

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

Vol. VI.

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

No. 14

Business Cards, &c.

The Carleton-Place Herald,
PUBLISHED every THURSDAY,
at Carleton-Place by
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances,
&c., should be addressed, post-paid.
TERMS.
\$1 per annum, if paid at the
time of subscribing.
\$1.40 if paid within six months.
\$2 if not paid till after the ex-
piration of six months.
No paper discontinued (unless at the
option of the publisher) until all arrear-
ages of subscription are paid.

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under 25¢ first insertion, and 75¢
for each subsequent insertion; 10¢ lines
under 25¢ for the first insertion, and
10¢ for each subsequent insertion; above
ten lines, 40¢ per line for the first in-
sertion, and 14¢ for every subsequent in-
sertion. Advertisements without written directions
will be inserted until forbid, and charged
accordingly.
Advertisements should be handed in not
later than Tuesday evening.

No Postage.

The new bill abolishing the postage
on newspapers took effect on the
first of July. Our subscribers will
now receive the Carleton-Place
Herald for ONE DOLLAR a year
in advance, FREE OF POSTAGE.

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

JAMES ROSAMOND,
MANUFACTURER OF
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, SATINETS,
TWEEDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Victoria Woolen Mills.
CARLETON-PLACE, C.W.
Orders punctually attended to.

JAMES POOLE, COMMISSIONER FOR
TAKING APPOINTMENTS in the Queen's Bench,
and for the United Counties of Lanark and
Renfrew.

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

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER.
CORE STREET, PERTH, C.W.
Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully
Cleaned and Repaired on the most
reasonable terms. 12-4.

R. E. LYON,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c.
RICHMOND, C.W.

DONALD FRASER,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHIEF, PUBLIC
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
PERTH, C.W.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO.
CAPITAL.....\$250,000.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance
of all kinds of losses promptly attended to
by **JAMES ROSAMOND,**
Agent at Carleton-Place.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER, BERNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY.

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co. " "
Perth, 1854.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
AND
STAGE HOUSE.
M. NORTHUP,
(LATE J. S. GILMAN.)
PERTH, C.W.
Buggies taken to and from the boats and
cars free of charge.

E. G. A. WHITMARSH,
MIRACVILLE,
AGENT for the Canada Life Assurance
Company, of Hamilton, and for the
British American Friendly Society of
Montreal.

NOTICE.

THE Business of Wool Carding and Cloth
Dressing, carried on at the Clyde Mills
under the name of Drummond & Ross,
will, for the future be carried on in the name
of Drummond only, to whom all debts
and claims are to be made.
J. S. BELL, Wm. Ross.
Jan. 1st, 1855. 12-4.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board for the
Education of Teachers will be held in
the School House, at Carleton-Place, on Thurs-
day, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M.
J. S. BELL, Chairman.
Carleton-Place, 4th Dec. 1855. 12-4.



FUNERAL PUMP.

Poor corpse in costly vestments laid,
Bedecked, bedizened and arrayed,
And to a careless crowd displayed
To gaze and stare, what can be said?
Poor corpse! will not gaze on thee;
In life a stranger, what can be
Thy pallid, death-cold clay to me?

O mockery! a mockery crown,
Framing the tation of a shroud,
Or whispering corpse half aloud,
Sweet friends, I pray you when I die,
Let not one cold or careless eye
Come and gaze on me where I lie.

Some pale small flower of the spring,
Or summer's sweetest blossoming,
Or autumn's faded tribute bring,
But yet to grace my simple bier,
Bring other than the gift sincere.

Some pale small flower of the spring,
Or summer's sweetest blossoming,
Or autumn's faded tribute bring,
But yet to grace my simple bier,
Bring other than the gift sincere.

But yet, for loves sweet sake I pray,
Compose my limbs, then gently lay
The poor, worn tenement away.

Enough that round me I sleep,
Those whom I loved should come to weep,
And kiss the lips they cannot keep.

And if one boon be granted me,
In answer to my life-long plea,
What time you find me here,
My face so sweet a smile shall wear,
You cannot choose but linger there,
And say, "behold her answered prayer!"

POPULAR CHEMISTRY.

Why is electricity beneficial to plants?
Because electrified seeds pass more
rapidly through the first periods of
vegetation, than such as are not electrified;
and electrified roses flower more
rapidly and abundantly. Plants with
pointed leaves and spines attract electricity.

Why is the cutting down of forests found
to diminish the quantity of rain?
Because it is supposed to diminish the
attraction for clouds.

Why do leeches die suddenly at the
approach of the conglutination of their
blood, caused by the impression of the
atmospheric electricity?

Why may light and air be said to con-
stitute a portion of our earth?
Because of their absorption by the
earth. Thus, the light emitted by burn-
ing coals, (which are generally admitted to
be of vegetable origin) has undoubtedly
been condensed in them by a process
of nature which binds cohesion to con-
juncture.

Why does a fire give out warmth?
Because the heat is radiated; there
being but little conduction with the im-
mediate conducting power of the air; thus
if a convective metallic rod be held op-
posite the fire, a heating and luminous
focus will be obtained.

Why are certain rays of the sun
termed decomposing?
Because they have a tendency to in-
terfere with the chemical constitution of
bodies. Besides the kind of rays, it is
ascertained there are two others; the
calorific, or heating rays; and the lumen-
ous or colorific rays, which produce vision
and color.

Sir H. Davy has, in some general
facts of great interest, traced an analogy
between the effects of the sun's rays and
the agencies of electricity.

Why are the terms red-hot and white-
hot used?
Because when bodies are rendered
luminous by great heat, the color of tem-
perature, the light which they emit ap-
pears dependent upon the heat to which
they are subjected.

Why is light and heat necessary to the
existence of plants?
Because, in the sunshine decompose
the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere,
the carbon which is absorbed and be-
comes part of their organized matter,
and the oxygen, which is the other con-
stituent is thrown off.

Why do not plants flourish in the
dark?
Because no oxygen is then produced
by them, and no carbonic acid absorbed.

Light exercises a very remarkable in-
fluence upon the irritability of the sensi-
tive plant.

Why are certain bodies said to be phos-
phorescent?
Because when heated to a certain point
below incandescence, (and exceedingly
high temperature without the production
of any gas) they become luminous, with-
out undergoing combustion. Oil, wax,
spermaceti, and butter, when nearly
boiling are luminous.

Why are other classes of phosphor-
escent bodies called solar phosphori?
Because they become luminous when
removed into a dark room after being
exposed to the sunshine. Of this dis-
position are Canton's, Balmain's, and
Bolognan phosphorus, the latter named
from its discovery by a shoemaker of
Bologna.

Wöhler, a German chemist, recom-
mends as likely to give phosphorus at a
very cheap rate, to distil, by a strong
heat, ivory black with half its weight of
iron sand and charcoal powder. A ni-
trate of lime is then formed, and the
carbonic oxide and phosphorus come
over.

Dr. Bache, of Philadelphia states,
that at the temperature of sixty degrees
Fahrenheit, or upwards, carbon in the
form of annual charcoal, or lampblack,
causes the inflammation of a stick of
phosphorus powdered with it; the effect
takes place either in the open air, or in
a close receiver of a moderate size.

The phosphorescence of fish has already
been noticed, and attributed to animal-
culine during putrefaction; whereas, from
the experiments of Canton, and of Dr.
Hahn, it appears that "sea-fish become
luminous in about twelve hours after
death, that it increases till putrefaction
is evident, and then it decreases."

Why may flame in general be regard-
ed as a hydrogen gas probably fur-
ther the pure flame which can be ex-
hibited for the flames of bodies which
do not light, derive that power from
matter which is intensely ignited
fused through them, and which in
flames of gas, oil, tallow, wax,
&c., consists of finely divided char-
coal.

Use, speaking of the nature
of flame, and of the relation
between it, and the heat which com-
poses it, he says:
"The flames of combustible bodies
in all cases, be considered as the
ion of an explosive mixture of
combustible gas or vapour with air. It
is regarded as a mere combustion
surface of contact of the inflammable
gas with the oxygen of the air."

Fact is proved by holding a taper
of burning phosphorus within
made by the combustion of alcohol
the flame of the taper or of the
phosphorus, will appear in the centre of
the flame of the taper or of the
phosphorus.

Does spirit of wine sometimes
burn in various colored flames,
because of its admixture with various
substances. Thus, from borax it acquires
a yellow tint; and, when the
salts of tartar, cause it to burn
and those of strontia, give it
a red color; copper salts give
it a green.

SWEDISH ALLIANCE.

History of Sweden is interesting
in the case of Gustavus Adolphus
every year has been filled with the
most interesting events. The
policy of Sweden is to join the
Western Powers. That she has not
done so before, has surprised many; and
yet, when we consider the policy of
Sweden, we find that she has been
in a Stockholm past a pro-Russian party,
which the czar to control and in-
fluence the Swede, and this party has
doubtless done something for its pay-
master.

Sweden remembers, likewise, past
losses and humiliations; and when
she reads the tales which engaged all
ears within two years, about the mar-
vellous military power of Russia, we do
not wonder at her unwillingness again to
enter the lists with such an antagonist.

The question, moreover, might well be
asked, why should Sweden war with
Russia, and risk fresh defeat, and
perhaps ruin? She had no particular
interest in an Eastern difficulty. She
was, indeed, interested in checking Mus-
covite aggression, but the Allies, having
proclaimed distinctly and truly, that in
conquering Russia they sought no ter-
ritorial aggrandizement, and Sweden
having nothing to fear in the Bosphorus,
such a likelihood of gain by fighting on
the Baltic. Thus the declaration of the
Allies shut her out from any league with
them at the first, and must shut her
out, if the original intention of the
Allies be rigidly adhered to.

But on the other hand, if the Western Powers
only look to the safety of the world,
and not to the aggrandizement of their
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meant annexed to Russia, Sweden
would inevitably follow. The whole
coast of Norway would lie open to the
Atlantic fleets, while the Swedish
ships on the Baltic could be swept
from the sea, and the resources of
Sweden and Denmark would be obedi-
ent to a Russian sceptre. Prussia would
lie in the hollow of Alexander's hand,
and at any moment, 3 days would bring
his armies crouching to the mouth of
the Thames, or the port of Calais.

A most interesting communication
from a Norwegian on this subject, ap-
peared in a recent number of the Times.
He tells us that Russia has never lost
sight of Finland, but that in 1840 or
47 she actually tried to coax Sweden
to give her back the province of Norway,
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