of Dr. Aitkins. At present no unfavorable symptoms have appeared, and should none arise, he will speedily recover.—*Globe.*

MATRIMONIAL DISPUTES IN SWITZERLAND.—In Berne they have a novel mode of dealing with matrimonial disputants. Divorces were freely granted, says Bishop Horne, but first the applicant had to go through a curious test. A small room was prepared, in which husband and wife were put—the door being then closed, to remain so for six weeks, except it should be set in motion at the urgent and united request of the wedded pair. There were in the room one stool, one plate, one spoon, a unity of all the requisites, and the solitary bed was of such dimensions that, if they chose to use it together, they must needs lie very close together. Of one thing and only one, there was a duplicate; and that was a little treatise on the duties of husbands and wives toward each other. No visitor was permitted to go near them; and they had only a glimpse at intervals of the grim face of the janitor as he pushed their food through a hole in the door. The bishop states that the test was attended with the most wholesome results. In most cases the parties were excellent friends in a few days; and very few could stand out for more than a fortnight. Another very gratifying circumstance was, that they had scarcely on record a case in which a second application was made by persons who had already gone through the ordeal.

SOLDIER KILLED ON THE PLAINS.—A soldier of the 17th regiment, named Richardson, was absent at roll call last night, and a picket was sent in search of him; but their endeavors to ascertain his whereabouts were unsuccessful, until some time this forenoon, when, in scouring the bush, which is infested by a gang of lawless, dissipated, debauched men and women, they discovered his cold and lifeless body. The medical gentleman, after a minute examination of the corpse, declared that death had been caused by strangulation. No clue can at present be obtained as to the perpetrators of the crime. We hope that our police will ferret out the guilty parties, and that some means will be adopted for destroying this terrible resort of lawless and depraved characters.—*Quebec Gazette.*

EMIGRATION.—The Montreal Transcript says:—"We have seen a letter addressed to the Emigration Agent here, dated Cork, May 9. The news of the loss of the Anglo Saxon had then reached, and had created a tremendous sensation. The writer says this fresh disaster will be a heavy blow to the line, and will injure the route very much. The Inman steamer took out 590 emigrants for New York, on the Thursday preceeding the date of this letter, and the boat for the week following had more engaged than she could carry. The St. Patrick, to leave on the 21st for Canada, was fitting up fast. There were some very good settlers with money going out in her; and if they succeeded, a large number of the same class were disposed to follow. The writer had seen a number of the Roman Catholic clergy. They are in favor of Canada, and would much rather that the people would come here than go to the United States. But when such facilities were given and such inducements held out by the American Government, the writer feared that Canada would not have much chance with the masses. Many, at least those that have anything, will not go to the States, and from want of sufficient conveyance they find great difficulty in reaching Canada. It was to be hoped this would be corrected before long. The great mass of men laborers who were making off to the States, the writer fancied Canada was better without, and a great many were leaving, with feelings anything but well-disposed toward the Queen's Government."

The Polish struggle still loses none of its intensity, and though a lull in the public expectancy of intervention was at first created by the publication of the notes of the Western powers, the old feeling of insecurity and the conviction that Europe will become involved on account of Poland is gaining ground. The dreadful atrocities which the Muscovite soldiers are perpetrating upon the Poles who fall into their hands, as well as upon innocent women and children, have only to be recited to fan the flame of antipathy with which the Russian cause is generally regarded. Backed by the sympathy of their own people, France and Sweden are preparing a naval armament which can only be used for securing the freedom of Poland; and when these powers intervene, the rest of Europe cannot look quietly on. The expectation of a foreign war is therefore increasing at St. Petersburg, that is, among the merchants and traders, if not among the diplomats of the Czar. Financially Russia is at present very weak, and a war with allied European powers would be productive of deeper injury than at the time of the Crimean onslaught. Russia must give way before the demands of the Western powers or sustain a war at every disadvantage, an alternative which, hotheaded as the Russian government has often proved itself, it will, it is to be hoped, hardly venture upon at the present crisis.

A GOLDEN RULE.—When you receive a kindness, remember it; when you bestow one, forget it.

A BRITISH ADMIRAL IN AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.—At Marylebone Police-court, on the 12th, Rear-Admiral William Shepperd, of 4, Francis-street, Paddington, was called to answer a summons taken out against him by a cabman for refusing to pay a cab fare of ten shillings. After a delay of some time, through his non-appearance, the the case was gone into, and the claim having been satisfactorily made out, his worship ordered that 10s should be paid, and 5s costs. After the decision the admiral walked into court and said he hoped his worship would take his case at once, as he had an engagement to meet the Duke of Somerset at four o'clock. (This was in allusion to two cases where he, the admiral, had summoned cabmen for overcharges.) Mr. Yardley: "Your case has been heard, and unless you pay the money you must go to prison for seven days." Admiral: "But I have an appointment with the Duke of Somerset at four." Mr. Yardley: "That must be postponed unless you pay the money." The money not being forthcoming, the Admiral was conveyed away in the prison van.

The farmers of Illinois are going largely into the cultivation of the beet, with the especial view to the manufacture of sugar. The President of the Illinois Central Railroad has concluded an arrangement with a German firm to establish a refinery on his farm at Chatsworth, the buildings and machinery for which will be in readiness the coming season. The contractors will employ 1,500 acres in the cultivation of the beet-root.

Don't put your watch under your pillow—a man should never 'sleep upon his watch.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.—Cotton, but recently vaunted by the South as the king of commerce, is now called by the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, an "idle product."

The Lynchburg Virginian commenting upon the statement that tenpenny nails are passing as currency at five cents each in the upper parts of North Carolina, remarks:—"We have no such metallic basis for our currency here. Our circulating medium are grains of corn representing five cents and quids of tobacco co-representing the decimal.'

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"Our tables, our clothes, our very liberties, must be put on a war footing in all things." Another turn of the screw on the South.

ONE OF THE FATHERS.—There is now in Cincinnati a German aged, seventy-one years, who is the father of twenty children, the youngest being but six months old. He has now seven sons in the Federal army.

A poor widow's little boy wanted a slate at School, but she could not afford to buy him one. The next day, seeing one in his hands she inquired, in some surprise:—"Why, Tommy, dear, where did you get that slate?" "I heard you say when papa died," he replied, "that now he has gone we must look above when we wanted anything, so I went up and got this slate off the roof. I wish I had a frame for it.

A university doctor desiring to see a bird catcher exercise his employment, accompanied him to the field. As soon as he saw the birds, he hallooed in Latin, "There they are!" The birds took the alarm. The sportsman, indignant at the absurdity of the professor, told him of it in very plain terms. "My good friend," exclaimed the doctor, in great astonishment, "who would have imagined that those ignorant birds would have understood Latin?"

In Toronto on Monday an elderly man named C. J. Bernott, who resides at Owen Sound, was relieved of his pocket-book, containing some $654, while on a small "spree" in the vicinity of the City Hall.

The Richmond Whig sarcastically says that Bragg has been "installing Governors with great pomp." That is right. *Bragg* and *pomp* are two dogs that should go together.—*Nashville Union.*

A few days since a town crier took in charge a lost child, and proceeded to hunt up his parents. On being asked by a lady what the matter was, he replied, "Here's an orphan child, ma'am, and I'm trying to find its parents."

PRAISE AND ABUSE.—Public applause is ever jealous of its own verdict, and thus the men who have been most abused have been generally those who have been most praised.

Living is cheep in Japan. You can buy a first class house for thirty dollars; hire a servant for fifty cents a month, and live comfortably for two cents a day, or fourteen cents a week. What a country for young married people to set up housekeeping in!

The soundest argument produces no more conviction in an empty head than the most superficial declamation; as a feather and a guinea fall with equal velocity in a vacuum.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR'S WIFE, (once the sole proprietress of a taffy shop,)—Yes, as yes say, I find that this fashionable life comes purty hard on us foulks as has niver bin used to it, at-all-at-all, and I long for a good old-fashioned dish of pork and beans, so I does.

It is not known how useful the art of photography has been in the production of cheap and perfectly accurate fac similes of documents, and how easily they are reduced to microscopic dimensions, so that the giant sheet of the London Times has been photographed upon a piece of paper but one-eighth of an inch square—and even then each letter is perfectly legible under the microscope.

An Irishman in describing America, said, "I am told that ye might roll England thru it an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that ye might dround ould Ireland in; an' as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, ye'd never be able to find it out except by the smell of whiskey."

SIDNEY SMITH.—A thick-headed squire being worsted by Rev. Sidney Smith in an argument took his revenge by exclaiming: "If I had a son who was an ediot I would make him a parson." "Very probably" replied Sidney, "but I see your father was of a different opinion."

"Gail Hamilton," talking of husbands, says, "I want him to be submissive, but I dont want him to *look* so." Very likely, but isn't it rather to much to ask? To be hen-pecked and yet to carry himself like a cock-of-the-walk, is more than quite possible to any male biped with or without feathers. That's so, my dear.

Women are at field work in Michigan, because so many men have gone into the field elsewhere.

## An Elopement.

For the past few days the gossip-mongers of Toronto have had a rich dish of scandal in the shape of an elopement, and the stories afloat on the subject have been of the most astonishing character. A regular "school for scandal" and the lady Sneerwells, and Mrs. Candours, and the Sir Benjamin Backbites, have had a full swing, which culminated yesterday in a report that the "gay deceiver" had been pistolled in New York by the cousin of his unfortunate victim. Before describing the "elopment and its consequences," it might as well be remarked on the 11th day of July, 1861, the 30th regiment landed in Toronto. There was fluttering among the young ladies belonging to the "upper twenty," and visions of "officers bold and brave" danced before their eyes. Papas called and left their cards, the ladies got new dresses of the latest fashion, and invitations were literally sent to all and sundry, from the Colonel Commanding down to the newly-fledged Ensign, and were as readily accepted. Among the officers was a gallant Captain—Nathaniel William Massey—who got his company in the regiment on the 18th of May 1860. He is the son of a large landed proprietor in Ireland and cousin to the celebrated "Raden" Messey. It was given out that he was worth three thousand a year sterling, and being of the grey and festive class, as Antemus Ward hath it, he was soon known to the Torontonians. But there was a bar sinister; so to speak on his character, as he had brought with him to Canada a lady leaving his own legally wedded wife behind him. He defied public opinion in regard to this lady, who was young, good looking, and said to be the daughter of an English Rector, and he was to be seen openly walking and driving with her. This as might be expected, soon came to the ears of many of the mammas who had given "carte blanch" to their daughters to invite the officers to tea, and Captain Nathaniel William Massey's name was struck off the invitation lists. Invitations were issued for a large party by one of the leading ladies of fashon in the city, and among the selected number were the officers of the garrison, Capt. in Massey excepted. When this came to the Captain's ears he was indignant, and forthwith summoned a meeting of the mess, stated his grievance, and as he was a favorite with his brother officers, they agreed to stay away unless he was invited. The alternative, therefore, was either to invite the Captain, or loose the company of the "red coats" and their band. Several stood out but a goodly number succumbed. During the remainder of the summer, "the Captain, whom everybody seemed to know, was to be seen riding a fast horse or driving a handsome tilbury, with a servant in livery and a cockade seated at the back. He spent his money freely, appeared frequently at places of amusement sometimes with the lady, and occasionlly without her, until the snow set in when he started a flashy looking cutter, and seemed to enter into all the delights of a Canadian winter. In the following spring he obtained leave of absence and departed from the city, taking the lady before mentioned with him. On his return he came back without her and it was reported that she had gone to England. But another rumor began to be whispered about him to the effect that he had left a wife behind him in England, and that a commission had been sent to Toronto to take evidence in a suit for divorce to be brought in due course beforeSir Cresswell. This was not well known to the general public but was openly talked of by the "gentlemen of the long rope," who appeared to be *au fait* on the subject. At this time Captain Massey again procured leave of absence on the plea that he was required in England on important business and went off to New York. His arrival there was announced in the New York Journals but for some cause or other he came to the city and joined his regiment. He was very popular with his men, and was in the habit of making presents to them of gloves and tobacco on his birth-day, and his liberality made many overlook his other faults and failings, "the open hand covering a multitude of sins. Never idle when fun was to be procured, he made preparations for a "grand fox hunt" on Col. Wills' Hill, and Torontonians flocked to witness the sport, and the day's doings were duly recorded at length in the daily journals. After a season of fun and frolic, he again obtained leave of absence, sold off his horses, and set sail for England, where he stayed a few months. Crossing the Atlantic again to New York, he made the acquaintence of a "Scotch heiress," neice of a well known banker in this city, and he came on to Toronto with her and her aunt. He followed up the acquaintance so began, and was to be seen daily driving about with Miss McTavish, and the general opinion appeared to be that when the divorce was procured there would be another marriage in high life in Toronto.

There was not wanting occasions to drive home the barbed arrows for which the rosy little god found congenial soil. Captain Massey kept bachelors quarters, and one of his most fequent visitors was Miss McTavish. The intimacy ripened. It is reported, but with what truth is not known, and while in London he attracted the attention of a lady of title, married to an Earl, many years her senior. She is said to have followed the gallant captain to New York, bringing with her a large sum of money, and posted a letter to him in Toronto, requesting him to come down. This, however he appears to have declined, and the lady returned to England indignant and chagrined. Meanwhile, he was frequently in the company of the Highland lassie, who is tall and fair, and reported to be worth in her own right about 15,000 pounds sterling, which she will get when she comes of age, but in the meantime she is a Ward in Chancer. She is the daughter of the old nor'-wester, Mr. McTavish who built the celebrated "Haunted House," on the mountain, above Sherbrook-street, Montreal. Although every one observed the intimacy that existed between the pair, few seem to have expected an elopement. About a month ago Capt. Massey transmitted his papers to the regimental agents in London, stating that he wished to sell out having made an arrangement with Lieut. Glascott for the purchase of the Captaincy. Several of his brother officers expressed astonishment at his leaving the regiment, when he replied archly that they would hear something more astonishing in a few days. As he was in the habit of speaking in a free and easy manner, no attention was paid to his remark. He visited the race course on Wednesday last, and while roaming about the field he encountered a Gipsy fortun-teller and crossed her palm with silver. She informed him that he was a general lover, and that he loved a lady tall and fair, but that there was a great impediment in the way. He asked the girl when she had last had a conference with his Satanic Majesty. He was the life of the paddock and appeared through the day to be in the highest spirits. On Thursday night last a large ball was given to celebrate the marriage of an officer of the 30th to a fair daughter of Toronto, and Miss McTavish was present. She left early on a plea of illness, and went directly from the ball to the railway station. She was missed of course, and it was also discovered that the gallant captain was non est. Enquiry was made at the Union Depot next morning, when it was found that Captain Massey had left on the previous night by the quarter past ten o'clock train on the Great Western Railway, accompanied by a tall young lady. At two o'clock in the morning, they went on board the fast mail, and entered a sleeping carpet Hamilton for Suspension Bridge. To prevent suspicion, the young lady, it appears, purchased the Railway tickets. At Suspension Bridge, Captain Massey handed a $5 bill to a colored boy to purchase a couple of tickets for Rochester and presented him with the change. The couple left by the afternoon train, on the New York central railway, and on reaching the "flour city," they took up their quarters at Congress Hall Hotel, (Mr. Sccanton's) where they gave their names as "Mr. and Mrs. Moore." Of course "the elopement" has been the general theme of conversation in the city, and yesterday some person set a rumor afloat that a cousin of the young lady had met the seducer in New York and shot him dead on the spot. There is no foundation for the report. The friends of the young lady are much grieved at the unhappy step she has taken, by which she has ruined herself for life. It is said that Mrs. Massey is a lady of large fortune, and of very estimable character, now living in Jersey or Guernsy, that she is willing that the divorce should go on, but desires that none of her money shall go into Massey's hands, as he is anxious to receive some of it as the price of liberty to his wife. There is a report in circulation that Massey went through some form of marriage at Niagara Falls and it is possible, since she will be wealthy, that he intends to marry her more regularly afterwards, when he obtains a divorce. In the meantime he has laid himself open to imprisonment in England by carrying off a Ward in Chancery, and will probably confine himself to brother Jonathan's country for some time.

## Pleasant Drinks.

LEMONADE.—To 1 pint juice, 4 lbs. sugar, 2 quarts ice-water. It makes more to soak the halves of lemons that have been squeezed in a little water, a few at a time, using the water.

MOCK LEMONADE.—½ oz. tartaric acid, 6 oz. sugar, 4 drops essence lemon dropped on the sugar, 1 quart boiling water.

CARBONATED DRINK.—2 quarts ice-water, 4 tablespoonful vinegar, 2 teaspoonsful ground ginger. Sweeten to taste, and add 1 teaspoonful soda, and 1 teaspoonful cream tartar.

PENNY BEER.—½ oz. cream tartar, 1 cts. worth sassafras, 1 do sarsaparilla, 1 do pipsissaway. All these are bought in the market. Put 1 gallon water to the sassafras, pipsissaway and sarsaparilla, and boil 1½ hours. Then pour it off and add another gallon of water, and boil until the strength is out of the herbs. Pour it boiling on the cream tartar; when about milk warm put in 1 cts. worth yeast. Sweaten with molasses and sugar.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Pour 1 quart vinegar on 1 quart fresh picked raspberries, the next day strain it through a sieve on another quart of raspberries, and so on 5 or 6 days; then to every pint juice add 1 lb. white sugar, set it in a jar, which must be placed in a pot of boiling water, until scalded through. Bottle.

GINGER BEER.—I gallon cold water, 1 lb. white sugar, ½ oz. raced ginger, 1 sliced lemon, 1 teacup yeast. Let it stand all night to ferment; then pour it off without stirring, bottle it, and add 1 raisin to each bottle.—M. M.

HOARHOUND BEER.—Take 1 handful flour, pour 1 quart boiling water over it, 4 tablespoonsful yeast, and put in when cool enough; when risen add 3 lbs brown sugar 4 tablespoonsful ground ginger, 1 pint strong hoarhound, (4 cents' worth,) steep it in boiling water; stir this all up, let it be for 12 hours, strain through a linen cloth into bottles.

PORTABLE LEMONADE.—Tartaric acid ½ oz., loaf sugar 3 ounces, essence of lemon ½ drachm., Powder the tartaric acid; also the sugar. Mix them, and pour the essence of lemon upon them a few drops at a time; when all is mixed, divide into 12 equal parts, and put them in white paper. When wanted dissolve 1 in a tumbler of water, and lemonade will be the result.

A HEART THAT FEELS FOR ANOTHER.—"I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum o' one hundred pounds a year. Is that written down, maester?"

"Yes. But she is not so old; she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? most people do."

"Ay, do they? Well, write again, and say; and if my wife marries again, I give and bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds a year. That'll do, won't it, maester?"

"Why, it's generally the other way; the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again."

"Ay, but him as gets her'll desarve it."

HANDS AND FEET.—A writer in the Atlantic Monthly, speaking of the cruel injustice to which the feet is subjected, says "the foot's fingers are the slaves in the republic of the body. Their black leathren integument is only the mask of their servile condition. They bear the burdens, while the hands, their white masters, handle the money and wear the rings. They are crowded promiscously in narrow prisons, while each of the hand's fingers claim its separate apartment leading from the antechamber in the dainty glove. As a natural consequence of all this, their faculties are cramped; they grow into ignoble shapes, they become callous by long abuse, and all their natural gifts are pushed and trodden out of them."

THE QUEEN'S COOKS.—Queen Victoria has an expensive household. Her head confectioner costs three hundred pounds per annum; second, two hundred pounds per annum, with apartments and travelling expenses; three female assistants and an errand man eighty pounds per annum each chief pastry-cooks two hundred and fifty pounds a year, with rooms and tending expenses, with one male and ten female assistants, seventy-nine pounds per annum; a butler and his assistant at fifty pounds and sixty-five pounds each. The total royal expense for making sugar-plums, cakes and tarts independent of the cost of materials, is one thousand two hundred pounds per annum.

THAT MUST HAVE HURT.—Little folks will frequently say very clever things at the great expense of big ones. Says a humorist:—"My friend, Adam S——is a gay bachelor friend of some thirty-five years; and though he is a devouted admirer of the ladies, yet time has shown its workings on his brow, and a 'scratch,' of the latest cut and fashion, now covers the spot where the hair used to grow. He has a fine little nephew of some four summers, who is a close observer of everything about him, and with whom 'Uncle Adam' is an especial favorite. While seated at breakfast one morning, the chat of the ladies, young and old, suddenly ceased, when 'our Willie' broke the silence with:—'Ma, ma, I'll tell you something:—Uncle Adam puts on his hair like a jacket! Uncle Adam's confusion and dismay may be imagined, when it is remembered that a blooming girl of sixteen, on whom he was 'sweet,' was present."

A married woman in Salisbury, England, aged 27 years, has been held for stealing a child of five weeks. On her examination she pleaded guilty, and sued for mercy, saying among other things—"You don't know I have had to bear the scoffs and sneers of people'—those who had derided her on her childless condition, and who should have been made to bear their part of the year's imprisonment to which she was sentenced.

A terrible catastrophe is reported from Rhodes. The island was visited on the 22nd of April by an earthquake, which destroyed 2,000 houses and some thousands of people, and covered the whole Island with ashes. It is curious how the ordinary means of information have in this case broken down. Such an earthquake is of the highest interest to science as well as humanity; but Rhodes is a little off the line and consequently the newspapers know nothing whatever about the matter. The very occurrence would have remained unrecorded but for a letter from Mr. Sacramanga of 13 Westbourne terrace, recommending the victims to English benevolence.

About four o'clock on Saturday morning, James Prendergast, a milkman, residing in Grand Trunk street, Montreal, rose up and proceeded to the stable to put it in order, having first called up his wife and Edward Dalcourt to milk the cows. Having been engaged some time in this operation he asked her what was the reason Dalcourt had not made his appearance. She at once left the stable to look after the matter, and on going back to the house discovered Dalcourt in the act of searching her and her husband's strong box, which contained £618. Dalcourt was arrested and after an examination committed for trial on a charge of larceny.

A case, curious in its historical associations, was decided by the House of Lords on 21st of May. Lord Clive gave five lacs of rupees of his own, and three more of Jaffier Ale Kean's to the Company, to establish a pension fund for European soldiers in the service of the Company. There are now no such soldiers, and Sir J. B. Walsh, as representive of Clive, claims the money. All annuities granted before 1858 must continue to be paid, but subject to them the property rests with Lords Clive's representatives. The fund will in a few weeks be worth having.

Ploughing the sea often causes *harrowing* sensations in the stomach, and the deeper the furrows the worse for the crop.

Our greenhorn desires to know why crockeryware dealers are unlike all other storekeepers? and adds, very innocently, "Because it won't do for them to crack up their goods."


# The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

**Wednesday, June 17, 1863.**


## The Lesson of the Hour.

The chief city of United Canada has rejected the candidates presented by the Macdonald-Dorion Government. Irish, French and British have joined in the condemnation of the only government satisfactory to Upper Canada which has held power during the last twelve years. We need not say that we regret this result, that we are sorry that Messrs. Holton, Dorion and Young, three of the ablest and most honest men in Lower Canada have been rejected, and Cartier, Rose and McGee, returned in their stead. We regret that a mercantile city which should be jealous of the honor of public men, should have re-elected Mr. Rose, the party responsible for the scandalous malversation in the erection of the Ottawa Buildings, and Mr. Cartier, under whose *regime* the grossest jobs have been perpetrated. But we regret more that a British Lower Canadian constituency like Montreal Centre should place itself in direct antagonism to the feelings of the great mass of the people of Upper Canada. The election of Mr. Rose indicates that the British merchants of Montreal do not, as a class, care what are the views of the people of Upper Canada on political subjects. Mr. Rose is the type and representative in Montreal of that domination over Upper Canada in her financial and educational affairs, under which she has groaned during the last twelve years. Mr. Holton was the type of the reverse. To him all looked as one who could stand fairly between the two contending sections, moderate the indignation of each, and eventually bring about an arrangement satisfactory to both parties. Montreal has rejected him, and has elected Mr. Cartier and Mr. Rose, the representatives of French domination, of extravagant and corrupt expenditure, and of high-handed interference with our educational institutions. The British merchant of Montreal joins himself with Mr. Cartier to keep Upper Canada in a position of degrading dependence.

We do not think that, on reflection, this position will bear as fair an aspect to the electors of Montreal Centre as perhaps it does in the heat of an election contest. They will probably find that they might have done better than to throw themselves entirely into the hands of Cartier, Rose, Galt and J. A. Macdonald, and homologate all the corruptions and extravagance of the past ten years. Their present decision we must perforce accept, trusting that they well see their error ere long and amend it. They will find it as impossible to make Upper Canada longer endure the rule of Cartier, Rose and Galt, as to make the St. Lawrence change its course. Vote as they may, Upper Canada will resist the attempt to mould her institutions to suit the French Canadians, and will never cease to protest against the Provincial revenues, of which she supplies three-fourths, being squandered on pet contractors and bankrupt railways.

We cannot believe that the view taken by the people of Montreal of the political position is generally held in Lower Canada, or that the election in that city is an index of the result elsewhere. Montreal was lost to the Liberals at last election, while numerous counties were carried. But, whatever may be the result in Lower Canada, the duty of Upper Canadians is plain. It will matter little who are elected in Lower Canada if Upper Canada sends a numerous and determined phalanx to assert her rights and to contend for financial reform. United Upper Canada can compel Lower Canada to yield to her just demands. If Cartier, Rose and Galt are to come in strong from Lower Canada, let the opponents of these men and of their designs be as strong in Upper Canada. Thus will corrupt influences be naturalized, and the cause of good government strengthened. We call upon Upper Canada Reformers who were active before, to redouble their exertions now, and upon the slothful to awake to the duties which lie before them. The danger of another Cartier-Galt-Macdonald arrangement is imminent. Let it be met while there is yet time. To the polls and vote for men who pledge themselves never to permit the return to power of the Coalition which has brought so many evils on the country. A short fortnight's labor now will avert years of misfortune!—*Globe.*

## South Lanark.

The nomination for South Lanark came off at Perth on Saturday last, on the hustings erected in front of the Court House. James Bell, Esq., was the Returning officer, and there was a very large number of persons present at the nomination. After the usual preliminaries were gone through with in accordance with law, three candidates were proposed, viz., John Deacon and Donald Fraser, Esqres, of Perth and Alexander Morris, Esq., Barrister, of Montreal.

After the movers and seconders, Mr. Deacon was the first candidate to address the electors, and spoke for half an hour, and, to do him justice, we must say, that, there is not another man in our acquaintance, who could let off so large an amount of *gas* in the same length of time. His address, however, seemed to carry with it no weight—the general impression seems to be, that his political creed is something like that of Mr. McNarin Shaw—"all things to all men" if, by any means, he might gain some government office. Mr. Deacon was a *bogus* candidate and got nominated, to give him an opportunity of spouting in favor of Mr. Morris. We have noticed that, at one time he was a Reformer; but, for several years past, has given his support to whatever party seemed likely to be strongest.

After Mr. Deacon's address, A McArthur, Esq., Reeve of Beckwith, nominated Donald Fraser, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent tho South Riding of Lanark in the next Parliament. He spoke for ten minutes—the time allotted by the Returning officer, and referred to the fact that he was one of the persons who brought out Mr. Morris at the last election; but was disappointed in his one-sided course in parliament. He had expected that he would give equal justice to all parties.

Mr. Doran seconded Mr. Fraser's nomination and made some very sensible remarks. He said that at the last election he had taken a part in the battle himself, and had killed off two candidates but the third was too many for him. He also referred to the fact that it was the Tory party who were bringing out Mr. Morris and asking Reformers to give up their party feeling and vote for him! But who ever saw them giving up their own party feeling and voting for a Reformer?

Mr. Fraser, the Reform candidate, made the best speech of the day. We were so much interested in his address that we forgot to take notes. It is admitted, even by those who are working against him, that he is more than a match for any of his opponents. He exhibited none of the pitiful sanctimonious whining of Mr. Morris nor of the gassy tone of Mr. Deacon, but spoke out in a plain straightforward manner and in a voice that could be heard in every part of the crowd. He dwelt particularly upon the fact that the real issue before the people was not so much—whether Mr. Morris or himself were elected—as it was whether the Cartier-Macdonald government should be brought back to power, with a repetition of all the corruption of which they have been guilty, or the present Reform government be supported.

Alexander Morris, Esq., of Montreal—a non-resident of this county—was proposed by Mr. James Allan of Perth. who seemed to have nothing to say in his favor and made no speech. His nomination was seconded by Mr. A. Coad of Innisville, who went at it with great spirit and energy; but, confined himself principally to the fact, which he repeated three times over, that himself and the Catholic electors of Drummond were on the most friendly terms—that for several years past he had been elected a COUNCILLOR, and that they had voted for him! He must either have forgotten himself considerably, or we were too dull in our comprehension to see what particular bearing that had on the issue now before the electors.

Mr. Morris was the last speaker, and, consequently had the best chance of making an impression on the audience and of replying to the other speakers. He said nothing but what most of our readers have heard at his meetings for the last few weeks; and concluded by taking a fling at the newspapers which were opposed to his election. We think he is not in favor of a free press.

A show of hands was taken by the Returning officer, and was declared to be in favor of Mr. Morris. Mr. Fraser demanded a poll which will be opened in the several Townships of the South Riding on the Twenty-second and Twenty-third of June. The friends of Reform and good government will then have an opportunity of supporting the Tory candidate in the person of Mr. Morris, or a good sound Reformer by voting for Mr. Fraser.

It is said that there is no gas in Perth, but after reading some of the Tory Newspapers, published in that town, we know *better.*

## *Hurrah for Bell!*

### North Riding of Lanark.

CLOSE OF POLL.

| | BELL | SHAW |
|---|---|---|
| Ramsay | 240 | 165 |
| Pakenham | 97 | 43 |
| Dalhousie | 87 | 92 |
| Lanark Township | 137 | 89 |
| Lanark Village | 23 | 25 |
| Darling | 19 | 11 |
| Total | 603 | 425 |
| | 425 | |
| Majority for Bell | 178 | |

The declaration came off at Clayton on Monday last and was attended by upwards of two hundred persons. After the most enthusiastic cheering for Mr. Bell, the Returning Officer, the Queen, and the *Carleton Place Herald*, Mr. Bell was seated in a chair tastefully decorated for the occasion by some of the Clayton ladies, and carried to Banning's hotel where the dinner was in readiness. The company then drove to Almonte, calling on the way to see Mr. Snedden, who is known to everybody as one of the oldest and most reliable Reformers in the county. Arriving in Almonte, deafening cheers were heard on every side—even the ladies—God bless them—were out waving their handkerchiefs and smiling approval of the proceedings. A splendid lunch prepared by friend Lewis was soon despatched and the whole company proceeded round the principle streets of the flourishing village—the member seated in the chair, and drawn by Napoleon's beautiful and spirited Grays. Pausing for a moment in front of Lewis's, little Morrison could be seen setting his magic box in front of the crowd to take a picture. If he succeeded as well as he usually does in "making faces" we shall be glad to get a few copies.

Mr. Bell was then escorted home by several of the Ramsay and Lanark friends, and after tea in Mr. Lavallee's all went to their homes highly satisfied with the result of the election and of the performances of the day.

It is really pitiable to hear the howlings of the little "Family Herald" at having the dishonest and corrupt practices of the Ministry he supports, and the falsehood and meanness of his patron, Morris, exposed and dwelt upon. He remonstrates in the most plaintive manner, suggesting that the harp has a thousand strings, and yet, we always will dwell upon the one the most galling to his feelings. No doubt it is very disagreeable to have one's friends unmasked, but the "Family Herald" being such an immaculate little sheet, should keep better company than John A., Cartier and Morris. The poor little pocket-handkerchief begs in such pathetic, even poetical, strains, that we would spare his party,

> Nor touch a single limb—
> To show their lying, meanness, cant,
> Is pitching into him—

that we really feel some compunction for the evident agony we have inflicted. He also indulges in a lot of twaddle about independent members, what George Brown calls "creatures without back-bone," who can twist, wriggle and insinuate themselves into any party that may be the most likely to forward their private views. He would fain make us believe that Morris was such an innocent, unsuspicious dove that when he gave his want of confidence vote, to put out a good, honest, Reform Government, he did not dream that there was the remotest possibility of bringing back the old Corruptionists, although every other man in the House believed that would be the inevitable result, which it no doubt would, had the Governor not granted an appeal to the people. He would try to persuade us that simple-minded Morris, when he refused to our Queen's representative the necessary supplies to carry on the government, only meant to refuse that *one day*, and had the House continued sitting, he would in all probability have repented! Were ever sensible men asked to believe such palpable lies and absurdities? Morris, himself, disguises and sugars the pill so smoothly that he has managed to slip it down the throats of some our party, but the bungling little "Family Herald" presents it in all its nauseating, disgusting reality, and with true Tory impudence expects us to gulph it down. Did we want another, and conclusive, proof of the downright Toryism of Mr. Morris we could not ask a better than the violent, almost rabid, advocacy of him and his principles by the whole Tory press and the whole Tory party throughout the country.

The celebrated Arthur Meighan, of versatile genius, and enterprising spirit, has taken several contracts, to put in Tory members, in Reform constituences, as he lost largely in his last transaction of this kind, he begs to notify the public that he has taken the exact measure of Mr. Morris, his present member, and guarantees, to make him suit *all parties*, he will be round soon for orders, when he will give full explanation and most satisfactory accounts as to his soundness on the goose question and other proceedings of Mr. Morris, that to simple, up and down Reformers may at present appear eccentric.

Monday last was a gala day in Almonte; for, in addition to the political jollification which we have noticed, the Free Masons were laying the corner stone for a new Church, now about to be erected in that village for the worship of God according to the rules of the "Church of England." We had not the pleasure of being present or of taking any part in the proceedings; but we are most happy to learn that there was a most respectable gathering of the brotherhood, and that the stone was laid as it should have been in true Masonic style—that everything was done decently and in order—and that nothing occurred to break the bond of brotherly love which should cement together the stones of the spiritual temple. If some kind friend who was present will send us a full sketch of the proceedings of the day, we will publish it in our next.

## Advice Gratis.

The election in North Lanark is now over, and the complaints of Mr. Shaw, after all his boasting and braggadocio, has been tried by a large and intelligent jury of his country and rejected by a handsome majority. All the lying circulars and deceptive speeches of himself and his agents could not produce the desired result. Even Ramsay, which he boasted would give him a majority of a hundred and in which "nature made the extraordinary effort of producing him as the first male child born in the Township," gave a majority of seventy-five against its own bantling!

Under the circumstances, we would advise the rejected of North Lanark to keep cool for the present; and should he ever enter another contest, to use weapons of truth; and to have some other stock in trade besides wholesale abuse of Mr. Bell, Mr. Poole and the "Herald." Such wares meet a ready demand from a number of the Carleton Place and South Lanark supporters of the old Cartier-Macdonald government, but are quiet unsaleable amongst the intelligent Reformers of the North Riding. We make no charge for this advice.

## Wide Awake.

We trust the Reformers of Beckwith have already seen through the seemingly liberal pretentions of Mr. Morris and his Tory friends in South Lanark; but if anything were wanting to open their eyes and cause them to see the duplicity and double dealing with which he is trying to carry on the election, we would refer them to the position in which his firm supporters in this village have placed themselves, in exhibiting a most extreme bitterness against Mr. Bell. They can support Mr. M. on the one side of the line because, forsooth, they say he is a Reformer, and offer a most unscrupulous opposition to Mr. B. on the other side of the line, for the very same reason. Can any elector be so easily deceived as not to see through the fig-leaf covering by which they try to conceal their real position and gull the Reformers into voting for Mr. Morris and through him for the return to power of the Cartier-Macdonald government?

A young sprout from Perth, named "Hall" who was acting as "agent for Mr. McNarin Shaw," at the Ramsay Town Hall, during the two days of polling, exhibited as much assurance as his master could have wished from any half-fledged lawyer. We have been told that he boasted, on his way to Almonte, that he had instructions to swear all the Bell men that he could, and that he would exercise his prerogative. As a natural consequence the law which was intended to prevent corruption in elections was perverted; and, instead of swearing some of the doubtful votes given for Mr. Shaw, some of the best farmers in Ramsay had to "kiss the book." Even the editor of this paper had to "make oath and say that "his name was James Poole and that he was "of the full age of twenty-one years"—a fact which nobody but a most consummate fool could have doubted. We fear that, if the same puppy be agent for Mr. Morris, in Beckwith, we will not be allowed to vote for Mr. Fraser. We shall have to "tarry at Jerico until our beard be grown.'

THE "SHAW MUTTON" AND "REFORM BEES."—Most of our readers in Ramsay have heard talk of the "fat Wether" which the editor of the *C. P. Herald* is to have the pleasure of roasting for some of his most particular friends from that Township, in the month of September next, on one of the picturesque islands in the beautiful Mississippi Lake. Cards of invitation and programme will be issued in due season from this office. By that time the "Mutton" will be fat—the new potatoes will be grown—a fat "Gritt" Buck, from 'Muirehead's pinery,' hung up with the "Shaw-Mutton" will make it more palatable and wholesome to some of our portly Ramsay friends—and the "Bees" will have made a keg of honey to sweeten the dessert.

We make this announcement to save our friends the trouble of writing any more letters of inquiry in reference to the "fat wether" which one of Mr. Shaw's principal supporters in Ramsay (who was too sure of success and promised him 250 majority.) contracted to give us in the event of his defeat.

One of the Perth editors, who is not burthened with either principle, politics, or religion, seems to be in a very dreamy state for some time past, and is evidently troubled with some complaint which, in its earlier stages, causes an extreme dread of water. We trust his friends will look after him in time, as the symptoms are, already, becoming alarming. From the latest reports we have heard his nerves were working and twitching with fear lest the "Tay" should "stagnate" and the "maleria" spread to the muddy little "Jook!" Even the name of a "Pool" is said to give him periodical fits, and at such times he talks the wildest nonsense. It is supposed that his trouble is aggravated either by some forebodings for the future or dim recollections of the past—especially the manner in which his business, some years ago, became "stagnant" in Pembroke, and, at a later date, in Smith's Falls.

"Don't you think my son resembles me?" inquired an apothecary as he introduced his greasy-faced boy to the witty Dr. H. "Yes," replied the doctor, pretending to scan the physiognomy of each. "Yes, I think I see your liniments in his countenance."

## To the Polls.

Electors of South Lanark—the polling will be on the 22nd and 23rd of this month—Monday and Tuesday next. Vote for Fraser if you desire to support a Reform government. If you do not want to throw away your votes, see to it, that, on the first day of polling, you lose no time in having them recorded for Fraser.

## County of Renfrew.

The nomination for the County of Renfrew came off on Monday week at the village of Renfrew. About 600 were present. Several candidates were proposed and duly seconded. All retired except Robert McIntyre, Esq., in whose favor the nomination was announced by an overwhelming majority, and Christopher O. Kelly, Esq. The latter gentleman's prospects are somewhat cloudy. Mr. McIntyre, in all probability, will be elected.—*Communicated.*

ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—Estimate the cubic yard of gold at $2,000,000—which it is in round numbers—and all the gold in the world might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar 24 feet square and 16 feet high, so small is the cube of yellow metal that has set the populations on the march and roused the whole world to wonder. The contributions of the people in the time of David, for the sanctuary, exceeded $35,000,000. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the "Most Holy Place"—a room only 30 feet square—amounted to more than $38,000,000.

MILES OF GRAVES.—A correspondent of the New York World writes that on the bank of the levee, opposite Vicksburg, he walked for two miles on the new made graves of Federal soldiers, over two thousand of whom died of disease, were buried there during the short period of high water, when no other dry ground could be found even for a grave.

## Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the* C. *P. Herald.*

SIR—As I predicted in my last weeks communication, Mr. Bell has been elected for the North Riding of Lanark by a large majority, and it would be unmanly to exult over his fallen opponent, providing he had carried on the contest in a fair and honest manner. I will merely refer to one trick of Mr. Shaw's, namely, the issuing of a vast number of anonymous handbills on the morning of the first day's polling, accusing Mr. Bell of a great many unheard of things, knowing that it was impossible for Mr. Bell to refute them at that late hour. Mr. Shaw and some of his vain young friends have yet to learn that honesty is the best policy, even in an election contest.

AN ELECTOR.

(*To the Editor of the* C. *P. Herald.*)

SIR—We have heard of eleven members being returned for Upper Canada constituencies, all of whom are good men and true and will support the government in all its measures of retrenchment and economy; if the other constituencies do their duty by sending members that will protect the rights and interests of Upper Canada in place of men that will support Cartier in his corruption and hatred to everything that will have a tendency to lower French domination. We have had ample proof in the late elections in Montreal of the hatred that Cartier and his supporters bear to the people of Upper Canada; the gist of all his addresses to the electors was that Messrs. Dorion, Holton and Young were favorable to the people of Upper Canada having their just rights; hence three of the most upright and talented men in Canada were rejected for three Montreal lawyers. As Mr. Morris is a Montreal lawyer and a bosom friend of Cartier and Rose, and supported their cause by his very last votes in Parliament, thereby stopping the supplies and endangering the speedy completion of the Government buildings in Ottawa, most assuredly such a person should never be chosen by an Upper Canada constituency, far less by the intelligent electors of the South Riding of Lanark, more especially when the choice is between a plausable and oily politician who's every interest is concentrated in Lower Canada and honest Donald Fraser, who speaks and acts as he thinks, and will boldly and ably advocate your rights in the House if you will elect him. If Mr. Morris is sent he will have no power in Parliament, as from all appearances his party will not be equal to a corporal's guard from Upper Canada; but perhaps those who supported him depend upon Mr. Cartier having a majority sufficient to again place John A. McDonald in power, and then we would be ruled by a French majority as heretofore. Whatever the results may be let us do our duty by polling the last vote in favor of our resident candidate and reverse the decision at the nomination in the same way as the electors did at the polls in the North Riding.

OBSERVER.

*To the Editor of the* C. *P. Herald.*

SIR.—In your paper of last week there is a statement in regard to the condition of the people in the neighborhood in and around Douglas. It says "the farmers who have property and stock are going begging." Now, that statement is simply not true, but is a designing falsehood. The wages in that region round about are high, and there is no industrious person without employment. We cannot hire a sprig, who has got a spire of Canada in his nose, for less than a dollar a day to work with a spade, a pick, or an axe. But they expect, ask and receive a great deal more. It is, moreover, a lumbering country, and enough of hands cannot be had for running the timber. And almost any kind of a lad can get twenty dollars a month at that business, and from that sum up to high wages for good hands.

At the same time provisions are reasonable and plentiful. First quality flour is six dollars a barrel. Excellent potatoes are selling at from two to three shillings a bushel, and other articles of provision are in proportion. To say then that the farmers in the Douglas neighborhood are "begging in fact and in a starving condition," is an injurious, false, and reproachful charge brought and laid against the Douglas people for to serve some personal, political or sinister purpose.

We have a genial atmosphere, a fertile country, and inviting fields in the whole valley of the Bonnechere. And for you to make such a fling against such an open and rich country, and, withal, in such near neighborhood to yourself, merely shews how a prudent and an experienced editor can be thrown off his guard. Give us responsibility. Capitalise the names of the persons who have sent forth into the world such a hunger-bitten, poverty-struck statement about the farmers in the neighborhood of Douglas.

Our attention is called to your injurious statement when we are on our journey in our walks of usefulness, so that we have not time to write at length, but we shall again take up the matter.

Very Respectfully,

ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Douglas, June 9th, 1863.

## A wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

*For the Carleton Place Herald.*

Oh Sandy, how happy and blest we were once,
So thankful and proud of our lot,
That we, poor sinners, a holy saint
To represent us had got.
And great were our shouts of wild delight,
When on the "goose question" he said he was right.

And oh! with what wondering, awe-struck surprise
We heard that our saint had vowed,
That to have his address on Saturday out,
Should never be allowed;
Because, in his goodness, he fo esaw,
We'ld read it on Sunday and break the law.

To think that our Sandy thought more of our souls,
Than even his own election,
So flattered our vanity, won our love,
We never could think of rejection;
And if any one hinted deceive us he might,
We answered "upon the goose question he's right."

And then his great speech, we can never forget,
If we lived till three score and ten,
When he said in a solemn, impressive voice,
"For measures I vote, not for men."
Ah! little we thought him so empty and hollow,
That the whole corruptionist gang he would swallow.

Yes, sad is my song, and dismal my ditty,
But a moral is yet to my story. [House
For of course our great saint, when he got in the
Turned out a lying old Tory—
The moral is this—let him keep it in sight—
This time on the "goose question" we are all right.

A DECEIVED VOTER.

*(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)*

In the "Herald" of the 3rd instant I notice a communication intended to gull the electors of Renfrew into voting for D. T. Brown on the ground of his being a Reformer, because, forsooth, he voted for Mr. Radenhurst on a certain occasion. That one vote, in the opinion of the writer in question, entitles Mr. Browne to the sobriquet of "independent reformer"; bless the mark does the electors of Renfrew not know that independent reformers and independent liberals when once in the House turn out to be our Supples, our Playfairs, &c. The communication winds up with these words, "if you are true to yourselves and support Mr. Brown the ministry will be sustained in Renfrew, and corruption and venality will have received its death blow in a county that has hitherto been looked upon as a reproach for being twice sold to foreigners of every political virtue." It is rather a novel way of wiping out the reproach of being twice sold, to call on the electors of McNab, at least, to support a man who voted in favor of both the sells and who supported them, both by his ledger and all the influence which partizan could bring to bear.

Electors of McNab, Mr. Browne was and is a Supple man and a Pembroke man; his coming before you now is only to create disunion in your ranks, so that C. O. Kelly may profit thereby; proof—the ex-Reeve of McNab, who worked so assiduously in the interests of Pembroke, is the man who brings Mr. Brown before you. Beware! Beware in time!

ANOTHER ELECTOR.

McNab, 6th June, 1863.

We are given to understand that Wm McNarin Shaw, the unsuccessful and sadly disappointed aspirant for Parliamentary honors for the North Riding of Lanark, has commenced legal proceedings in the Queen's Bench, against Mr. Campbell, Mail Contractor B. & O. R. R., respecting two letters handed to him by a young man at Almonte, on the morning of the 4th inst.

According to the explanation given by Mr. Campbell with reference to the letters Mr. Shaw has certainly displayed a want of judgment and anything but the spirit of a gentleman in wreaking forth his wrath against an innocent party, and that also for an act of obligement to himself. When Mr. Campbell did carry his letters to Brockville with the money to secure stamps upon them, he did so at the request of the person mailing them, and if Mr. Campbell did by that act deviate from the proscribed regulations of the Department it was to oblige the young man who handed them to him. How much better it would have been for Mr. Shaw, if he considered he sustained serious damages by his letters not arriving in Perth by the morning train, to have reported the matter to the proper authorities, and caused an investigation to take place previous to commencing legal proceedings. Happily it is for Canada that such men are debarred from holding high positions of power and authority.

The following extract should have appeared in our issue of last week, but it is too true to be lost. It is taken from the Perth correspondence of the "Sarnia Observer":—

"*Here* the political excitement is intense; more so than in any constituency we know of. As to the North Riding, Mr. Bell will, in all likelihood, be re-elected; but an attempt is now being made to prevent his return, by a certain political JUDAS, who has the vanity to think himself extremely clever and extremely popular, but who will certainly get his eyes opened on that point, if so unwise as to thrust himself upon the notice of the true-blue, thorough-going Reformers of North Lanark. They are too shrewd to be deceived by the egotistical pretensions of a man who has boxed the political compass in the way he has done so frequently of late for he has been everything by turns, and nothing long; and moreover, has not had penetration enough to see that the course he has latterly been pursuing, instead of tending to promote his popularity, and thus leading to the realization of the favorite object of his ambition—a seat in Parliament,—has been making him the laughing stock, of the whole community. Mr. Bell may not have given universal satisfaction to his constituent on every point; but they would be making a poor exchange by substituting for him a political *noodle*, who has nothing to recommend him but his own empty conceit and silly vanity. In the South Riding two candidates are claiming the suffrages of the electors—namely, the late member, Alex. Morris, Esq., and Donald Fraser, Esq. Both are lawyers, so that on this point they are on a par. Mr. Morris claims support on the ground that he has acted up to his declarations of independence, made when he was last before the electors. He gives no pledges as to the future, and, from present appearances, is not to be asked to give any. Those who support him now are willing, apparently, to take him as he is, and risk the consequences. He is the *Tory* candidate, and *they* are not usually very particular in exacting pledges from any man whom party prejudice or *convenience* may lead them to adopt as their standard-bearer. It is sufficient for them to say that he is the most likely man to defeat the candidate on the Reform side. That is their object; but we are very much surprised to see a number who claim to be sound Reformers selling themselves to the Tories in this way. And why? Because the Reform candidate, Donald Fraser, Esq., is likely to receive the Catholic vote! They seem willing to take for a representative a scion from a Tory stock, who, for aught he has declared to the contrary, is as thoroughly imbued with genuine, old, Scotch-Kirk Toryism, as was his progenitor; whose sympathies have certainly been far more strongly exhibited for the Cartier-Macdonald regime, than for that of their successors; who voted for their ministerial candidate for Speaker, Mr. Turcotte, although knowing he was giving a party vote when doing so; but who at the same time tries to hoodwink the electors with the idea that he was then as ready to vote want of confidence in them as he afterwards did in their successors: who voted for the second reading of their Militia Bill,—the vote on which they fell; who, while advocating the general principle of representation by population, denounces the adoption of the same principle when proposed to be applied to the equalization of the representation in Western Canada alone, because it would take away some members from Central Canada and give them to the West? I might enlarge as to Mr. Morris' position, and the absurdity of Reformers bartering their principles by supporting him without requiring any pledge as to his future course, but my time is up, and I must cut short, otherwise I will be too late for the mail."

## To the Reformers of South Lanark.

One peculiarity about the present election contest is, that nearly all the Opposition candidates in their published addresses and speeches, steer as wide as possible from the old Coalition Government. With few exceptions, the Cartier-McDonald Ministry is a tabooed subject with all the Corruptionist candidates. It is true, the independent ticket has always been a favorite hobby with the Tory candidates in all constituencies where parties were anything like evenly balanced; but the result has invariably proven that nine out of every ten of these independent candidates, who avow themselves supporters of no Ministry unless they introduce good measures, turn out full fledged Tories in disguise. The object of putting on an independent garb is to catch wavering Reform votes, and in many instances the ruse succeeds—the object is gained—and the voters find out when too late that their votes have been cast on the wrong side. The independents are the most dangerous class of politicians in the Province. They pledge themselves to nothing definite, and their promises are all susceptible of a double interpretation. They may give a few independent votes on open questions before the House, but on every *test* question they are invariably found voting on the Tory side. When again appearing before the electors, they interpret their promises in their own way, and set themselves up as paragons of consistency. The votes of these men have mainly contributed to keep the old corrupt Coalition in power for the last eight years, and if a sufficient number of them are returned to Parliament this year, they will embrace the first favorable opportunity to turn out the present Reform Ministry, and bring back the Cartier-McDonald Ministry. As we have already stated, there are more independent candidates in the present election contest, than any previous election for the last ten years, and the reason is obvious. The long reign of extravagance, jobbery, and corruption, of the Cartier-McDonald Ministry, has rendered them odious to a large majority of the people; and for a candidate to avow himself openly a supporter of the old corrupt Coalition, would be to court certain defeat; hence, as a question of expediency, the independent garb is doffed and specious promises are made in favor of economy, retrenchment and good Government. Any candidate can make promises of this kind, and yet support a corrupt Government, because political right and wrong are convertible terms, and a policy considered right by the Tories is considered wrong by the Reformers, and *vice versa*. The fact is worth noting, that the independent candidates are invariably Tories in disguise. We recollect of no instance of a true Reformer appealing to the people in the garb of an independent. The history of Canada as well as that of England, proves beyond a doubt, that a purely party Government is always the best. Coalitions are invariably corrupt, and are supported by all the unprincipled politicians in the country; hence those who advocate the breaking down of party lines, advocate the bolstering up of Governmental corruption. Let us apply these generalities to the present political contest in South Lanark. From what we know of the Reformers of the Riding, there is not a Reformer in it who would vote for Mr. Morris, if satisfied he would vote for bringing back the Cartier-McDonald Ministry. Mr. Morris knows this, hence all his efforts and those of his friends are directed to blindfolding the Reformers in regard to the real issue before the people. If the present Reform Ministry are defeated, Cartier, McDonald, and Galt will be back into power again. Of this result there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, as there are no other party leaders in the House from which to form a Ministry. Even were this not the case, the defeat of the present Ministry must inevitably result in the formation of a Tory Ministry. The Tory party perfectly understand this, and have every confidence in their candidate, although he appears before the electors in the disguise of an independent. On every test question in the House, Mr. Morris has invariably voted with Cartier and McDonald, and therefore is identified with the Corruptionists. For these votes the corruptionists support him. What he has done, he will do again. Mr. Morris will not avow himself a Corruptionist, because that would be to court defeat. Neither will Mr. Morris avow himself a Reformer and the supporter of the present Ministry; but why not come out like a man and say so if he is so. No Reformer need be ashamed of his principles. There is no beating about the bush with Mr. Fraser. Every elector in the Riding knows where he stands. Besides if Mr. Morris were a Reformer as well as Mr. Fraser, why do not the Tories support the latter, who is a resident and equal to his rival in talent and ability, instead of importing a man from Montreal? Simply because they know that Mr. Morris has not an atom of Reform principle in his composition, and they would prefer a Tory from China, rather than a resident Reformer, or a Reformer of any kind. Let us sum up the matter thus:—

1. On every test question before the House, Morris voted for the Cartier McDonald Ministry, as witness the speakership, the Militia Bill, the non-confidence vote, and the stoppage of supplies.
2. Morris is the candidate of and supported by, the entire Tory party of South Lanark.
3. Morris is supported by the Tory press of the Riding.
4. The efforts of the Tory leaders are all directed to deceiving Reformers into voting for Morris.
5. Every man who votes for Morris, votes to bring back to power the old corrupt Cartier-McDonald Ministry.
6. Fraser is the candidate of the Reform party, and supports the present Reform Ministry.

A few moments candid consideration of these facts must surely suffice to satisfy every Reformer in the Riding, that he owes it as a duty to himself, to the Reform party, and the cause of good Government in Canada, to vote for Donald Fraser.—*Courier.*

An old Dutchman who had recently joined the temperance society was taken sick and sent to the doctor to perscribe for him, who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic, and found in the table of apothecaries' weight, "eight drachms make one ounce." "Mine Got!" says the Dutchman, "dat ish de temperance for me. I didn't get but six drams pefore and now I gets eight."

Richmond papers say that three blockade runners from Nassau, with valuable cargoes, have recently got into Charleston harbour.

## Messrs. Holton and Dorion.

Mr. Dorion is a candidate for Hochelaga, the constituency by which he was elected when he was appointed a member of the Macdonald-Sicotte Cabinet. It was not formerly considered a Liberal constituency, but under the present circumstances there can hardly be a doubt of Mr. Dorion's election.

Mr. Holton vacated his seat for Victoria Division in the Upper House by his acceptance of office. We hope that he will be induced to try another Assembly constituency, or failing that he will be again a candidate for Victoria Division. The country cannot afford to part with Mr. Holton at the present crisis. There is no one who can take his place.—*Globe.*

## CHILDREN MUTILATED BY RATS.

A horrible affair occurred at Kirkheaton during the night of Saturday, when some children in two separate houses were, whilst sleeping in their beds, attacked most savagely by rats. Three children of one family were put to bed at the usual time in their bed on the ground floor, and soon afterwards their parents retired to bed upstairs. During the night the parents were aroused by the screaming of one of the children, who declared that one of the others were biting him. The noise of the children continuing the mother got up and went down stairs. She was surprised to perceive blood streaming from all three of them, and, on turning down the bed-clothes, was horrified at seeing four large rats jump from the bed, no fewer than twelve of them being in the room. All three children were more or less severely bitten on the head, arms, and hand. The same night another child, in a house nearly adjoining, was bitten in a similar manner. It is supposed the vermin have been driven by want of food to force themselves up the drains and into the houses.—*English Paper.*

## Melancholy Occurrence.

On the 15th ult., a man named Andrew McKenzie, residing in the 4th con. of Thurlow, left Arkle's Tavern in the evening for home. He was very much under the influence of liquor, and with difficulty kept on his horse. This was the last seen of him for ten or twelve days, the morning after he left, his horse was found in the yard of his own premises without either saddle or bridle. As he left home with the intention of getting a large sum of money, it was naturally supposed that he had been murdered, but it has since been ascertained that he did not get the money, so if really made way with, it could only have been under the supposition that he had got it. On Wednesday last, his body was found near Reed's mill. It is difficult to account for finding his body in the water, unless under the suggestion that he went astray in the dark, and fell from his horse into the river; but the question then naturally arises, what became of the saddle and bridle? An inquest was held before Jonas Canniff, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of 'Found Drowned' returned. —*Recorder.*

In a town in Connecticut resides a man who made a fortune in the milk business by not giving full measure. As he grew old he thought he would change his occupation to something more respectable, and accordingly he bought a grist-mill. In conversation with his wife, he said he did not feel right about the cheating which he had practiced in the milk business, and wished some way could be devised whereby he could repay in the grist-mill what he had cheated in the other. At last they settled on the following plan, which was to have the measures made which they took toll with as much too large as the milk measures were too small.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field left for Europe on Thursday, to complete the arrangements for a telegraph across the North Atlantic, via Queenstown and Newfoundland. Signor Arturo de Marcoartu, chief engineer of the Spanish corps, is now in New York prepared to lay a telegraphic cable across the Southern Atlantic, from Cape St. Vincent to Cape St. Roque.—The latter gentleman has published a very interresting pamphlet, in which he fully and clearly explains the enterprise in which he is engaged, and demonstrates its feasibility and the certainty that it will be amply remunerative.

BENEFIT OF GOOD ASSOCIATES.—How beautifully and simply, says Sir John Malcolm, has Sadee, the Persian poet, depicted the benefit of good associates in the following apologue:

"One day I was in the bath. A friend of mine put into my hand a piece of scented clay. I took it, and said to it, 'Art thou musk or ambergris? for I am charmed with thy prefume.' It answered, 'I was a despicable piece of clay, but I was some time in the company of the rose. The sweet quality of my companion was communicated to me, otherwise I should only be a piece of clay, as I appear to be.'"

At one of the stations on the Acquia road, where the subsistence is received and delivered, a very faithful man was fatally injured, and died one day not long since. The Commissary wrote the following epitaph which marks the spot where he is buried:—

"Here lies the body of Michael Farrell,
Who lost his life in rolling a barrel;
Life is sweet, but he gave up his existence
In furnishing the army with needful subsistence."

## Women.

From the earliest ages up to the present time, women have been worshipped as "angels" and reviled as "cats" and "serpants"—according as they have behaved to their adorers and detractors. Women puzzled King Solomon and perplexed St. Paul, whose messages to his female converts testify to the difficulty some of them caused him In our day, every schoolboy seems to think he can solve all the difficulties of the woman-question—their natural tendencies, possibilities and prospects in this life. Women instead of being, as heretofore, the rock on which wise men have split, are now become little more than the blocks which fools try to cut with their razors, while waiting for their beards to grow. What women have been we know pretty well—average human beings on the whole doing their duties as well as they knew how, nurturing the qualities of their husbands, their sons or their brothers. They have made themselves felt as effectual elements of the ordering of human affairs. There is no instance where a man has become a great leader, either as general, statesman, or religious reformer, who has not had some woman life, fostering his ideas and his aims—with whom he has taken counsel—out of whose thoughts he has derived nutriment for his own thoughts—who has helped him, and believed in him, and advised him, and stuck to him, when the whole world seemed against him. Women do not often achieve greatness for themselves, but they are at the bottom of all that is good, and the most of what is bad, in the world.

The criterion of true beauty is that it increases on examination; that of false that it lessens. There is something therefore, in true beauty that corresponds with right reason, and is not merely the creature of Fancy.

## Jobs of Galt, Cartier and Macdonald

### HOW THEY MANAGED THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

### THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

Passing the Crown Lands Department, the evidence obtained by the Commission abundantly establishes the necessity of amendment in every part of the system. In many respects it is the most important, as it is unquestionably the most extensive of the departments, several of the branches being in themselves departments, judging them by the extent of their operations and their bearings upon the revenue and expenditures of the Province. It is a department which has grown into importance simultaneously with the growth of the Province in population, with the extension of territory available for settlement, and with the developement of the lumber trade; and the result is visible in the absence of that well ordered distribution of labor and responsibility which an organization constructed with reference to ascertained wants might be expected to exhibit.

THE SYSTEM OF SURVEYING.

The theoretical principle on which the surveys of the public lands are carried on is now perfect; the practical conduct of the surveys is the reverse. In Upper and Lower Canada, what Mr. Russell describes as the astronomical system is in operation. Mr. Joseph Bouchette, speaking for Lower Canada, states that "the astronomical system is made absolute, and has been since 1850." Mr. Devine, speaking for Upper Canada, says the same. "The use of the theodolite and the taking of astronomical observations are made absolute," is the reply which the latter witness gives to a qustion upon the subject. Both of these witnesses, however, admit that the system which is essential to accuracy, and which is professedly in operation, is to a large extent disregarded by the surveyors employed by the Department. I apprehend," says Mr. Bouchette, "that there are frequent departures from this system;" cautiously adding, "but this I state from heresay." (Q. 446.) Mr. Devine declares that the surveyors returns are no proof of their adherance to the instructions and that he has no means of imposing any check upon them, so far as astronomical surveying is concerned. (Q. 470.) Upon this head we have more than inferential testimony. Mr. Bouchette admits that erroneous surveys are numerous both in Upper and Lower Canada (Q 458); and with a view to test the surveys of Lower Canada, he recommended an inspection, which was made to a very limited extent in 1861 by Mr. Fletcher, the senior surveyor in the surveyor's branch of the Department, who, speaking of certain surveys on the Gatineau and Le Lievre Rivers, exposes their comparative worthlessness, and says that the result of his labors seemed to him to establish the necessity of a thorough and systematic inspection, which has not been undertaken. (Q. 757.) Mr. Brigland, by whom a limited inspection was conducted in some of the newer townships of Upper Canada, reported that a general result was unsatisfactory, and that a large increase in the cost of surveys has not been attended with any corresponding improvement in their character. (Q. 640.)

FRAUDS BY SURVEYORS.

The absence of everything like systematic inspection seems to afford a premium to negligence and dishonesty, of which a few surveyors in both sections have not hesitated to avail themselves. According to Mr. Russell, a surveyor may make a false plan and false field notes, and if they agree, the fraud cannot be discovered in the office. The evidence of Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Bridgland is conclusive as to the fact that these frauds have been perpetrated in many instances with impunity. The verification of surveys should precede payment for them, at present it takes place after payment, and only then irregulary and incompletely.

POLITICAL SURVEYORS.

How far the political influence which usually enter into the appointment of Surveyors are chargeable with the errors and imperfections which exist in the surveys, is a question on which there is room for an unfavorable opinion. "Formerly," Mr. Russell states, "the Commissioner usually consulted the head of the Upper Canada surveys respecting the fitness of the persons recommended by the local members, and Mr. Papineau went so far in this direction as to hold this officer responsible for the fitness of the individuals employed." (Q. 329.) For some years past a different practice has prevailed, the Commissioner appointing surveyors on the recommendation of members of Parliament, without consulting the officers who are supposed to be responsible for the management of the surveys in their respective sections. "During the last 12 or 15 years," says Mr. Bouchette, "I have not had the nomination of surveyors." (Q. 440.) And, again, Mr. Devine says: "The Commissioner makes the appointments, in some cases consulting me, but not usually." (Q. 467.)

THE LITTLE JOB OF MR. FRANCIS JONES, M. P. P. FOR NORTH LEEDS.

The audit of Surveyors' accounts devolves upon Mr. Bouchette and Mr. Devine respectively; a regular scale being acted upon on estimating the sums payable for surveys alleged to have been performed. Departures from this scale sometimes occur under the sanction of the Commissioner. The most notable instance of this kind which has been brought under the attention of the Commission is that of Mr. Francis Jones, M.P.P. In 1857, he was employed to survey the township of Canonto, in Upper Canada. A general suspension of surveys was ordered some months afterwards, that of Canonto being amongst the number; Mr. Jones having at the time surveyed 17,563 acres. For this service he received $3,955-66c, or an average of 22c an acre; in addition to which he was paid $855 57c for transport. (Q. 325.) The average cost of surveys at the same time in neighboring townships being but 8c per acre. Mr. Russell pronounces this payment in itself excessive. (Q. 313.) Mr. Devine, whose duty it was to examine and report upon Mr. Jones' charges, considered his demand for surveying unreasonably high, and submitted a report to that effect to the Commissioner. He further considered the charges for transport enormous, as also the charges for stationery and for the time employed. (Q. 483, 484.) Mr. Vankoughnet, the then Commissioner, in sanctioning the paypent, remarked that the Department must close accounts with Mr. Jones, and have the survey finished by more economical means. (Q. 487.) The evidence shows that this costly survey was not equal in quality to the cheaper surveys in the neighboring townships. [Q. 488.]

MR. JOHH A. MACDONALD PUTS MR. JONES' LITTLE ACCOUNT THROUGH.

Nevertheless, Mr. Jones sought and obtained more. On the plea of loss arising from the leaving of provisions, camp equipage, and instruments behind him, and also from loss of time from stoppage of the survey, he subsequently preferred a claim ammounting to $1,434, furnishing a statement of supplies covered by the account, by no vouchers, and claiming for himself payment at the rate of $6 a day, although if actually employed, he would have been entitled to $4 and a per diem allowance of 50 cents. At the time Mr. Jones' allowance was not recognised by the department. "I, as Assistant Commissioner," states Mr. Russell, "expressed my opinion strongly against its justice, and especially the amount, which seemed to me excessive." He adds, "I thought it would be monstrous to concede it." Through the confidence of the electors of North Leeds and Grenville, Mr. Jones entered Parliament in 1861, and in November in that year his claim, which had remained unsettled in the department was taken up by Mr. John A. Macdonald, who acted as Commissioner during Mr. Vankoughnet's absence in England, and who ordered payment to Mr. Jones of $600 on account, without the recommendatory report which it is customary to obtain from the officers entrusted with the Surveyors' branch.

MR. SHERWOOD FINISHES THE JOB.

In the following Session, Mr. Jones was in attendance upon his parliamentary duties, Mr. Sherwood, who had succeeded Mr. Vankoughtnet in the Commissionership, directed Mr. Russell to pay the balance of Mr. Jones' account, to which had now been added $253 by way of interest, [pp. 54, 55.] The rule of the department requires a report from the head of surveys upon the particular account to be acted upon; but in this instance the reference to the report was dispensed with. Mr. Devine only learnt of the payment by heresay, not having been consulted in reference to it, [Q. 490,] and the payment passed into the accounts of the department under the head of "General Debursements" [Q. 501,] instead of as a charge against the survey of Canonto, to which it properly belonged.

CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF ERRORS OF SURVEY.

The errors of survey which confessedly abound in both sections are more than a matter of inconvenience to the settlers and waste to the Province. In the more recently opened townships, they occasion vexatious disputes between the settlers; and as the land increases in value, they form a fruitful source of claims for compensation to be urged upon the goverment. Formerly, the law rendered it obligatory on the part of the person preferring the claim, that it should be made within five years from the date of the patent whenever issued. The general understanding of the law now in force is, according to Mr. Hector, that it compels the fyling of an application within five years from the date of the discovery of the error. [Q. 774.] One of the worst circumstances connected with the Department is, however, the facility with which claims acted upon are re-opened, and the freedom with which decisions passed in full view of the facts, and in accordance with the law as existing at the time, are reversed when the Commissioner chooses so to exercise the great discretionary power vested in him under the system now in force. The remark of the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, that the will of the Commissioner for the time being for the system, is applicable in a larger degree to the Department of Crown Lands. There, Mr. Hector, the Chief Clerk of the Department, avers the law is ofttimes stretched [Q. 775.] by which the witness means, that under the great discretionary power vested in the commissioner of Crown Lands, in some cases it has been deemed advisable to act at variance with the strict letter of statutory provisions, the Commissioner acting on these occasions in contravention of the law for the good of the public, as he may happen to understand it. [Q. 783.] The result has been that cases formerly disposed of on their merits have been again and again adjudicated upon afresh. (Q. 277.) Decisions of the Department have been repeatedly reversed in Council, and by the department itself. This want of finality is a fruitful source of intrigue, of bargaining, of injustice, and corruption. It affords scope to the exercise of individual and political influence to which no Commissioner should be exposed; and, further, in numberless cases the public interests have suffered.

A NICE LITTLE JOB OF MR. MACBETH, M.P.P.

A case in which Mr. Macbeth, late M. P. P. for West Elgin, is concerned, may be cited as an illustration. In 1844, as the Commissioners have learned from Mr. Hector, the late Col. Talbot applied for compensation, on the ground that by reason of a false survey, or by a change in the original survey, lands patented to him in 1821, in the township of Dunwich, comprised less than the aggregate quantities set forth in the patents; but the application was not entertained because, though made within five years from the date of the discovery of the error, it was not made in conformity with the law, which then required it to be preferred within five years from the date of the patent. So the case was for the time, and apparently finally disposed of. In 1857 however, Mr. Macbeth, a member of Parliament, revived the claim in his capacity of devisee of Col. Talbot, the corrected basis of the compensation petitioned for being the deficit on the actual contents of the lots patented, of 741 acres. It does not appear that the Department, when allowing the re-opening of the claim, took any steps to ascertain the true value of the lands on account of which compensation was claimed. Nor does the Department afford the means of ascertaining on what basis Mr. Commissioner Vankoughnet granted the compensation. A memorandum produced by Mr. Hector, shows that a cash basis of $3,496 was assumed in the first instance, and that in addition 304 acres were granted. Altogether, the compensation grant covered 1,078 acres in Dunwich, the township in which Col. Talbot's lots are situated, and therefore, it may be assumed, equal or nearly equal in their average value to those on account of which compensation was sought. On this hypothesis, Mr. Macbeth was largely overpaid on a claim which was wholly inadmissable under the rendering of the law by which the department should be governed.

A SETTLER ROBBED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CORRUPTIONIST M. P.

There is yet another unjust feature in the transaction. Some of the lands donated to Mr. Macbeth were, and still are, occupied by settlers; a case being mentioned in which a Mr. McTavish, who has occupied the lot nine years under an Order in Council permitting him to be its purchaser, and who has a clearing of 50 acres, with buildings, is by this grant dispossessed; a request addressed by the Department to Mr. Macbeth, to remedy the injustice done to Mr. McTavish and the other settlers, having been unanswered at the date on which Mr. Hector gave his evidence. [p.p. 121, 122, 123.]

THE CHURCH SOCIETY MAKES A GRAB.

Scrip is now the form in which compensation is usually paid, Mr. Vankoughnet having ruled when the present Land Act was enacted, that all cases of compensation for the deficiency or loss of land should be satisfied by the issue of scrip, which is receivable in payment for lands. The checks upon its issue and redemption, as described by witnesses, appear not to have prevented an undue issue on one hand, or the receipt of spurious scrip on the other. That they have not always served to prevent wrong and mistake, is proved by the circumstances connected with the issue of scrip, amounting to $8,000, in favor of the church society of the Diocese of Toronto, in October last. The Order in Council under which the issue took place, granted the land in the name of the church society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the Rector of Markham and his successors in office, Q. 376. But the scrip was prepared without reference to the Order in Council, was signed by Mr. Russell without enquiry into the authority for its apropropriation, and was delivered to the agent of the Church Society before the blunder was detected. As the date of Mr. Russel's evidence, the scrip, though called for by the Commissioner, had not been returned to the department; and the case shows the necessity of more vigilent supervision over the issue of what, for all practical purposes, may be the equivolent of money.

## Adventures of a Forger.

A person is at present confined in our gaol awaiting the arrival of evidence on which to base the necessary documents for his removal to the United States under the authority of the Extradition Act, where he will take his trial for forgery and robbery. The amounts obtained by the forgery of the personal friends, and by robbing employers while in the occupation of a position of trust are comparatively insignificant, but as in many others of the unpublished dramas in real life, "there was a woman at the bottom of it." The scene of the predatory acts of this man is within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and not a thousand miles from the "hub of the universe." Four thousand dollars is about the outside figure for which he sacrificed a post of trust and a very respectable social position. The forgeries might have gone on indefinitely as they had been conducted successfully for some time previous by the simple method of meeting the bills before maturity. The funds thus raised had been appropriated in his private business. His intimacy with the wife of a soldier then absent in the army, however, was becoming too apparent, and her urgent demands on his attention, rendering him desperate, he appropriated a sum of money, belonging to his employers, and leaving his forgeries to take care of themselves, and as they sometimes do, of their originator, he took his departure for Canada. But suspicion, that ever watchful vigilant, alarmed by the absconding, looked to her bills, and found them far worse than worthless. A detective armed with a description of the fugitive and a warrant, went in pursuit. On a train in Vermont he thought he discovered him took a seat beside him, accosted him in that frank and friendly tone of old acquaintance which consummate assurance and some knowledge of the history of his victim enables the master of the art to assume; "how are you Nichols? when did you leave Gardner?" But Tipstaff had met his match. "I really have not the pleasure of knowing you sir!" Doubtfully: "are you not Mr. Nichols of Gardner?" 'No sir, my name is Greenwood'. A number of questions were answered with all the calmness of conscious rectitude. Tipstaff was morally certain of the identity of the person, but professionally he was not. He sauntered to the baggage car, found a meal sack which he opened and found a carpet bag bearing the name of Washington Nichols. With renewed confidence in the instinct of his trade he went in search of his man; but he was nowhere to be found. Absolutely not on the train! And for a very good reason he deliberately went to the hindmost car in the train which was travelling at full speed and cooly jumped from the rear on the track in the utter darkness of a clouded sky and without injury. He took to the woods and was next heard of through an interrupted letter to his enamorata in which he said having hired a horse he would proceed to St. Johns Canada East through the Mississippi region. Information was telegraphed to St. John and in five minutes after his arrival he was in custody. Whilst the officer who had him in charge was telegraphing the capture of the fugitive, his prisoner sprang through a window and ran off. He did not run far, however, knowing that running would not save him; but he concealed himself in a half-burnt ashery, from the second story of which he could for hours observe the movements of the fifteen men employed in the search for him. At eleven o'clock that night he ventured forth with an exceedingly keen appetite. He found the remains of some broken vessel, which he took with him; and passing a farm where cattle were grazing, he milked one of the cows, and drank the milk. He then followed the railroad to St. Lambert, and proceeded to Longeuil, where he crossed to this city about a week ago. His safety was not yet secured however. The agent of his employers who knew him personally, was on the lookout for him; and a letter, writen from this city to his "fondly but fatally loved," was intercepted. In this letter he directs her how to address him at the Montreal Post office, and indulges in some premature exultation over the success of his adventures and the possession of the money. He had a hard time of it, he said, but he was too sharp for them. The people here were French Canadians, and were not sharp enough to catch him. He enclosed twenty dollars, and would enclose more as soon as he heard of the safe arrival of his present remittance. The letter was permit its destination. Yesterday the agent of his employers posted himself in a window of the St. Lawrence Hall, in a position commanding a view of the Post Office. About nine o'clock he saw his man approach the Post Office, pass it, return, and go in. The agent, with a policeman, went and met him as he came out. He at once recognized the agent, and made no effort to to escape, but handed the agent a pocket-book containing a thousand dollars, with the remark, "I know what you want; there it is." It was explained that he would be wanted himself as well, to answer the charge against him. He consented to return to the United States, and objected several times alternately, and finally consented to go. It was however, decided not to trust so sharp a customer without the proper authority for his removal. He was remanded to await the legal forms of the case.

FROM THE "ANGLO-SAXON."—Capt. McNab reports that there had been picked up about $40,000 worth of goods and the divers had raised 50 bales of articles. The body of Capt. Stetherd, 60th Rifles, had been found; also 160 dead bodies had been picked up and burried. The divers also found a box containing $32,000 in specie.

EAGLE SHOT.—On Monday last, Mr. Gordon M. Matthews shot a splendid specimen of the eagle tribe on his farm on the Gravel Road, in the north part of Derby. He measured from tip to tip seven feet five inches. Mr. M. must be a lucky sportsman to kill such a large bird with a shot gun and small shot.—*Owen Sound Times.*

A novel mode of lighting has just been introduced at a Baptist Church just built at Philadelphia. There is not a gas burner visible in the audience room. In the panels of the ceiling there are circles of ground glass, two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the loft, is an argand burner, and over the burner a powerful reflector. The effect is just about the same as if there were thirty full moons shining in the ceiling. The light is not sharp and intense, but abundant and mellow and not painful to the eyes.

WOULD-BE PURCHASER.—Let me look at your stock of cotton socks.

STOREKEEPER (in astonishment).—Cotton socks? The articles are not in our catalogue; but we have some very pretty cast iron ones—monitor pattern which I think will just suit you.

## The Montreal Election.

The Montreal Election will be a sore discouragement to the ministerial party,—or rather, the party of progress, justice, reform and economy; for the term "ministeralist" has for many yearsbeen synonymus with corruption, that it might be misunderstood by ordinary readers.

The fact is, a really honest party has no chance in Montreal, if the election is contested by one who is unscrupulous. Honest men expect nothing for themselves or friends by success, and therefore cannot afford to go to any considerably expense in contesting an election; and even if willing to spend the money, their very honesty would prevent them from buying voters, or using any unfair means whatever, such as promising what may be for the advantage of a locality, at the expense of the country generally.

On the other hand, a corrupt party can lay out any amount of money to secure success, with the certainty that they can repay themselves and friends tenfold, out of the public treasury, when they have control of it and they have no scruples about buying votes, or promising advantages to a locality though unfair to the country at large, nay but in this way—namely bribing each class and each locality in turn, and borrowing money to pay these bribes—that a dishonest party secures its majorities, and runs up the debt and taxation of the country enormously; just as has been done for the past ten years in Canada.

The poor constituencies which think they have been getting the better of government in their little arrangements to elect thick and thin supporters of a corrupt party, have only however, been getting the better of themselves. They have each secured in one way or other a goodly amount it may be, but all these amounts greatly swelled by the tolls paid in coming through corrupt hands, are charged against the whole country, and the only limit to this process is the inability to borrow further or to raise new taxes.

The following classes united to carry the Montreal elections just closed.

1st. Corruptionists generally, who hate integrity and economy and Orangemen.

2nd. Conservatives, who in order to elect Mr. Rose, were willing to join with

3rd Irish Roman Catholics who were willing to support Mr. McGee, whatever party he joined, and vote for his colleagues.

4th. The Priest party who greatly prefer Orangemen to Clear Grits and corruptionists to patriots.

5th. All who are seeking to advance class interests at the expense of the whole interests at the expense of the whole Province, such as forwarders trying to escape paying canal tolls, and manufactures desiring heavy protective duties.

In a word, every class and every individual who had an axe to grind, voted for the party most likely to grind it for him, and opposed the party which professed to grind no axe but the broad one of United Canada.

We should, however, add that a large number of loyal patriotic Britons, who cannot be included in any of the previous classes, voted for Messrs Cartier and Rose, because they had been defeated on a measure for the defence of the Province which was acceptable to Britain.—*Montreal Witness.*

## Public Officers.

It was the constant habit of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration to use public officers as electioneering agents. In nearly every constituency, men whose salaries came out of the Provincial chest went to and fro canvassing against the candidates in the Opposition interest. We could multiply proof upon proof of this fact were it necessary, but it is needless, as it is patient to all. And more than that—where the success of the Ministerial candidate was at all doubtful, the employees in the public service were all required to vote the Macdonald-Cartier ticket. This was the case during the last election contest in Toronto, when Mr Sidney Smith was Postmaster General. He then, by telegraph, ordered the employees in the Post Office here to vote for the government candidates. Yet this man has the effrontary now to denounce the present Ministry because, as he says, they are pursuing a similar course in other places. The Corruptionist organs throughout the Province have taken up the cry, and are denouncing the act, as though it were unheard of, and had never been practiced by their own party. The charge, however, is denied by the organs of the Administration, so that another electioneering falsehood may be added to the many of which the Opposition were guilty.

## An Extinct Race at Tahiti.

Archæologists seem to agree in the opinion that the extensive ruins in Central America, and in other parts of the American continent, indicate the existence at some period of more civilized races than were found here by the first discoverers. The following extract, from "Colburn's United Service Magazine" would seem to make a similar inference inevitable in some of the Pacific Islands:

Our repast over, the Tahitian beckoned me to follow him, and leading the way through an entangled glen, amid rocks and waterfalls, he came upon an extensive pile of stone-work in the form of a low pyramid, having a flight of steps on each side. My urprise was great at the sight of such a ructure in an island where the best of houses are built of bamboo. I found that on pacing the building, it was about 260 ft. long by about 95 broad, and from 40 to 50 feet high. The foundation of this remarkable structure consisted of rock stones, the steps of coral being squared with neatness and laid with the utmost regularity; and appeared as compact as if it had been erected by Europeans. The size of many blocks is remarkable but they bear no marks of the chisel, nor is it easy to understand how they were transported by savages unacquainted with mechanical science, from the seashore to their present position. Who could have raised this imposing mass? was a question that voluntarily arose in my mind. It is scarcely possible that the present race of islanders, or even their ancestors, could have performed such a task.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### Tailoring.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public, that he has commenced the tailoring business in that house known as Mrs. Beck's building, formerly occupied by Dr. Hurd as an office, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality and despatch. Good fits warranted.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Carleton Place, June 12th, 1863.

### WOOL, WOOL!

ALL CASH and higher than the highest will be paid for good clean fleece wool.

FACTORY CLOTHS, and all other Dry Goods, on hand, and will be offered lower than the lowest.

A new lot of TEAS and TOBACCOS 10 to 15 c: lower on the pound than previous Stocks. Butter Tubs at 2s 1d by taking 6, for cash.

W. TENNANT & Co.

Island Store, Almonte, 16th June, 1863. 41

### For Sale or to Let.

LOT No. 15, being that lot on the 8th line between the Methodist Church and the Free Church in Ramsay. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN McARTHUR.

June 10th, 1863. 40

## Mosquitoes and the Election.

*For the Carleton Place Herald.*

" Again the dire mosquito pest
Has come, our borders to infest,
In boggy marsh and swampy wood,
First, Spring awakes a wingless brood
Of harmless wrigglers, that, in shoals,
Disport within the stagnant pools—
Till now, emerged, thick swarms arise,
Spurn the dank mould, and seek the skies.
Not denser, in the dark abodes,
The crowds that haunt the Stygian floods;
Not fiercer, on the unhallowed coast,
Tell Harpies vex the encamping host;
Nor with more eager thirst for blood,
Pursues its prey, the vampire brood;
Than issuing forth, from swamp and fen,
These dark invade th' abodes of men.
With venomed bite and buzzing sound
The insect hosts spread wide around:
Respose and every calm delight,
At their approach take instant flight;
And frantic, o'er the smoking plain,
The bellowing herds rush, wild with pain;
The restless steed snorts from afar,
As if he snuffed approaching war;
The stag, vain plunging through the wood,
Flies, by the stinging scourge pursued;
E'en man—creation's boasted lord—
Finds all his arts no aid afford
To check the onset, or subdue
The puny but all-powerful crew.
Thick clouds of smoke he bids arise,
That with dark folds involve the skies—
Would that the winged legions might
Be thus prevailed on to take flight
To Egypt! whence the plague of flies,
In fullest measure first took rise—
As once the devil thither fled,
By smoke of liver smudges sped!
Another portent, lo! appears,
Well fitted to awake our fears.
Election time has come again—
The Spring that calls a wriggling train
Of "Candidates" forth to the field,
To try what Fortune there may yield.
Ambitious, each base wriggler would
Fain leave his native depth of mud,
Where low pursuits and grovelling ways
Have long engaged his noteless days;
And when he strong and fat has grown,
Till now he thinks to burst, full-blown
Into the realms of upper day,
And flaunt abroad an M. P. P.
Electors! rouse you, have a care,
Of all the wriggler race beware!
The sunshine of your favor fain
Would they with artful jugglings gain:
Your favor, 'tis, their succor brings,
Your votes alone can lend them wings!
But, when emerged, all free they soar,
To higher spheres and wider power—
What havoc marks their dire career!
Then does their innate bias appear.
Straight, by their vampire instinct led,
They on the nation's vitals feed—
Self-interest their only law,
A race of parasites, they draw
Rank sust'nance from the public purse—
Their country's very bane and curse!
Security, with order, flies
At their approach, and Honor dies;
Fear stalks forth, hydra-headed wrong,
And discord, with her brazen tongue;
The nation week, distracted, reels,
Crushed with its gathering load of ills.
Electors! now's your day, your hour!
Beware whom ye thus warm to power:
The vampire, viper race eschew—
The Cartier-Macdonald crew!
Pray that you may not elevate
Them from their proper, wriggler state—
There they are harmless, wanting stings,
But they're the devil—give them wings!

IMMA.

Burnstown, 6th June, 1863.

At the annual convocation of the University of Toronto, Mr. J. Campbell, who had carried the prizes both for the best poem and the best English essay, and who was received with great cheering by his fellow students, recited the prize poem, which was as follows:—

WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.

Hail Empire, glorious gift of Heaven,
Twin brother of our mortal race;
Fair child of Paradise, long driven
From thy first, holy dwelling place;
Glad nations hail the joyful day
That makes them by thy coming blest,
Exultant, welcomes thee to sway
Thy sceptre in the West.

Long hast thou dwelt where springs the light
Of early morn o'er distant lands,
Still guided in thy wayward flight,
Thy course impelled by unseen hands;
Where Hesperus thine advent waits
Old Ocean bears thee proudly o'er,
And mountains opening wide their gates
Proclaim thee to the farthest shore.

Far from the crowd of cringing slaves,
That trembling, fall before thy frown,
Thy children lead thee o'er the waves,
And deck thy brows with Freedom's crown;
For they are Freedom's heirs and thine,
No feeble race, no bastard brood,
True scions of a noble line,
The stout, old Anglo-Saxon blood.

On Empire! speed thee on thy way,
Ne'er may thy sons true courage lack
To go before thee, ne'er delay
To follow in thy beaten track.
Be then an Empire worthier far
Than that by conquering armies won,
A holy light, a guiding star,
A power to lead the nations on.

Till to the land that gave thee birth
Thou shalt return with blessings crownéd,
When thou hast spanned the circling earth,
Fulfilled thy long appointed round;
Till war's relentless reign shall cease,
Till thou shalt set the nations free,
And lead them in the light of peace,
Of wisdom, love and liberty.

Then, shining like the noonday sun,
The star that sage and shepherd led
To where a babe, the Holy One,
Was laid in Bethlehem's lowly bed,
Shall stand amid the glowing skies
A new, a better world to bless,
And universal Empire rise
To hail the Sun of Righteousness.

## Sympathy.

Fellow-workers, toiling brother,
Come into the fields with me;
See! the sheaves support each other,
So with us it ought to be.

Lean upon me in your trouble,
And support me with your joy;
Friendship can a lifetime double,
Hatred will two lives destroy.

Oh! remember, the Eternal
Lays us in one barn together,
When, with his right hand supernal,
Sheaves of life He stoops to gather.

Doctor's Motto—"Patients and long suffering."

The labor of the body relieves us from the fatigue of mind—and this it is that forms the happiness of the poor.

What is the difference between a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady? Ans.—One harms the cheese and the other charms the he's.

Why is sympathy like blind man's buff? Ans.—It is a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.

Why is the sun like a good loaf? Ans. Because its light when it rises.

He who asked the daughters hand and got the fathers foot had the consolation of knowing that his wooing was not bootless.

Some steamboats on the Mississippi are to be clad in cotton. The rams would be best in wool.

## Things Worth Forgetting.

It is almost frightful, and altogether humiliating, to think how much there is in the common on-going in domestic and social life, which deserves nothing but to be instantly and forever forgot. Yet it is equally amusing how large a class seem to have no other business but to repeat and perpetuate these very things. That is the vocation of gossips—an order of society that perpetuates more mischief than all the combined plagues of Egypt together. You may have noticed how many speeches there are, which becomes mischievous by being heard a second time; and what an army of both sexes are sworn to see to it, that the fatal repetition shall be had. Blessed is that man or woman that can let drop all the burs and thistles, instead of picking them up, and fastening them to the next passenger? Would we only let the vexing and malicious sayings die, how fast the lacerated and scandal ridden world would get healed and tranquilized.

## A Happy Woman.

What spectacle more pleasing does the world afford than a happy woman contented in her sphere, ready all the time to benefit her little world by her exertions, and transforming their briars and thorns of life into the roses of Paradise by the magic of her touch? There are these who are thus happy because they cannot help it—No misfortunes dampen their sweet smiles, and they diffuse a cheerful glow around them as they pursue the even tenor of their way. They pursue the secret of contentment, whose value is above the philosopher's stone; for, without seeking the baser exchange of gold, which may buy some sorts of pleasure, they convert everything they touch into joy. What their condition is makes no difference. They may be high or low, rich or poor, admired or forsaken by the fickle world—but the sparkling fountain of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and makes them radiantly beautiful. Though they live in a log cabin, they make it shine with a lustre which Kings and Queens may covet, and they make wealth a fountain of blessings to the children of poverty. Happy women are highest types of humanity, and we cannot say how much we owe to them for the progress of the race. Would there were enough to go round!

Old Captain B., of Vergeenes, was largely engaged in the coopering business, and being in want of a quantity of hoop-poles, beset Joe Whitlock to furnish him a lot

"Why, Cap'n," said Joe, "I hain't got no hoop poles!"

"Well, Well, Joe, steal 'em—steal 'em! You can steal 'em, can't you?"

In a few days Joe answered the Captain's question by delivering several loads of the desired article, for which he received money enough to keep him in a state of exceeding bliss for a month.

"Now, Joe," said the Captain, after paying him for the staddles, "how did you get 'em?"

"Why, stole 'em, Cap'n, of course, as you told me to."

"Yes, I know; but where did you steal 'em?"

"Oh," said Joe, jingling the Spanish milled dollars in his pocket, *"up in your woods Cap'n."*

Tradition saith not how Captain B. relished Joe's method of putting his advice in practice, nor whether he ever thereafter employed him in the getting of his hoop-poles.

An Irish girl, an operative in Smith's paper mill, Lee, recently found five genuine $1,000 Treasury Notes in the paper rags, and another girl in another mill, in another lot of rags, found a gold chain valued at $60.

A correspondent asks if we would be pardonable to call a crowd of extensively hooped ladies a *swell* mob.

Far higher is the office of the teacher who makes admirable men, than that of the sculptor or painter, who makes admirable imitations of them.

The Railroad depot at Terre Haute, Ind., was struck by lightening recently, and Charles Cochran, the agent of the road, who has been deaf for some years past was knocked down. When the agent got up he was restored of his hearing.

It often happens in a family as if the progenitors were potted in several jars—some ruling quality in each son or daughter of the house—and sometimes the unmixed temperament, the rank unmitigated elixir, the family vice is drawn off in a seperate individual, and the others are proportionately relieved.

After the work of paying off the army of the Potomac commenced, the money forwarded to their friends by soldiers averaged *seventy-five thousand dollars per day!*

What is the difference between the ship and the crew?—Ans.—One sails upon the seas, and the others seize upon the sails.

Why is your mouth like a painter's studio? Ans.—Because it contains a *palette*.

There are no whispers like those of the ocean and the leaves of trees.

Some say that George Fox founded the Society of Friends, but, according to Professor Agassiz the earth itself was the first *quaker*.

People usually consider two hands enough for all purposes, but we recently saw a man who had got a little behind hand.

Our correspondent in Ilinois says they are making paper of sorghum. It must be just the thing on which to write love-letters.

If your friend goes into a speculation, don't because he happens to break, *break with him.*

### Land for Sale.

THE WEST HALVES OF LOTS Nos. 19, 21, and 24, in the 6th concession of the Township of Pakenham. The West Halves of Lots Nos. 19 and 21 in the 8th concession of the Township of Pakenham.

The above Lots contain 100 acres each, a portion being under cultivation and the remainder hardwood bush.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Pakenham, 8th June, 1863. 40-tf

### W. W. Dickson, M. D., C. M.,

GRADUATE of McGill University, Montreal, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c. Office in Mason's Buildings, Main-st., Portage-du-Fort.

June 6th, 1863.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MR. HENRY LAKE, ESQ.,

I am instructed to send you a copy of Motion passed by the Council of the Village of Smith's Falls:

"Moved by G. M. Cossitt and seconded by Mr. Shields,

"That the Clerk of this Municipality do notify Mr. H. Lake that should he commit any person or persons to imprisonment in the Lock-Up of this Municipality, he shall be required to pay the amount charged for their board whilst so imprisoned."

Passed 14th April, 1863.

Your obedient servant,
R. HARPER,
Clerk of the Mun. of the Village of
40. Smith's Falls.

Carleton Place *Herald* please copy and send account to Mr. Lake.

### To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Renfrew:

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by a large and respectable body of the Electors in this constituency to come forward as a candidate at the coming election for this County.

If my conduct during the twenty-five years that I have resided in the County of Renfrew has, in your opinion been such as to meet your favour, a sense of duty as well as gratitude to you, induces me to place my humble services at your disposal.

In this crisis of public affairs, there are motives of duty which should exalt every free man above the consideration of a class or of a party, and should prompt his energies to the services of his country alone.

Economy should be strictly observed with due regard to the efficient discharge of public duties, and I would prefer that the annual outlay could be met without borrowing on the credit of the Province, which might be done by a sound principle of taxation and retrenchment. This taxation should be so regulated as not to bear too heavily on the poorer class of consumers.

I shall be at all times ready to give expression to my views when required by any of the electors of the County.

In conclusion, I beg to say that if honored with your confidence and support I shall pursue such a course—regardless of either creed or nationality—as will, I, trust meet your approbation.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. THOMPSON BROWN.

White Lake, 26th May, 1863.

### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF LANARK.

AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF many of my Political Friends, I have consented to become a Candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing Election. The course taken by the Opposition in refusing the means of carrying on the Government of the country has forced upon us this Election at a very unseasonable time, and there are but a few days in which to make preparation.

I will shortly place before you in a more extended manner my views upon the political questions before the country, and hope to have an opportunity of meeting with you personally.

I need only say that I am now, as I ever was, a Reformer, and opposed to the return of Messrs. McDonald and Cartier to power: That without approving of all the acts of the present Administration, I wish to give them a fair trial so that we may reap the benefit of the retrenchment policy they have so well begun.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
DONALD FRASER.

Perth, 20th May, 1863.

### Dentistry.

BOWERMAN & KENNEDY.
PERTH.

MR. BOWERMAN will visit Pakenham June 9th, for 4 days. Arnprior June 13th, for 5 days, Renfrew June 22nd for 6 days.

### Robert Anderson,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c., Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds Leases and other legal documents drawn on reasonable terms at his residence, Almonte, C. W.

19th May, 1863. 39

### Mississippi Woollen Mil's,

APPLETON, C. W.

THE Subscribers having commenced the manufacture of Woollen Goods in this place, and having procured machinery of the most improved style, hope to be able to furnish an article of cloth equal to any in the market.

CASH paid for any quantity of good clean WOOL delivered at the factory.

CUSTOM CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING done with neatness and despatch. Ready Pay is expected—WOOL or other good value taken—CASH most desirable.

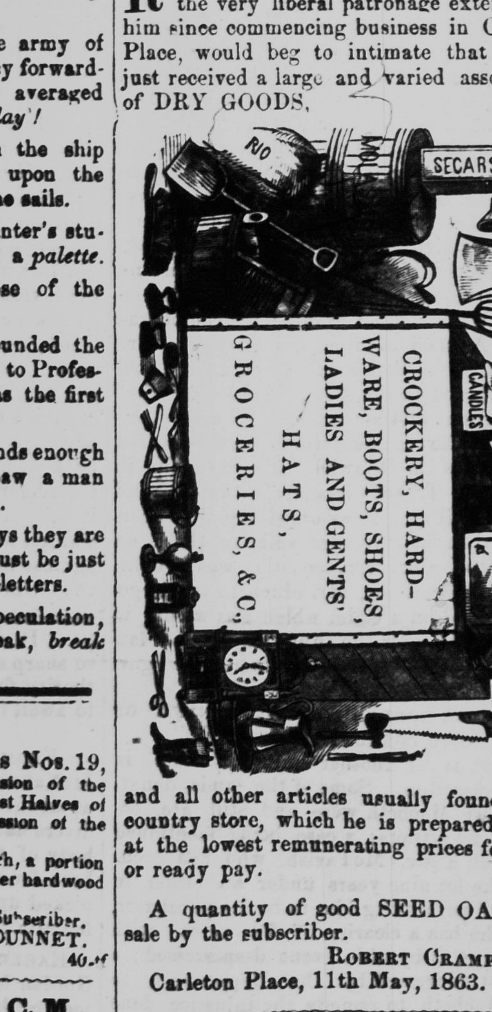
We hope by strict attention to our business to receive a share of public patronage.

BREDIN & TESKEY.

Appleton, May 20th, 1863. 38cg

### FARMERS LOOK HERE!

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in Carleton Place, would beg to intimate that he has just received a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS,




and all other articles usually found in a country store, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerating prices for Cash or ready pay.

A quantity of good SEED OATS for sale by the subscriber.

ROBERT CRAMPTON.

Carleton Place, 11th May, 1863. 36

### "Gould's Line."

THIS well known line from Portage du Fort to Pembroke, is now in full operation. The proprietors having built the new steamer "Jason Gould," on Muskrat Lake the past winter, with other increased facilities, they respectfully solicit the public patronage.

STAGES Leave Gould's Wharf, Portage du Fort, for Cobden, every afternoon, (except Sunday,) immediately after the arrival of Union Forwarding Cos. Steamers, thence by steamer to Pembroke, arriving early same evening.

D. COWLEY,
Agent.

Cobden, May 4th, 1863. 36-u.

### A. W. Murdoch,

*(Late Band Master 71st Highlanders.)*

IMPORTER and dealer in Piano Fortes Melodians, Music and Musical Instruments, nearly opposite the "Wilson House," Main Street, Brockville, C. W.

☞ Latest Sheet Music, at publisher's prices. 30-

### J. CHANANHOUSE, M. D.

GRADUATE of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas.

### Brockville & Ottawa RAILWAY.



CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH. | |
| Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth, | 7 00 a.m, |
| " Carleton Place do do | 7 20 " |
| " Franktown do do | 7 50 " |
| " Smithsfalls for Brockville | 8 40 " |
| " Irish Creek do | 9 10 " |
| " Bellamy's do | 9 55 " |
| Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction | 10 30 " |
| " Brockville do | 10 45 " |
| GOING NORTH. | |
| Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth, | 3 15 p.m. |
| " Grand Trunk Junction | 3 30 " |
| " Bellamy's do do | 4 10 " |
| " Irish Creek do do | 4 55 " |
| " Smithsfalls for Almonte | 5 40 " |
| " Franktown do | 6 15 " |
| " Carleton Place do | 6 45 " |
| Arrive at Almonte | 7 00 " |
| PERTH BRANCH. | |
| Leave Perth for Smithsfalls and Brockville | 7 35 a.m. |
| do do do Almonte | 4 25 p.m |
| Arrive at Almonte | 7 00 " |
| Leave Smithsfalls for Perth | 8 45 a.m. |
| Arrive at Perth | 9 20 " |
| Leave Smithsfalls for Perth | 5 35 p.m. |
| Arrive at Perth | 6 15 " |

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 10.45, a.m. and West at 2.30 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior; Thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Brockville November 15th, 1862.

### William Nivin, & Co.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants, Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries. 31

### Farm to Let

THAT farm being composed of the south west half of lot No. 7, in the 5th concession of Ramsay. Apply to Wm. Gilchrist, Ross, if by letter, post paid.

WM. GILCHRIST.

Ross, 18th April, 1863. 33

### New Drain Tile Works.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and surrounding townships that he will have any quantity of Bricks and Draining Pipe Tile ready for sale by the first of August next. Round Pipe with flat bottom, 2 inch Bore, 13 inches long, $6 per 000; 3 inch bore, 12 inches long, $9 per 000; 4 inch bore, 13 inches long, $15 per 000; 5 inch bore, 13 inches long, $18 per 000.

Stove Pipe Brick will be always on hand after the first of August. Flooring and Roofing Tile and Press Bricks for fronts of Houses also furnished to order.

Parties will get the best of common bricks and at a cheaper rate by sending in their orders in good time.

R. FOXLEY, Brickmaker

Bennie's Corners, Arril 17, 1863.

### 1863. Brockville to the West. 1863.

THE Northern Transportation Company will, during the present season, run their line of First Class Upper Cabin Steamers daily between Ogdensburg & Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit Milwaukee and Chicago.

Leaving Ogdensburg on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, calling regularly for Passengers and Freight, at BROCKVILLE, ALEXANDRIA BAY, CLAYTON, CAPE VINCENT, and OSWEGO.

Passengers and Families moving West can embark with their Luggage, Teams, Stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or Transhipment, at their port of destination.

These Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and nicely furnished, for First Class Passengers; and Second Cabins with Cook Stoves and comfortable accomodations for passengers and Families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

No efforts will be spared to maintrin the reputation of this, as the CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.

For tickets, &c., apply to

HIRAM FULFORD,
General Passenger and Freight Agent,
Brockville, C. W.

Office adjoining Brockville & Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub Agents:

| | |
|---|---|
| WILLIAM KELLY, | Carleton Place. |
| I. K. COLE. | Almonte |
| Warren Botsford, | Perth, |
| John Hourigan, | Smith's Falls |
| D C S one, | Mirickville, |

April 14th 1863. 32-

### NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his usual varied and well-assorted stock of SPRING GOODS, amongst which are the following:

DRESS GOODS,
LADIES CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
VELVETS, RIBBONS,
SEWED GOODS,
FLOWERS,
SHIRTINGS,
GREY COTTONS,
BLEACHED do
STRIPES,
LADIES AND MISSES STRAW &
FANCY HATS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
&c., &c.,

With a great quantity of other Fancy and Stable Goods, which are too numerous to mention, and with a large assortment of Gents Straw and Felt Hats. The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices to suit the times.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, May 12th, 1863. 36

### Great Bargains at the Store of W. Tenant & Co.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS All on hand, and will be sold at the smallest profits.

Ladies and Gents. Cloth, black, colored, Hoisery and Gloves, Parasols, Grey Cottons, Prints, Delaines and Cobourgs, Gents, Ladies, and Children's Hats. A large and splendid assortment of Ladies' Mantles, from 10s. to 30s. The largest and best assorted Stock of Boots and Shoes that we ever had, and very cheap. A nice lot of Groceries and Tobacco. Tea from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. good, Golden Syrup, Green and Dry Apples, Nails, Glass, Paints, Chains, Picks, Powder, Shot, Ropes, and small Wares, Boring Machines, Mallets, Bench Screws, Gate and Barn Hinges. Crockery and Medicines low. 30,000 Shingles, Log Pumps on hand, cheap, Grass seed, and 60 bushels best seed Wheat. No. 1 brl. Flour, and 200 Butter Tubs.

TERMS—Cash or Ready Pay. Don't forget the difference between Ready Pay and Credit those Hard Times.

WANTED,

And highest Prices Paid for all Merchantable Produce, good Butter in covered Tubs, 1000 lbs. of good clean Wool and 1000 Calf Skins.

W. TENANT & Co.

Island Store, Almonte 4th May, 1863.

### FARMERS, ATTENTION:

THE Subscribers have a large stock of CLOTHS on hand, which they are selling very low for

WOOL OR CASH.

Now is the time to get good bargains.

☞ CASH paid for any quantity of WOOL. ☜

B. & W. ROSAMOND.

Almonte, 2nd June, 1863. 39-cg

### Harness! Harness!



J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS business, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made ware, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and japanned, Also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carriage Trimmings done to order.

All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

Pakenham, Nov 15th, 1862. 11-tf

### Farm for Sale.

THE West half of lot No. 16, in the 1st concession of the Township of Ramsay, containing 100 acres of good land, with 80 cleared and free from stumps, with good dwelling house and outbuildings and a young orchard thereon. There is a never-failing well within twenty yards of the house. It is situated on the public roads from Perth to the Ottawa river and from Lanark to Almonte, within 2½ miles of the village of Clayton. The land is of the very best quality, and cannot be surpassed by any in this part of the country. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS JAMES.

Ramsay, Feb. 11th, 1863. 24-tf.

### SEEDS.

THE GROWTH OF 1862:

RELIABLE QUALITIES AND TRUE TO NAME.

CABBAGES—Early York, Early Enfield Market, Early French Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, "King of the Cabbages," Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch, St. Denis, Green Curled Savoy and Red Dutch, for pickles.

CAULIFLOWERS—Early Paris, Half Early Paris, Late Paris, and Early London.

CARROTS—Large White and Yellow Belgian, Large Altringham, Long Orange, Early Yellow, Horn and James' Scotch.

TURNIPS—Green and Purple Top Swedish, Layings and Skirvings, Improved Swedes, White Swede, Early Six Weeks, Early White Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, Red Top Globes and Red Top Strap Leaf.

MANGLE WORTZEL—Long Red, Red Globe and Yellow Globe.

CLOVER SEED—Western, Randon, Vermont, and English Red Clovers, White Dutch ditto.

FLAX SEED—Pure Riga (Russian) Flax Seed, for seed.

Catalogues mailed to any address.

JOHN HART,
SEEDSMAN.

Gore Street, Perth. 29.

### Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

JUST ARRIVED from England, per steamer 'Jura,' Fresh GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, of reliable qualities and true to name.

CATALOGUES will be ready in a few days and will be mailed free to any address.

Timothy & Clover Seeds for sale at the Perth Seed Store.

JOHN HART.

Perth, March 17, 1863. 29.

### FRESH TEAS.




CARGO OF SHIP "COLINSBURG"—DIRECT FROM CHINA.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—

GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine,) OLD HYSON, (extra fine Moyune,) YOUNG HYSON (extra superfine Ping Suey); IMPERIAL (curious fine Ping Suey); in BLACK—a superior article of SOUCHONG TEA.

—ALSO—

Some fine JAPANESE UNCOLORED TEAS.

These goods having been bought at the trade sale of the Cargo on landing, and much under the current prices, will allow of them being sold at very moderate prices considering the quality, and besides the advantage of getting something new and fresh.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, Sept. 1st, 1862. 52-t

### HIDES! HIDES! ALMONTE TANNERY.

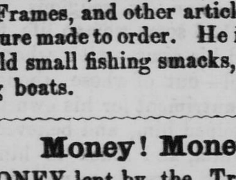
1,000 GOOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf-skins.

THOMAS SMITH.

Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-tf



### JAS. DUNLOP HOUSE CARPENTER. Mill-Wright, &c., &c.

CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order. He is also prepared to build small fishing smacks, pleasure and racing boats. 38-tf.

### Money! Money!!

MONEY lent by the Trust and Loan Company, on good landed security. Apply to W. J. MORRIS

Appraiser.

Perth, March 23rd 1863. 30-cg

### Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale cheap, a cargo of Choice Western Corn. A Stock will be kept constantly on hand.

HIRAM FULFORD,

May 4th, 1863. Brockville, C. W.



RICHARD GILHULLY being thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is now prepared to work cheap for Cash.

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner.

He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILHULLY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

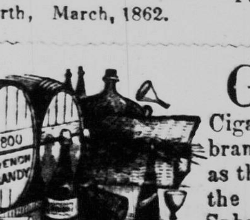
### Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, (for the present the Stone building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church) stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run, or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.—Liberal Credit given when required.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
P. L. SURVEYOR.

Perth, March, 1862.




GROCERIES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

### NEW DRUG STORE.

ALMONTE, C. W.

*Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.*

MR A SHAW has just opened a DRUG STORE in the above mentioned place and will keep constantly on hand a complete supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, TRUSSES, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP, &c, &c

—ALSO—

Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alcohol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, quart pint and half-pint—Castor Oil by the gallon quart pint and half-pint—Olive Oil by the gallon, quart, pint and half-pint—Machinery Oil.

All articles warranted fresh and genuine.

December 12th, 1862 15



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, C. P.

### New Furniture.

THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest paying prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and fashionable furniture on the most economical manner, viz.; all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, WASH STANDS, COTTAGE and other BEDSTEADS, DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK-CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.

UNDERTAKING.—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.

JACOB LESLIE.

Carleton Place, October 13th, 1862. 6

### Union Hotel—Eganville.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately removed into that house known as McDougall's Hotel, and has made thorough repairs on the premises—he hopes to merit a share of their patronage by strict attention to personal comforts, &c. Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

DUNCAN McDONELL,
Proprietor.

Eganville, December 5th 1862 14

### BRITISH HOTEL.

WILLIAM KELLY—PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned in opening that new and splendid Building on the corner of Bridge and High Streets as a Hotel, would intimate to the travelling public and people of the surrounding country that, having furnished the House in a superior manner, he is prepared to accommodate all who shall favor him with their custom, in the best style. The Table will be furnished with the best that the market affords. Liquors, &c., &c., of the very best brands. There are excellent Stables, Sheds and Yard attached to the Hotel. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM KELLY.

Carleton Place. 14.

### G. H. TURNER & Co.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

**Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,**

CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
*TILDENS EXTRACTS,*
*CONCENTRATED*
*ECLECTIC MEDICINES,*
*TRUSSES AND*
*SHOULDER BRACES.*

**SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments,**

Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.

**Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville.** 8

### NATHANIEL McNEELY.

THANKFUL for the Patronage he has received heretofore, desires to inform the Public that he is now prepared to work cheaper than usual for Cash.

**Horse Shoeing 5s. per Sett.**

Done with Neatness and despatch.

He is also manufacturing Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement used on a Farm, all of which will be Sold Cheap for Cash.

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

### Board of Public Instruction, COUNTY OF RENFREW.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Renfrew for the examination of Teachers and granting certificates, will be held within the Grammar School House, Renfrew, on Friday, the 26th day of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Teachers are requested to produce certificates of good moral character.

GEO. ROSS, Secy.

Renfrew, May 19th, 1863. 38

### JOHN DEACON Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &C.
Perth, County of Lanark.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

### D. FRASER.

BARRISTER, &c,
PERTH, C. W.

### THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

### WM. MOSTYN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Almonte, Ramsay, C. W.

### ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada. Almonte, C. W.

### J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C. W.

### John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
ASHTON, C. W.

### G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

*WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,*
JEWELLER, &c.

WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

### M. MACNAMARA, Watch maker, Jeweller, & Engraver

*(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)*

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

### C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER

GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

### GEORGE REID,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
**British, American, and German**
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

### GEORGE MAY & CO.

DEALERS IN
**SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,**

French Calfskins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids Moroccos Roans, Bindings, &c, Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA. 50

### JOHN McNAUGHTON.

*Manufacturer of*
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKEY.
**Brockville, C. W.**

Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 30

### GEORGE FOSTER,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
**Smiths Falls.**

☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

### Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.

Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

### Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL.................. £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by, RICHARD H. DAVIE, Agent at Pakenham.

December 13, 1861.

### Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital......................£500,000.

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices of Losses promptly attended to, by!

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent Almonte.

### Almonte House.

W. C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years, and having fitted up the premises in a first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor.*

Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

### COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PAKENHAM.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

### METCALF'S HOTEL.

CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALF.

Nov. 26, 1861. 12

### NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand.

Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.

RORISON & McEWAN.

### Who wants a good Straw Cutter.

WE beg to inform Farmers and others that we are now manufacturing the Rochester Feed Cutter, which is a strong, cheap and durable machine. It works easy—cuts short and fast and cannot be surpassed by any Straw Cutter manufactured in the Province. All orders punctually attended to.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Smith's Falls, Nov 22, 1862 12

### The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT *CARLETONPLACE*, BY

JAMES POOLE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

*To whom all communications, remittances, &c. should be addressed.*

**Only One Dollar a Year, if paid in Advance, One Dollar and a half if paid within Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the expiration of Six Months.**