

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

Vol. VI.

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST, FEBRUARY 7, 1856.

No. 21

RED PATH: OR— THE WESTERN TRAIL A STORY OF FRONTIER LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

For the C. P. HERALD.
MOMENTARY REFLECTIONS ON THE FATE
OF THE EXPLORER COMMANDED BY
SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, IN SEARCH OF A
NORTH-WEST PASSAGE TO THE
PACIFIC.

Nine summer's sun, with Wintery months to match,
Have come and gone, since two of Albion's vessels
sailed,
Manned with the pick and peck of well-bred tars—
Adventurers upon sea, where dangers threaten—
In no common form; where frost-locked shores
Are washed by brigs, and blizzards sweep a sky—
Of starry-bright sea, and at darkest scenes,
When no sun appears, the moon at times lights up
The scene with twilight of more genial skies;
Where Sirius, so and so, Channels, Inlets, Streams and
Bays
Are studded with vast fields of bergs, or Fjords—
Green hummocks of fantastic forms;
Leagues of thick ice, as smooth as common ice,
For active sports, or easy traveler's steers,
Appearing 'twixt jagged and sterile cliffs
That hidden are, as if dark in untold seas—
Where wrecks of a red ice sea are long and deep,
With ice—like 'twixt the great destructive sweep—
Which playthings, like of all that air or science
Bring to brave the sea, that opens into
Sea Pacific as to the old of last Spring.
Tidier the crews of Franklin, grey in such
Adventures, in the "Erebus" and "Terror" it
sailed—
Ships were fitted for the work before them.
As years rolled on, the sympathy grew strong
To know something of the adventures;
And skillful, daring men, employed from British
lands—
Professing given, to see such at every risk—
The gulfs and gulfs are marked, but dimly seen
By those who have not had the problem
Tried, the life of a every kingdom's desire;
Were sought for men, of great enterprise, with
The means that God, and friends, and station gave
Her, 'twixt all too little for the prize in view.
She lives in history's brightest page, as one
Who waited patiently her lord's return—
To home and friends, with lightest noons crown'd,
No doubt's indulgence, till hope had ceased to live.
"Hail! Henry Grenfell, hail!"
That worth rightly loved,
To do this noble voyage, and search
For those who know, edge sought, it seems unknown,
And shores unfavorable to wished results—
The "Adelphi" and "Rescue" told us all we
Knew, of those long sought for sorrowing.
"I said the liberator I had devised
Liberal things, and by such deeds shall live,
—appliance has proved this saying true—
And when the hour of parting comes, arrives,
Thou art near thy lord, and all his friends,
Spits of the lost, (at far of soul's)
In angel forms, 'twixt minister shall visit thee—
And thine to whisper messages of peace,
'Tis known they came with the first year,
Frozen in their own bliss, within a cove,
In honor of our lord, and all his friends,
The graves there rest of him and foot-boards
Neatly marked, bespeak the death of three brave
men,
Sleepers below. A Lorrington of twenty—
Hurtless, twenty-five—Baine of twenty-two,
With only a few days of view of those
Who might, in after years of joyful toil,
Light upon the spot, and bathe with tears—
The snows that cover such hapless wanderers,
Save in this cove where they forever sleep,
No records left—no fibrous fibers bleached,
By time's affecting fingers, and their ships,
Where they lay—strong ships made to battle
With the dangers known in Polar regions;
Far in the depths of ice, those much dreaded seas,
The cry of women's griefs, and those that died,
From this last resting place of those that died,
As Spring appeared, Northward more Northward
still—
The patient wanderers beat their way;
Not from this, no ship has marked their trail;
No letters wrote, to those they held most dear,
Informed of any hope that all was well;
Of all the costly effort, which was made,
Were deemed a full supply, the noble bearing
Of a war-sloop's crew—how much is told that true
Three drooped—the living tended till they died,
And raised the frail monuments hinted above.
The next four years, so far as those brave men,
Christened, concerned, a blank occurs—
Till Esquimaux, who thine people—
Dreadful tracks, are said to have the remnant
Of this once all-powerful band—language in looks,
They numbered forty—purchased a Seal,
To search their crying wants, and onwards pressed,
In search of Polar day, that there, as here,
A Providence supplied, Before departure
Broke up the winter barriers—news was brought
That all those 'way worn' travelers were dead!
Agh! many relics of the living men—
Among them, easily traced, as mementos
Of famine-stricken crew—Where? Where? Where!
Ask the enquiring few—were those who made the
Number up to more than twice three-score?
Dotted o'er the continent, and treeless seas
Of this dread hemisphere, where gaunt despair
In triumph walks—where scavenging eagles supreme,
Hope against hope, would be at war;
Yet 'twixt the world, that glances of sustenance
Would unquestionably burst upon them;
The wide-spread views of all creative power,
Displayed in curvatures, beauteous
Above all medieval conceptions,
When the sun's disc is hid from mortal sight,
The fourth of every year, in peevish plights,
Forest and Parkland orbs and fashings,
Give life and light in such high latitudes, that
Tom O'Blanchers of our temperate zone,
Have still to travel farther north to witness,
And when disruptions with returning Spring,
Unchain ice mountains of colossal growth,
The booming of a gun on ship-board rings,
Fields of artillery heard with deafening sounds,
Bring joy and glory to the Arctic Seas;
The sun's gold rays about the glittering drifts;
The gorgeous streakings of a February sky,
Presence without light, for heart-felt prayers arose,
With morning's light, and when the evening closed,
Long after life had ceased, in those who claimed our
sympathies,
The glass we look through, dark,
Impression's prayer, with splintered eyes and hands,
From mothers, wives and children, daily heard;
And doubtless, ere grim Death had closed,
These voluntary 'Evil's' eyes, their prayers for
Chartered loves had off like ice cream
In lively clouds from off a secret altar.
The worth of prayers exchanged by in loved hearts,
Is known alone to Heaven; it records there
Or signs the righteous lives, of tears they shed,
Where, who's men, in public duty stand,
Were left alone to the impudently
In pasture's ken. The woman's knows to some
On earth, though posts wide of its extent
In language great and arguments that go
To justify the ways of God to man's eyes.

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And the shaft, what becomes of that?" queried
Briou, looking at Buckeye.
"One thing's certain; it isn't to be seen in
this case and it is so in the other too; so we
can form what opinion appears most probable,
dare say the cunning reptile as did this, broke
off the shaft and carried it away as an act of
bravado, as well as to mystify and make things
look unaccountable."
"I will see if he comes and goes without a
trail," said Briou, throwing the bridge rein to
Buckeye.
"Remain just where you are, men, that no
new track may be made," he added, commencing
a close investigation of the ground, which
continued until the entire party came up.
The foremost, hearing what had happened,
communicated to those next to them, and the
news ran quickly from mouth to mouth, until
they were in possession of it. While those in the
rear were pressing to the scene of the catastrophe,
the partisan approached Buckeye, and said in a
low tone:
"What do you catch the stranger who
joined us to-day. Keep your eyes on him
when he looks at Stringer's body, and is hearing
the circumstances that attended his death."
The trapper made a sign that he would do so.
Dorelle was in no hurry, being the last to
approach the corpse. When he beheld the white
and rigid face, he shuddered and drew back, as if
by the spectacle was more shocking than he had
anticipated. Buckeye observed him closely
while the story of the steel-arrow was being
told by those who had first reached the spot.
That produced in his mind feelings of unfeigned
astonishment, the trapper did not doubt, his
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There was now ample subject for conversation
among the trappers, young and old, confessing
the same interest, the same awe. Stringer
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mountaineers resuming their long and weary
march, pondering darkly on the fate of Stringer,
asking whose turn would come next, each mut-
tering, "It may be me."
Headley, on whom the incident of the day
had made a deep impression, rode up to Briou
the moment an opportunity offered when he
could address him alone.
"I owe you an apology, captain," he said,
"for my folly, and I hope you will be disposed
to overlook what has passed. I acknowledge
that I merited a reprimand, and the death of
Stringer is a rebuke that will cause me sorrow
as long as I live."
"I restore you to your place, Mr. Headley,
and your friend, too; and will attribute your
conduct to thoughtlessness, rather than obstinacy,"
replied the partisan, with that frankness
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Headley, surprised and hastened to inform
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Briou ordered a halt in the afternoon, for the
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THE COUNCILS' COUNCIL.

From the "Brookville Recorder," Leeds & Grenville. We will now report the proceedings of the Council. The Revere and Deputy Revere, having handed in their certificates to the Clerk, he called the Council to order and read the names of all who had handed in certificates, when it appeared that every member of the Council was present, except Mr. R. Keenan. The following is the list as read by the Clerk:—

- 1. Levi Adams, Revere of Edwardsburgh.
2. Thomas Bell, Revere of Elizabethtown.
3. William Buel, Revere of Brockville.
4. Ambrose Cloutier, deputy Revere, Oxford.
5. Wm. H. Frédenburgh, [Revere of North Crosby.
6. Reuben Field, Revere of Front of Yonge and Escott.
7. Edward Green, Revere of Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.
8. John Hill, Revere of Augusta.
9. James Horigan, Revere of Elmsley.
10. John Jolly, deputy Revere, Elizabethtown.
11. James Keller, deputy Revere of Edwardsburgh.
12. James Kirker, Revere of Front of Leeds and Lansdowne.
13. Wm. Kirkland, deputy Revere, Wolford.
14. Wellington Landon, Revere of Rear of Yonge and Escott.
15. Charles Lane, deputy Revere, Augusta.
16. John Laing, deputy Revere of Bastard and Burgess.
17. Worship B. McLean, deputy Revere of Brockville.
18. Robert McGee, Revere of South George.
19. Henry McKeown, Revere of Kitley.
20. Chancy H. Peck, Revere of Prescott.
21. Richard Preston, Revere of South Crosby.
22. William Robinson, deputy Revere of Front of Leeds and Lansdowne.
23. John Rosmond, deputy Revere, Prescott.
24. Septimus Spurr, deputy Revere, Kitley.
25. E. H. Whitmarsh, Revere of Wolford.
26. William Young, Revere, Bastard & Burgess.

After the Clerk had read the above list, Mr. W. B. McLean, Deputy Revere for the town of Brockville, rose and moved that E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq., be Warden of the Council for 1856.

Mr. Kirker, seconded the motion.

The Clerk having put the motion to the Council, it was declared carried, and no other person having been nominated, the majority having foolishly pledged themselves to support Mr. Whitmarsh. We would advise Revere and Deputy Revere never to pledge themselves hereafter. Pledges stultify free action.

Mr. Whitmarsh having been declared elected, he was escorted to the Warden's chair by Messrs Kirker and McLean.

On motion of Mr. Landon the Council then adjourned to ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, to give the Warden time to be sworn in.

TUESDAY.

At the reading of the minutes this morning the following were absent: Messrs Kernahan and Kirkland, Mr. Kirkland entered immediately after, however.

Mr. Young moved that Thomas Webster, Esq., be one of the Auditors for 1855, Mr. Preston seconded the motion, and on being put to the Council was carried.

The Warden stated that he would appoint Mr. Richard Hazlewood as the other auditor. Mr. McLean supposed that it would be understood that the Warden would be responsible for the conduct and fitness of the person he appointed.

The following standing committees, were then named by the Council.

FINANCE AND ASSESSMENTS.—Messrs McLean, Hill, Whitmarsh, and Laing.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Messrs Spurr, Jolly, Green, Kirker, and Keeler.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.—Messrs Young, Preston, Buel, Frédenburgh, and Laing.

Mr. Keeler presented the annual report of the Directors of the Farmersville Plank Road Company.

Mr. Buel presented the petition of Samuel Beech.

The Warden laid before the Council a memorial from the Mechanics Institute of Ottawa, requesting aid; wishing to erect their institute into a central association, round which the institutes of the neighboring towns and counties should radiate as subordinate branch associations, and also requesting aid in pecuniary for the central institute of Ottawa (a very modest proposal, certainly).

Letters were also read from the County Clerks of Ottawa and Waterloo refusing to join in requesting Her Majesty to write all the British American provinces, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Counties Council of Leeds and Grenville in June last.

A letter was also read from the publishers of the Colonist, Toronto, and another from Mr. McLean of the same city, soliciting orders from the Council for assessing and assessing and collectors rolls, articles which can be procured as good, and a great deal cheaper in Brockville.

A letter was also read from the secretary of the general Drainage and Land Improvement Company, wishing the Council to take stock in the Company.

A letter was also read from the clerk of the Brockville town Council, accompanied with a resolution of that body, in reference to the debt claimed by the Counties Council as owing by the town. The resolution wished the matter to be amicably and reasonably settled, and authorized the Revere and Deputy Revere to settle the matter.

A letter was read from the secretary of the County Grammar School, informing the Council that he was preparing a financial statement to lay before the Council, and that it would be ready on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Landon, seconded by Mr. Peck, all papers and documents in the hands of the Clerk were handed to the respective committees to which they belonged.

Mr. Landon moved, seconded by Mr. Keeler that the commissioners of the County Toll Roads be required to report to this Council tomorrow—the following information, namely—by whose direction was a Toll Gate placed on the Victoria road near Nilschick's, on the Prescott and Kemplville road at Lavender's Corner, and in the village of Spencerville; also by whose direction was a Toll House and Gate erected in the Surveyed Village plot in Farmersville on the Farmersville and West Port road. And by whom were tolls ordered to be levied and collected at said Gates. Also how many miles of road have been accepted by the committee as completed, at the end of said road connected with the Gate at Farmersville.

Mr. Landon remarked in support of the motion that a great deal of excitement and dissatisfaction had been caused in the public mind in consequence of the erection of these toll gates, and as he could give no information on the subject to the many persons who had sought information, he came before the Council to seek the information the public demanded. For his part he was doubtful of the legality of collecting toll at these new gates. He, for one had never heard the subject of a third toll on the Victoria road mentioned, nor did he believe any other member of the last Council had believed any such determination expressed. Parties had gone to the commissioners on the subject, and the commissioners had sent them to the contractor for information, and the contractor had

again referred the inquiring parties back to the commissioners.—The affair looked strange. The by-law which had been passed only once of the new commissioners was similar only to those passed by the old ones. The seventh section of law No. 4, gave the power to erect toll gates at such places as might be deemed most conducive to the interests of the Public. When they entered into contract, it altered the whole affair, because the roads then passed into the hands of a private person. When the contract was signed, a Victoria road was completed, and the debt it amounting to about £2,000 was paid for the taxes of the people. That road, however was returning a very excellent revenue, some where about £200 per year, and it certainly be shown that public interest require a third toll gate on a road with such a handsome revenue.

Mr. Landon again moved, seconded by M. Peck, that a copy of the contract, and all other papers in relation to the letting out of the contract, should be laid before the Council.

The motion was then put and carried, and the Council adjourned till four o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GLOBE."

Mr. Editor, I received your issue of Dec. 1855, in my letter to you, dated Dec. 1855, in which I stated that I was in reference to the Commutation principle. I had right to give a simple statement of those facts on which I formed my conclusions, and I state that every one of my statements can be proved, and that I have placed nothing in a light.

The Leader of the 18th inst., has been into my hands, and I find in it a letter from Mr. Allan, Secretary to the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, on which I take leave to make a remark.

1. Mr. Allan sneers at my taking the money to make up my salary for the year 1854, £150.

In reply to Mr. Allan's remark, that this is the first time I have had that the £237 10s. 6d. was paid for the year 1853, Mr. Allan, in his letter, dated Montreal, 27th February, 1856, authorizing me to draw upon the Treasurer, the Clergy Reserve Fund for £237 10s. 6d. for the year 1854. To prove my assertion, I ask you Mr. Allan's letter, with a request that it be published.

2. Mr. Allan charges me with the crime of leaving the reader to infer that I refused to take the £237 10s. 6d. as a salary for the year 1854. Does it not occur to Mr. Allan that if there was anything wrong in taking £237 10s. 6d. from the Clergy Reserve Commission, it would not be innocent in authorizing me to draw upon the Treasurer for that amount. If I had no right to take them, they could have no right to give them. If I had refused to take them, who had a right to claim them? Had I the same right as other Ministers to take the £150, that is the act of commencing for £150, that constituted a right to take them?

3. Mr. Allan charges me with the crime of leaving the reader to infer that I refused to take the £237 10s. 6d. as a salary for the year 1854. Does it not occur to Mr. Allan that if there was anything wrong in taking £237 10s. 6d. from the Clergy Reserve Commission, it would not be innocent in authorizing me to draw upon the Treasurer for that amount. If I had no right to take them, they could have no right to give them. If I had refused to take them, who had a right to claim them? Had I the same right as other Ministers to take the £150, that is the act of commencing for £150, that constituted a right to take them?

4. Mr. Allan states that on the 7th of February, 1854, the Revenue of 1853 was paid over to the Government by the Commissioners, and that the amount received was in excess of the sum paid to the ministers for that year. The Commissioners resolved on making a surplus of any grant of £237 10s. 6d. which was done. Mr. Allan also states, "that a precisely similar case was pursued for the year 1854, thus making the sums actually paid to ministers for the years 1853 and 1854 and out of those years £1 per annum."

The Leader infers from Mr. Allan's statement, that the extra allowance of £237 10s. 6d. was made to the Clergy in 1853, after the fact of the funds being known to the Commissioners, and that the Commissioners were aware of the fact, and yet they made it.

1. I ask Mr. Allan to state when these payments were made. Was the first of them in 1853, or even in 1854. Was it made before the 27th February, 1855? When the first payment was made on the 27th Feb. 1855, was any intimation given that there was to follow a second payment of £237 10s. 6d. the second payment made before Mr. Allan's?

2. I ask Mr. Allan, what right had the Clergy Reserve Commissioners to withhold from me a second payment of £237 10s. 6d. made to the members of the Church, if they formed in their opinion a portion of my annual stipend.

If the other ministers of the Church be right to them, assuredly I also had a right. Assuredly my refusing to accept being in receipt of an annual stipend of £237 10s. 6d. from the Clergy Reserve Commission could not deprive me of my stipend, which the faith of the Clergy pledged.

I may also ask what right had the Synod of Canada to keep back the documents they lay forward to Government, to authorize me to receive the allowance due to me in the period that I withdrew from the Synod. From the period that my labors in connection with the Synod terminated, I have no more to receive any of the emoluments of the Church, but up to that period, I have a right to my full allowance; and persons of honorable just feelings and principles can scarcely be that it withheld.

Mr. Allan gives a statement of the amount received by the Clergy Reserve Commission for the year 1853, and leaves the impression upon the reader that the large amount received influenced them to increase the allowance to me. But why did they not receive the amount of £237 10s. 6d. before the 27th of February, 1855? The Clergy Reserve Acts do not require me to attend an amount of money paid by Government to the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, but the amount of stipend actually assigned and given to me before the 9th May, 1853. Until it is assigned to me, I have no right to it, and it is not until the 27th February, 1855, was assigned and given to me before the 9th of May, 1853, and until it is proved that the said money never paid before the 27th Feb. 1855, and that it is never to be paid upon my annual allowance from the Clergy Reserve Commission, that I have no right to it, and it is not until the 27th February, 1855, was assigned and given to me before the 9th of May, 1853, and until it is proved that the said money never paid before the 27th Feb. 1855, and that it is never to be paid upon my annual allowance from the Clergy Reserve Commission, that I have no right to it, and it is not until the 27th February, 1855, was assigned and given to me before the 9th of May, 1853, and until it is proved that the said money never paid before the 27th Feb. 1855, and that it is never to be paid upon my annual allowance from the Clergy Reserve Commission, that I have no right to it, and it is not until the 27th 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Table of market prices for various goods including flour, wheat, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Public notices and advertisements, including 'OUR MOTTO', 'CASH! CASH!', and 'THE highest price paid in CASH'. Includes dates like 'Ramsey, Jan. 10, 1856'.

Advertisement for 'The Foundry in Operation' by John Manzius, detailing machinery and services. Also includes 'JOHN MANZIUS' and 'THE SUBSCRIBER' notices.

Advertisement for 'New & Fresh Goods!' featuring a list of various goods like flour, sugar, and other provisions. Includes 'THE SUBSCRIBER' and 'FALL GOODS!' notices.

Advertisement for 'The Subscriber' and 'New & Fresh Goods!' with details about the goods and services offered. Includes 'THE SUBSCRIBER' and 'FALL GOODS!' notices.

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