





Business Cards, &c.  
The **Carleton Place Herald**,  
published every Thursday,  
at Carleton Place, by  
**JAMES POOLE**,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
To whom all communications, contributions,  
and notices, should be addressed, post-paid.  
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time of subscribing.  
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ten lines, \$4.00 per line for the first  
insertion, and 10c. for each subsequent  
insertion. Advertisements without written direction  
will be inserted until further notice, and  
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 will 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  
(\$5.00) in advance.

**The Herald**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
AT  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!!  
CARLETON PLACE, NOV. 8, 1855.  
**The News.**  
The **Steamship Agent**, brings only  
one day's later news from Europe.  
The principal item of interest is the  
report that an Allied expedition was  
before Odessa, with 10,000 French  
soldiers on board. It is not stated  
what their intentions were, but the  
following paragraph from the Paris  
correspondent of the **London Times**  
leads to the conclusion that an at-  
tack upon Odessa was not expected:  
"News of the doing of the expedition  
which arrived before Odessa on  
the 5th is anxiously expected. Ten  
thousand French soldiers are on board  
the squadron, and the general belief  
is that Kinburn and Ochakov are to  
be the points attacked."  
Since the above was written, the  
following despatch has been received:  
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE:  
**Arrival of the Baltic.**  
New York, Nov. 3.  
The Baltic arrived this morning.  
Russians defeated at Kars—loss  
4000 including several officers of  
rank.  
**SECOND REPORT.**  
ANOTHER TURKISH VICTORY!!  
The Allies organized a concentra-  
ted advance from Euphrates, Baidar,  
Kerch and Kinkhor, in order to sur-  
round and cut off the Russian forces.  
Kinburn, an important position  
north of the Dnieper, was captured by  
an Allied expedition.  
Liman and Plaugon, at the straits  
of Kerch, were destroyed.  
The advanced posts of the Allies  
are now within five leagues of Bat-  
chelor.  
The Russians were retreating, under  
Lignardi intending to defend the line  
of the Belbec, where a battle was  
anticipated.  
The North of Sebastopol has been  
surrounded by the Russians with new  
fortifications, and placed in a state  
to support a siege.  
The Russians on 24th Sept. made  
an attack on Kars, and were repulsed  
with immense slaughter, 4,000 it is  
said, including several officers of rank  
were killed.  
Bank of England advanced rates to  
6 per cent on 60 days and 7 per cent  
for longer paper.  
**THIRD REPORT.**  
The adjunction of Bankruptcy in  
Oliver's case has been quashed for the  
fourth time. The estate is to be  
wound up under assignees.  
The restrictive measures of the  
Bank of France are felt in every  
branch trade.  
Rothschild is to establish an Aus-  
trian Bank of credit with a mobile  
capital of 60,000,000 florins.  
The new Greek Ministry announce  
neutrality, reform administration, and  
the executive of obligations to foreign  
powers.  
**LATEST.**  
London, Saturday Morn.  
Parliament has been further pro-  
pogated till Tuesday the 11th Dec.  
The French Refugees at Jersey  
have been attacked by a mob and  
forced to take refuge in Guernsey.

**Mr. Dixon Acquitted.**—Our readers  
will remember, that a few months  
ago, a young man in Toronto, named  
Dixon, was committed by a coroner's  
jury, under a charge of manslaughter,  
for having administered an overdose  
of Morphia, to a man named Broome.  
The **Toronto Leader** informs us that  
the witnesses examined on the part  
of the Crown were, the widow of the  
deceased, her two sons, and Drs.  
Aikins, Rolph, McLintyre, Grant,  
Philbrick and Hodder. The evidence  
of the last witness closed the case for  
the Crown. Mr. Dixon's Counsel,  
P. M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Q. C. then  
stated his readiness to bring forward  
any amount of evidence for the de-  
fence; but submitted to the Court  
that his case had already been clearly  
proved. His Lordship ruled, that the  
evidence had not proved Mr. Dixon  
to have been guilty of any culpable  
negligence or carelessness, in admin-  
istering the overdose, but simply es-  
tablishing the fact, that he had com-  
mitted a mistake; and, it was his  
opinion, that the evidence adduced  
would not justify the jury in convict-  
ing him of a felony. The Counsel  
for the Crown, the Hon. J. H. Cam-  
eron, expressed himself perfectly  
satisfied with His Lordship's decision,  
and without a moment's hesitation,  
the jury returned a verdict of Not  
Guilty.  
**DREADFUL.**—The **Boston Trans-**  
cript tells a melancholy tale: At the  
disposal of a school of young  
lads living at the West end, entered  
an unoccupied house at the corner of  
Spring place for the purpose of pas-  
time. In coming about the house  
they came across an old musket ap-  
parently out of use, when one of  
the lads named John Roberts, aged  
10 years, took up and carelessly  
aiming at his companion, pulled the  
trigger, when it was discharged,  
the shot or ball taking effect in the  
neck of Thomas R. Churchman, a lad  
of about the same age. The dis-  
charge completely passed through  
the neck, from the effects of which  
he died. Young Churchman was the  
son of Mr. Churchman, cooper and  
fish dealer on N. Wharf, who resides  
at No. 1 Spring street. The grief  
and agony of the mother with the  
fact, may be imagined not described.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—The **Cobourg**  
Star records the sudden and man-  
choly death of a promising young  
man, the son of Dr. Coudry of that  
town. He was taking his wonted  
amusement with his gun, and on re-  
turning, when within a short distance  
of his father's residence, in climbing  
over a fence, the gun discharged, kill-  
ing him instantly. The deceased  
was, we believe, an estimable young  
man—proper in his habits, gentle-  
manly in his deportment, and nature  
had been particularly bountiful in  
giving him a prepossessing address  
and exterior. Most deeply do we sym-  
patize with the afflicted parents. This  
is the third bereavement sustained  
by them, since they came to Cobourg,  
a little more than a year since. This  
case is one of the many constantly  
occurring before our eyes, and ad-  
monishing us that "in the midst of  
life we are in death." Deceased was  
about 19 years of age.  
**COUNTERFEIT BILLS.**—There are in  
circulation five dollar bills, of the  
Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, altered to  
the Bank of Upper Canada, of the  
same denomination, by pasting a slip  
containing the words "Bank of Upper  
Canada," over the words "Farmers'  
Joint Stock Bank." A person unacquainted  
with the plate of the bank of U. C.  
might readily be imposed on by this  
counterfeit. By holding the bill up to  
the light to the right the fraud is at  
once detected.  
**COMMUNION OF SENTENCE.**—The  
**Brookville Recorder** says the Sheriff  
has been appraised by telegraph, from  
assistant secretary Meredith, that the  
Governor has commuted the sentence  
of death passed upon Boiger for the  
murder of Bradford. He is to be  
imprisoned in the Penitentiary for  
life.  
It is said that Townsend, the no-  
torious murderer, alias James Dugan,  
has been arrested in Rochester,  
N. Y., with his pockets full of pistols,  
knives, powder, bullets &c.  
**MACAULAY.**—T. B. Macaulay, with  
it is rumored, retire from political  
life, when the present Parliament is  
dissolved.  
**HIGH PRICES.**—The **Oswego Times**  
and **Journal** says:  
"The abundant productions of the  
past season are becoming every day  
more manifest, and without any  
abatement in prices for the leading  
articles of household use, potatoes,  
apples and buckwheat are sold at less  
prices, but nearly all kinds of farm  
products, grain, breadstuffs, meats,  
butter and cheese maintain fully the  
high prices of the past season. In-  
deed, some of these articles are higher  
than ever before known in this mar-  
ket. The price paid for a dressed hog  
weighing 500 pounds, which was bought  
by Mr. Buel, who keeps the meat  
market on the east side, at \$9 per  
hundred, is the highest price ever  
paid in this market for pork in the  
hog. It is difficult to find any ordi-  
nary causes for these high prices, in a  
season unusually favorable, and of  
consequent abundance in agricultural  
products. This must be a time of un-  
common prosperity with the farming  
classes, in which the price of labor  
bears no just proportion to the cost of  
living."

**Letter from Australia.**  
Following interesting letter  
to Dr. Church of Mil-  
bourne is from his son in Aus-  
tralia.  
Mount Blackwood Diggings,  
June 13th, 1855.  
My Father—  
I have not been punctual in late  
in home, in consequence of my  
serving a long term, which was pub-  
lished in the Melbourne paper, the  
week ending 31st March, sent for  
that letter while on a "crow Range," but did not  
it, and now I am doubtful  
it will ever come to hand.  
I have been informed by  
the Master General in Melbourne  
that he was forwarded to me an ac-  
count, I expect the letter is  
true, and was very much dis-  
tressed at not receiving it before  
my last communication to  
you. I am called them the  
"Diggings," situated about 70  
miles from Melbourne, in a very  
remote section of the country,  
gold fields are of recent dis-  
covery, and so far present indica-  
tions of high purity. They are  
extensive, and covered with a  
forest of timber, and I think  
yet better than any diggings,  
yet attended, so that without  
an extraordinary expenditure of  
money, I may yet with confidence  
on a satisfactory remuneration  
labor. The rainy season has  
upon working the beds of the  
rivers, in fact there is present any  
quantity of water here, and the pa-  
tient, is little will be effected  
spring, when high hopes are  
nearly entertained by most par-  
ticipants in this place of a most  
successful campaign for nuggets; our  
four in number, are provided  
with California pumps, for work-  
ing the diggings, and having com-  
pleted this, we have come to the  
experience in that kind of work,  
I pretty sanguine of success.  
Events I could not forego the  
action to try my luck once more  
in gold-field of which reports  
so favorably, as it did of this  
country, and I have come to  
leave this country about  
a month or two, and I have  
at a tremendous cost of wind  
short time since, which occa-  
sioned much damage and loss of  
life, falling on tents. Our party  
is first arrival in these diggings,  
a commodious house, and every-  
thing nicely arranged for  
later, when some diggers cut  
I a tree upon it, smashing  
it to the ground, since then  
we contented ourselves with a  
tent, which, although not as  
stable as our ill-fated hut, an-  
swers our requirements for the  
present. Mining operations since  
the us, are assuming a more cheer-  
ful on the dry diggings, and  
not returns are beginning to  
appear again. Generally speak-  
ing, gold-fields are in a flourish-  
ing condition, although in several  
cases of success are not frequent.  
I Quartz crushing is begun,  
develops a new but no less  
valuable feature in gold-digging;  
quartz claims are in process of  
working, and extraordinary quan-  
tities of success are not frequent.  
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Canada, Good Old Canada is still  
going ahead, and doing so well,  
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# ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL—ONE DAY LATER.

New York, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Ariel* which left Genoa on the morning of the 15th inst., arrived at this port last evening with the latest news from Europe, and the latest financial reports from London, Paris and Vienna. Consols had improved a shade in London, the quotations on Saturday at 10 o'clock being 87½ for money and 87½ for account.

The condition of the Austrian government exchequer, as well as the city of Vienna, was most precarious.

10,000 troops were off Odessa in the allied squadron, and the news of the bombardment was early expected.

A report of a popular outbreak in Sicily was prevalent.

Rome was dreadfully afflicted with Cholera, and the mutations of the markets had caused much loss of life and property.

Russian agents were busy at work in Italy and Switzerland. Cholera was said to be in Madrid.

Prince Gortschakoff reports from the Crimea to the British government had taken place.

The English gun boats had left the Baltic, and were under convoy for home.

It is said that the Danish Sound dues question will certainly be settled in an amicable manner.

# THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following was received at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th inst. from the *Africa*, by telegraph from London:

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SIMPSON.

The London Daily News of Saturday morning says:—

We believe that there is no doubt of the fact that General Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended General Eyre as his successor. The Government has, however, declined to accept General Simpson's resignation.

# Further by the "Ariel"

A report was current at Genoa on the 20th inst., after the arrival of the French Mail Pacific from Naples, that a popular outbreak had taken place in Sicily, at Palermo. An engagement with troops was spoken of, in which the rebels were said to have been defeated.

Letter from Naples of the 14th Oct., announced that changes in the ministry were rapidly removed.

The government was anxious to encourage the belief that it finds it difficult to dislodge the Mazzini-Mazzini prefect of police, and addressed a letter, recommending them to remain faithful to the present monarch.

Russian agents were busy at work in Naples.

There have been terrible floods in the Papal States, causing much destruction and the cholera also prevailed there.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes the readers of that paper to nearly a column of gossip about the pregnancy of the Empress, what Dr. Dubou and Dr. Locock have said and think, and how the Queen and Prince Consort of England had promised to stand sponsors, and how the Empress, with tears in her eyes, flung her arms round the neck and mother's child, and the woman's will and mother's spirit, instantly revived the embryo, bidding the son Eugene "be of good courage."

The Empress has of late shown herself much more in public than has been the case since the report of her pregnancy. The excessive anxiety to guard against disappointment this time, it has been said, is likely to defeat its object. Her Majesty is literally being smothered with kindness. Wiser councils seem now to prevail, and again it seems as though the Empress, the horse moving at a foot's pace to the great delight of the populace; and yesterday, for the first time during at least three months, Her Majesty entered the exhibition, and was wheeled round in Prince Albert's chair to the principal objects of attraction.

MADRID, October 10.

The insurgents of Catalonia have been defeated near Moruega. The Cabañels, Pofel and Ferrer have been killed and Rengas and Lerdas taken prisoners. Twenty-six of the best fighting men of the Commandant Ferrer's have dispersed the band of Tristany, but it is not known in what direction that leader has fled.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:—The *Czar* has recently dismissed several Generals who were engaged in the disastrous battle of the Tchernaya, and has put them on the retired list.

The enthusiasm of the Russian militia progresses with the utmost rapidity. St. Petersburg papers mention already 298 "divisions"—that is to say, battalions—so fully equipped, armed and under drill; while six of them have actually arrived in the Crimea, ready to take the field. The last details of the Russian army have reached the activity of the Government, and the means of defence proportionate to the extent of the empire proceeds with unabated vigor.

There cannot be a doubt that Lord Palmerston and Napoleon have settled plan about the affairs of Italy. While the Neapolitan difficulties are far from being settled the Emperor of France has made strong remonstrances at Rome advising the Pope to secularize the administration and to accept the Code Napoleon which for about ten years has already been at former time the law of the country, and therefore its sovereignty in Italy.

The Pope declined to accept the advice, and Napoleon's answer to Pio IX. on the refusal, is said to have been couched in rather strong and ominous language.—The King of Sardinia has the measles but being convalescent, his visit to Paris is only postponed and not altogether abandoned; it is likewise in connection with the Italian policy of the Western Powers. In Spain, the army also look very serious. Espartero and O'Donnell have carried their scheme for the dismissal of all the persons attached to the royal household who were appointed by the reactionary ministry. The ministers have seized several thousand copies of proclamations, calling upon the people in the name of the Queen to deliver her from her constitutional ministers. It is said that the Queen has assented to the plot in which her household and the king consort were implicated.

The operations of the Allied armies in the Crimea have at last begun. The French took the field on the 23rd of September. They made a slight advance from the valley of Baidar towards the heights of the Tchernaya.

General D'Almeida had a smart cavalry encounter with the Russians on the way from Eupatoria to Simpheropol. The Russians were worsted, and lost six guns and 250 horses, and General Korff had to fall back toward Simpheropol. A road from the Baidar valley to the heights of the Belbek is now rapidly constructing by the French who trust to have sufficient time for turning the Russian army and forcing it to retreat before the weather sets in. The western papers are most sanguine about their success; still the immense accumulation of stores and the new works rising every day around, the north fort, sufficiently show the intention of the Russians not to evacuate Sebastopol and the Crimea.

Negotiations are going on, and are nearly closed to satisfaction, between Spain and the Allies. Next spring Spain is to send 30,000 men to the East on the same condition as Piedmont, viz.: a guaranteed loan, and a general guarantee of her possessions—that is to say, Cuba.

It is also rumored that Portugal will send a contingent?

# NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

By way of Calcutta, we have news from Sydney, Australia, to the 10th of July, and we find in the *Mercury* of Valparaiso, news from Sydney to the 26th of July brought by the Chilean ship *Garland*. It is sixteen days later than our previous intelligence.

The cargo of flour brought by the *resol* to Sydney, was sold at 4½ per ton, and private letters state that shortly afterwards, a considerable reduction took place, owing to the arrival of three cargoes from Chile, which so much affected the market that in one day the price fell £15 per ton; wheat, which was before held at 20s. per bushel, fell to 12s.

The arrival of many vessels from California with flour, has contributed to the decline of price.

In other mercantile articles there is nothing of note.

The proposed alterations in the fiscal policy of the government is the chief topic of local interest. They appear to be generally regarded with disfavor by the public.

The last Sydney market circular quotes flour at 25s per ton for fine, and 23s for seconds. Two small cargoes from Chile were sold at 22s. per bushel.

In Melbourne, on the 7th of July, colony flour was £48 per ton; Chile, 44½; Hawaiian, 43; wheat, 19s, to 20s.

From Adelaide the dates are to the 29th June. Sales of flour for export have been made at £42. and for home consumption at £44. Ball & Corrie's circular says:—In breadstuffs generally, it is daily more perceptible that our supplies must be drawn from some external source, as no district in the colony is self-sufficient.

At Hobart Town, on the 5th July, a cargo of flour was sold at £46 12s. 6d. to £47 10s.

Gold is quoted at £4 to £3 10s. per ounce, according to quality.

The *Sydney Empire*, of July 12 says:—Accounts from the country represent the prospects of the wheat crops as highly favorable, and previous statements as to the breadth of land covered are more than fully borne out.

WAR ITS CONSEQUENCES.—The *London Times* thus eloquently disposes over the destruction of Sebastopol:—

"The Englishman who stands among the ruins of Sebastopol has far more reason to weep, as many a conqueror has done before, than to pant for new battlefields. A vast sacrifice had been offered up. Myriads of men of many nations; the tribes of men of many a steppe; the labours of many a harvest; the flocks and herds of many a valley; arms and accoutrements; a city and its fortresses; vast fabrics that have been slowly rising from the rock or the shore; accumulations of artillery, missiles, powder, food, and all the material of war, which after an unparalleled waste seemed still inexhaustible; the resources of empires at the highest pitch of art, have been collected and heaped together, only to be hacked and hewn, and rent and torn, buried in the earth and flung to the skies, smashed, ground to dust and blasted and burnt, reduced, mangled, dismembered, reduced to mortal agony and festering corruption, till the whole lies at length motionless and silent, a mere chaos of shattered fragments and mortal remains. Never since the beginning of history was seen so vast a pile of ruin and misery, contributed by so large a portion of the human race. With the exception of a few odious features from which we are happily spared, the catastrophe is without an equal in the annals of war."

A NEWSPAPER.—It was Bishop Horner's opinion, that there was no better moratorium than the newspaper. He says, "the folio-press and consequent miseries of multitudes displayed in a newspaper, are so many beams continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuative from suspicion, jealousy and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy, than an account of the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy, than the auctions of estates, houses and furniture? Only take the newspaper and consider it well—pay for it—and it will instruct!"

In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is painted black, to remain so for one month. If there were such a law in force in this country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present.

It is stated that twenty-six physicians have fallen victims to the yellow fever in Norfolk, while in the discharge of their duty to the yellow fever. A correspondent of the *New York Commercial* suggests that provision should be made for the families of such of the physicians, if any, as have been left destitute.

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER.—When India rubber is mixed and kneaded with a portion of sulphur, and passes through heated rollers to thoroughly incorporate the sulphur, it is then called "vulcanized." If the vulcanized rubber be exposed for a few hours in a vessel to the action of high pressure steam—of 300 degrees heat—it acquires new properties. From being soft it becomes hard, though very difficult to break. In this state its texture very much resembles tortoise-shell, and can be beautifully polished.

General D'Almeida had a smart cavalry encounter with the Russians on the way from Eupatoria to Simpheropol. The Russians were worsted, and lost six guns and 250 horses, and General Korff had to fall back toward Simpheropol. A road from the Baidar valley to the heights of the Belbek is now rapidly constructing by the French who trust to have sufficient time for turning the Russian army and forcing it to retreat before the weather sets in. The western papers are most sanguine about their success; still the immense accumulation of stores and the new works rising every day around, the north fort, sufficiently show the intention of the Russians not to evacuate Sebastopol and the Crimea.

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	Nov. 1, 1855.	
atoes per bush.....	2	0 10
.....do.....	1	4
ley.....do.....	0	0
.....do.....	0	0
.....do.....	4	6
nips.....do.....	0	0
ones.....do.....	0	0
oles.....do.....	0	0
rots.....do.....	8	0
f per cwt.....	30	0
k.....do.....	45	0
ms per lb.....	0	8
ur per bbl.....	40	0
ck wheat do.....	0	0
in Meal, do.....	11	0
ttion, per lb.....	0	6
.....do.....	0	2 1/2
ter, per lb.....	0	0
ee.....do.....	0	0
ow per lb.....	0	0
gs per doz.....	10	10
ws per couple.....	0	10
y per Ton.....	40	0
als per Ton.....	15	15



