

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XV.

CARLETON PLACE, C.W., OCTOBER 26, 1864.

No. 7.

The Unbroken Slumber.

Yes, I shall sleep! Some coming day
When blossoms in the wind are dancing;
And children in their merry play
Heed not the mournful crows advancing,
Up through the long and busy street
They'll bear me to my last retreat.
Or else—it matters not—may rave
The storm and blots of winter weather,
Above the narrow, new made grave,
Where care and I lie down together
Enough, that I should know it not
Beneath, in the dark, narrow spot.
For I shall sleep! As sweet a sleep
As ever graced a child reposing,
Awaits me in the cell so deep,
Where I, my weary eyelids closing,
At length shall lay me down to rest,
Headless as clouds above my breast.
Asleep! How deep will be that rest!
Free from life's fever moving wildly.

Its bosom shall receive me mildly;
For not a pang of earth shall come
To invade the slumber of that home,
O deep repose! O slumber blest!
O night of peace! No storm, no sorrow,
No heavy stirring in my rest.
To meet another weary morrow!
I shall heed neither night nor dawn,
But still, with folded hands, sleep on!

Sleep on, though just above my head
Prowl sin and misery's haggard faces!
For the deep slumber of the dead
All sense of human woes erases,
Pallies the heart and eases the brain
Of every thought of outward pain.

Arms above my rest may tramp
'Twill not disturb one rigid muscle!
I shall not heed their iron tramp
More than a leaf's complaining rustle;
Nay, were the earth convulsed and break
My leaden sleep, I should not wake.

And yet, methinks, if steps of those [me]
I'd known and loved on earth were round
T'would break the night of my repose—
Shiver the iron rods that bound me;
Save that I know this cannot be,
For death disarms all sympathy!

Well be it so! Since I should yearn,
Anxiously watch for their appearing,
Chiding each lingering, late return,
And ever sad, and ever fearing—
Living life's drama o'er again,
Its tragedy of hope and pain.

Then mourn not friends, when ye may lay
The clods of earth above my ashes;
Think what a rest awaits my clay, [ashes]
And smooth the mound with tears and sighs,
That the resting form within
Has done at length with we and sighs.

Think that with me the strife is o'er
Life's stormy, struggling battle ended;
Rejoice that I have gained that shore
To which, though weak, my footsteps tend;
Breathe the blessed hope above the sod,
And leave me with my rest and God.

Laugh at no man for his pug nose; you
can never tell what will turn up.
Socrates, being asked why to honest
fame, said, "Study to be what you seem."

It is rumored in Dublin that the special
commission for the trial of the Belfast riot
cases has been abandoned. Thirty-nine
Protestants and twenty-three Catholics are
for trial.

A diplomatic convention on sugar duties
is sitting at Paris. The object is to assimilate
and equalize the drawback on refined
sugars in France, Belgium, Holland, and
England. Experiments are being made as
to the sugar to be extracted from beet root.

The Baw-Baw.—It is understood that
the Finance Minister on Friday informed
the department of Brewster from Hamilton
that he would make the modification sug-
gested by them, by withdrawing the require-
ment of the objectionable stock-book.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—Judgment has
been given in the case of Professor Weir
against the Managers of Queen's College,
Kingston, in favor of the plaintiff, the Court
of Chancery ordering his reinstatement as
Classical Professor.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—Do all in your
power to teach your children self-govern-
ment. If a child is passionate, teach him
by patient and gentle means to curb his
temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality
in him. If he is selfish, promote generos-
ity.

Prince Humbert of Italy and suite visited
Aldershot on Monday, when a grand review
and holiday of the troops at the station
took place. His Royal Highness left Lon-
don on Thursday for the Continent. The
Prince went to Folkestone, and there took
the steamer for Boulogne.

Dr. Brown, we regret to learn from the
Brandon Courier, is dangerously ill from
typhus fever taken while attending some
Scottish soldiers who were suffering from
that malady, and that his life on Saturday
last, was despaired of. We hope that the
disease may not prove fatal.

MINERAL LANDS.—There is a great
demand for mineral land on the North Shore.
Valuable iron mines have been discovered in
Goulais Bay, Lake Superior. Three
American companies, with a capital of \$750,000,
commence working it next spring. It
is a continuation of the Marquette vein.
The iron is, perhaps, the best in the world;
its existence was never suspected until when
lately discovered.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A man named Jao.
Everitt, while in search of iron on Satur-
day night week, lost himself in Mr. West's
bush, about two miles from McKay's Cor-
ners, Harwich, and becoming cold through
the night he built two fires and laid down
between them to sleep. During the night
his clothes took fire and were fully burned off
his person, his body being fearfully injured
—the upper portion of it being burned al-
most to a crisp. The sufferer lingered in
great agony till Friday morning when death
put an end to his pains.

ACCIDENTLY SHOT.—A most distressing
accident, resulting in the death of Mr. J. L.
St. Michel, of Montreal, Ward, Joiner,
occurred on one of the lower portions some
days since. Mr. St. Michel had been going
down, in company with a friend, to a friend's
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Awful Catastrophe at Belvedere.

On Saturday two gunpowder magazines,
on the southern bank of the Thames between
Woolwich and Erith, exploded, killing eight
or nine persons, wounding others, and caus-
ing alarm among the inhabitants of the
whole neighborhood. Although the scene of
the catastrophe is 15 miles from Claring-
cross, the explosion was heard and felt
throughout the metropolis, and at places 40
and fifty miles from the spot. There is
nothing to compare with the wide-spread
terror it produced, or the intense interest
which it excited, unless it be the explosion
at Greenwich, eight or ten years ago. At
first the idea was that the inhabitants of the
metropolis and its suburbs had experienced
the shock of an earthquake, but by noon on
Saturday the exact nature of the catastro-
phe was pretty generally known. The even-
ing papers appeared, containing accounts of
the matter, and were sold in incredible num-
bers; and thousands of people had rushed

The explosion occurred in a gunpowder
depot belonging to Messrs. Hall and
Barker, and in a magazine used by Messrs.
Daye and Barker. On about 20 acres of
ground, separated from the neighbouring
inhabited land by a few working men,
engaged in a perilous calling. One was
George Rayner, storekeeper in the depot of
Messrs. Hall, another named Walter Silver,
in a similar capacity under Messrs. Daye
and Barker. Each had a cottage about 100
or 200 yards from the magazines, and the
rest, who were employed in the larger
depot, occupied a cottage in common. The
Messrs. Hall have been engaged in fabricat-
ing gunpowder for more than 50 years, and
have executed large contracts for our and
foreign Governments. They have a large
factory in the neighborhood of Faversham
occupying about 200 acres of the works
erected in the reign of Elizabeth. There
the work of manufacturing and packing is
conducted by a body of trained artisans, with
all the safeguards suggested by experience,
and within the last few years the proprietors
have purchased a large tract of adjacent
land more completely to seclude their
operations from the habitation of men.

Their magazines at Belvedere was a sub-
stantial building, about 50 feet square, and
consisting of two floors. It was erected at
a cost of £2,000, and around it were 18
acres of land, with the view to isolate the
building. For miles at that part of the
river there is an embankment, which pro-
tects the marshes from inundation. Both
their depot and that of Messrs. Daye and
Barker stood close behind the embankment,
and had a wooden jetty into the river, to
facilitate the loading and unloading of gun-
powder. The Messrs. Hall state that there
were about 750 casks in the depot and per-
haps 200 more in the barges. The quan-
tity in the magazine of Messrs. Daye and
Barker has not been ascertained. These
were places used entirely for the storage of
gunpowder and in no sense for its manufac-
ture, but experienced men were em-
ployed. Rayner had been the storekeeper
for 12 years, and accustomed to the man-
ual of gunpowder from his boyhood.

Between their mills at Faversham and the
magazine at Belvedere, a distance of about
50 miles, the gunpowder is conveyed in sail-
ing barges, navigated by a couple of men.
The cargoes are packed in barrels, is borne
on trucks with copper wheels along wooden
rails, in order to preclude the possibility of
a spark from friction, and the operation is
conducted with other precautions, such as
the wearing of list slippers by the men en-
gaged.

The explosion occurred at 20
minutes before 7 o'clock and it is presumed
that Messrs. Hall's men were then unload-
ing one of the barges. There were three
distinct explosions and the belief is that the
first took place on board one of the barges;
that the concussion produced by it tore
down the embankment, and some of the
burning fragments alighting in it caused
an explosion infinitely more appalling, and
which was instantaneously followed by the
explosion of the smaller depot. At Wool-
wich, four miles off, the first impression was
that the powder works in the Arsenal had
exploded. Shortly after the explosion there
were letters, and papers fell within the
Arsenal, and indicated the scene of the
catastrophe, but it was long before the
people could be persuaded that their
relatives were safe. Immediately after the
calamity an immense pillar of smoke rose
from the spot into the thick air, with a
huge spreading top, and about a quarter
of an hour elapsed before it died away. So
soon as it was supposed to be safe people
from Erith and Belvedere ventured to ex-
plore the ruins in search of anyone that
might be living. Of the magazines not a
single stone remained upon another, the
very foundations being exposed, and were
marked by huge fissures and chasms. The
barges, with the jetty had been split into
fragments and blown into the air, and an
enormous rent had been made in the em-
bankment, exposing miles of country to the
peril of inundation. Of the cottage of Ray-
ner nothing was left but a bit of brick wall
and a doorway. The lifeless body of the
unfortunate man himself and his son were
close by, and his wife and a child were dug
out of the ruins alive, but hurt in various
ways. A child, niece of Silver, was killed,
while he escaped with some slight injuries.
His wife had gone on a visit to some friends
at Maidstone. The cottage is simply a ruin.
Those of the sufferers, nine in number, who
were still living were conveyed to Guy's
Hospital. One of them died shortly after,
the lives of the other two were despaired of,
and it is apprehended that the men in charge
of the barges have perished.

The yarning gap in the embankment,
about a mile in width, next demanded at-
tention. Luckily it was low water at the
time of the explosion, but still only about
four hours were available for the rough re-
pair of the damage. A message was sent
to Mr. Houghton, and within twenty min-
utes he arrived with 400 navvies. A com-
munication was also forwarded to Wool-
wich, and by half-past nine o'clock detach-
ments of Sappers and Miners and Artillery,
to the number of 1,500 reached the spot and
set about the repair with great good will.
They were followed by the Fencibles, and
later by the Marines. Time was precious
and there was a necessity of hurrying; but
the troops formed themselves into lines where
they were available and passed it along from
hand to hand, with great rapidity. About
half past 1 o'clock, when near high water,
the work became extremely exciting. By
2 o'clock the embankment was repaired and
the crisis had passed.

The damage done at Erith in the way of
inundation and the injury to property in
other respects is very great. There is
nearly a foot of water in the river, and
the water is very muddy. The water is
very muddy, and the water is very muddy.

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Horrible Tragedy near Windsor.

MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN BY THEIR
FATHER.
On Saturday the inhabitants of the little
village of Old Windsor, horrified by the
discovery of a dreadful crime, involving the
deaths of four persons, who had been com-
mitted in the house of a man named John
Cook, a barber, at Old Windsor Green. A
man went to Cook's house on Sunday after-
noon for the purpose of being shaved; but,
on knocking, could not obtain any answer.
This attracted the attention of the neighbors,
who then recollected that they had not seen
anything of Cook or his family during the
morning. The assistance of a police com-
missary was obtained, and a house being
entered, the evidence of a fearful and cold-
blooded murder was revealed. In the front
room the bodies of three little girls, aged
respectively about four, six and seven years
old, were found lying on the floor. They
were all dead, and the cause of death was
evidently the same. The father, John Cook,
was found in the back room, and was
charged with the murder of his three children.
He was committed to prison, and is now
awaiting trial at the Assizes at Reading.

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Another Indian Outrage.

A canoe arrived on Thursday night from Mistissin, on the west coast of the Island, bringing intelligence of the murder of Capt. Stevenson, of the sloop Kingfisher, and his crew, consisting of one white man, and seven Indians. The vessel was commanded by Mr. H. J. B. Report, Indian, who was proclaimed as the perpetrator of the crime. According to the statement of some of the Indians taken at the mouth of the Saguenay, tribes took possession of the Kingfisher, and having killed the three men on board, they plundered the sloop and then set fire to her. We fear there is too much truth in this lamentable story, which we least desire to believe. It would seem that a wrong party had been committed here, perhaps because of this little vessel, nothing having been heard of her for many weeks. Capt. Stevenson was well and favorably known in this country. When he sailed on his trading voyage he took with him a quantity of blankets and other goods purchased from the Hudson Bay Company.

The Government has made prompt enquiries into this matter, and if the outrage has been committed as represented, to inflict prompt punishment. The tribes involved have their habitations on the sea coast, and anywhere else, reached at all times by a ship of war. It has been for some time since the word of the Indians on this point can be relied upon. However, it may be true, that the tribe committed by their murders no attempt at retribution.—*Victoria Colonist*, Sept. 13th.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Mr. Robinson, Mining Engineer and formerly Superintendent of the mines at Nanaimo, and now residing in Victoria, has recently discovered a valuable seam of coal in the neighborhood of Nootka Sound, have applied to the Government for a grant of a lease for the same, and they appear to have complied with the terms of the Governor's proclamation of June 11th, relating to mining matters, whereupon their claim has been granted. The seam is said to be about six feet thick, and the quality is represented to be superior to any yet found on the island. The largest ship in the navy can lie in safety within 20 yards of the seam in a fine spacious and well sheltered harbour.—*Ibid*.

A SMOKE MINER.—A Mr. Hunt, who was one of the first to take up a claim on Skeech river, and who was in town yesterday morning procuring supplies, stated that he had averaged \$8.20 per day for the whole time he has been at work. One day he took out \$27.

This is one of many similar cases which have come under our knowledge.—*Ibid*.

OUR MINES.—The Victoria Express of September 16th says:—Though no strikes or very great importances have taken place at Skeech River since the departure of the last mail, mining operations were favourably progressed; and the excitement already created by the prospect of gold being so generally subdued, the mining district is already beginning to assume an appearance of permanent industry. These citizens of Vancouver who in the first place deserted their ready employment, have, in many cases, returned to the exercise of their legitimate calling, leaving mining to the pursuit of those persons whose avocations stand in need of such indulgence is a more advantageous condition of things than we have observed above, in important strikes have been made, the miners at work are generally doing well and all who have claims are satisfied with their prospects. A most important change has taken place in the fall prices of provisions on Kennedy Flat, the price of wheat has fallen considerably lower than immediately followed the completion of the two trails constructed by Government—the one leading direct to Victoria, and the other to Sooke harbour. Provisions and other necessities are accordingly now plentiful at the mines, where they are sold for a very small advance on Victoria prices. This fact alone will tend to induce settlement on Kennedy Flat is traversable by steamer, or by dragageon on an excellent road, which leaves only a few miles for the employment of pack trains or for pedestrian exertion.

LATEST FROM CARIBOO.

The William Creek Bed-rock Flume and Littleton Company have 700 feet of their flume completed, and are in receipt of \$100 a day for the water brought from Jack-of-Clubs, and they intend finishing 2,900 feet of the flume this season, which will reach the upper part of the old steel claim at Richfield. The bed-rock drain is complete above the Cameron claim dipping steeply towards the south-east. All the claims in its course. The Grouse Creek Bed-rock Flume Co., have 200 feet of their flume constructed, and find good prospects in the ground through which it passes. They will have 600 feet completed this season. In running the ditch in the Moffat section they have laid down estimated to be worth over 4,000 tons. This discovery caused great excitement and claims, to the extent of two miles, were at once staked off. It is supposed to be the same lode running diagonally across the mountain which carried Curry struck on Grouse Creek a few months previously. As soon as the Bed-rock Flume is paid to be paying well, the 100 feet of this flume is laid, and the ground in which they are now working is very rich. On Cunningham Creek about 200 miners are at work, some of them are earning as high as two or three ounces per day. On Canyon Creek—a new creek near the head—is reported to be paying well, and as high as \$8 to the ton.

On the Lowliee Creek the Canarish Companies, below the canon, were washing forty ounces a day. The First Chance Company had run a tunnel 500 feet, and struck a prospect in the gravel. They were sinking shaft for the bed-rock. The Bed-rock Flume Company on this creek are getting on fast, firing a first washing of 170 ounces. The Childerton company strike very rich. We have been shown a nugget from this claim worth \$80. Several other claims on this creek were paying well, and the Lowlies only want a full supply of water to bring in the Moffet section of the William Creek, in proportion to its extent. A considerable number were coming down lately owing to the short supply of water, and partly on account of the Soke news. Commissioner Cox would arrive at Alexander's on the 19th inst. Next Alex Anderson is expected to go later. He is going to the Chilcooten county. The rumor of the capture of nine prisoners lacked confirmation. Dr. Rae of the Overland Telegraph, arrived at the mouth of Queneau having done come all the way from Fort George with a canoe with one Indian. He was sent to start for William Creek before he began surveying the route between the Provision market on the Columbia River. William Creek was glutted and prices had advanced below cost. Flour had changed hands in quantities, at 28 cents.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS FOR LAST WEEK WERE
\$1,232 17 6d.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN ON WILLIAM CREEK.—The New Westminster Columbian states that on Saturday Sept. 2nd John Fraser, of Prescott, Canada West, was married by the Rev. A. Browning, in the presence of numerous witnesses. A large attendance of miners testified to the genuineness of the ceremony. He died during the week ending date referred to, 1884, was buried in the cemetery at Hazelton, Canada West, by his dwelling and a native woman, as I am told, my heart is always there, as I mean dead and placed in my grave there. You will tell me your name.—

"Live not to a man with soul so dead,
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

THE SUBVERT OF THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—The British Columbia Government *Gazette* publishes the following notice:—"Dr. Rae being expected to arrive shortly in Vancouver by way of the Red River, for the purpose of completing the survey of the line of telegraph from the Red River to New Westminster, the Governor requests that all the magistrates, constables or other public officers, will furnish him with such aid and assistance as he may require."

"*Rome a morte!*" This has been the rallying cry of the Italians since the dream of Italian unity began to be realized in great part by the downfall of of the Italian duchies and the extension of King Victor Emmanuel's sway to the Piamonte. At the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, And "Rome or death" is still the watchword in Turin, on the Sardinian mainland, the liberated Naples, and in the old Duchies of Tuscany and Parma. The Franco-Italian convention, by which it has been agreed that French troops are to quit Rome within two years, and that they of the Italy is not to occupy it as its capital, but is to be made a free city in Florence as a guarantee that the Pope's title to sit in Rome shall be respected has given rise to the most important popular manifestations in Turin. The Italians cannot relinquish their hope of having the City of the Caesars for their capital. They want to cherish the glories of old—Rome of the Latin Empire, and of the Augustan age of literature and of the Renaissance, of which can best be cultivated and cherished in the city of Rome itself. What is it to the Italians that the Popes have possessed Rome for ten centuries? Do they not know that Rome existed in all its glory and pride of power as the centre of a mighty empire long before the Popes deviated from the primitive Christianity to assume unto themselves the titles and functions of monarchs? Has not Tacitus told them that Kings held dominion in Rome from the foundation? Have they not witnessed an irrepressible conflict between the Papacy and the liberation and unity of Italy? Wherefore, then, should they cease to shout *Rome a morte!* Did not the Popes take residence at Avignon? May they not do so again, or in some other equally hospitable city without any the less detriment to the Church? These are questions which doubtless Italians will ask themselves, or which have already flashed across their quick perceptions. It is no mere local question of the capital which is the subject-matter of Turin, but deeper sentiment lies at the bottom of their hearts and gives rise to action; and it certainly seems as if a most important crisis in the affairs of the new Kingdom of Italy is about being reached. We may soon see in deeds the terrible meaning of *Roma a morte!*—*News.*

The politicians of England have been making recess speeches,—a regular medley of agriculture, attack or defence of Government, foreign relations and home property. Lord Palmerston, the Saturday Review says, has been paying the penalty of greatest, not only by speech-making and Government guiding, but as well by photograph sitting. England's greatest orator, and last summer, performed the wonderful feat of sitting, in one afternoon at the end of July, in a photographic gallery, for four dozen negatives—a specimen of juvenility in high places no other country could produce. Lord Stanley, with that practical sagacity which is rapidly pushing him into the foremost rank of statesmen before the day closes on his career of politics, which has commanded high economies from all parties.

The *Courier de Canada* is informed that there lives, in the parish of St. Raymond, near Quebec, a man who completed his hundredth birthday on the 20th of last summer. His name is James Johnson, and is a native of Ireland. He is hale, and enjoys uninterrupted good health, with a good appetite. He does not look older than if he were seventy years of age. He is an excellent man and in the possession of all his mental faculties. It gives him great pleasure to have the people of his Township gathered and voted at the last general election. A musician in his youth, he still delights now and then in playing on his violin.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 1864.

North Lanark.

The nomination for the North Riding of the County of Lanark will take place at Almonde on Wednesday. The following is the proclamation:—

North Riding of } PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby
the County of } given to the Electors
Lanark to wit: } of the North Riding of
the County of Lanark, that in obedience to
His Majesty's Writ to me directed, and
bearing date the seventh day of the month
of October, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I
require the presence of the said electors at
the hustings, to be erected at or near the
Village of Almonde, in the said North Riding
of the said County of Lanark, on the
Twenty-sixth day of the month of October,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-four, at the hour of
Twelve of the clock, noon, for the purpose
of electing a person to represent them in the
Legislative Assembly of this Province.

And that in case a Poll shall be demanded
and allowed in the manner by Law pro-
vided, and shall take place on the Twentieth
Second day of the month of November, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-four, in the Township of
Ramsey, in the Township of Pakenham, in
the Township of Lanark, in the Township of
Dalrymple, in the Township of the Townships
of Dalhousie, Sherbrooke North and Lanark.
Of which every person is hereby required to
take notice and to govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Perth this seventh
day of the month of October, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and sixty-four.

JAS. THOMPSON,
Returning Officer.

It is rather disagreeable to Canadians
who have the interests of their country at
heart to find that our securities have, again,
taken a rapid fall in the English money
market. Various causes, political and other
wise, have been assigned for this depreciation;
and it will undoubtedly act as a dampener
upon the feelings of the men who have the
reigns of government in their hands. We
observe that the decline is not confined to
Canada alone, but is very materially felt in
the quotations of other colonial securities.

It is supposed by some that the attempted
consideration of the North American Pro-
vince has something to do with the matter.
The fact is a large consideration will be held

has to defend itself, since, defenceless as we have been, we shall be much more so with a vastly increased frontier. Others attribute much of the injury done to our credit to the damaging articles which lately appeared in the London Times on the defences of the colonies and the probability of England withdrawing her assistance, and leaving her colonies to their own resources.

The crop of Canada for 1864, has been very light and her imports are said to have been very heavy, added to which a great number of heavy failures have occurred in some of our large commercial cities.

The return to power of the Cartier-Macdonald party and the placing of Mr. Galt, again, at the head of our financial affairs must have had a tendency to render English capitalists uneasy; and all these circumstances combined, concurrent with the very unsettled state of European affairs, might naturally be expected to agitate the market for colonial securities.

The articles in the Times although not written in a friendly spirit are suggestive of coming events and whatever party may be in power it would be well to pay more attention to the defences of the country. This, we believe, is of more importance than either *Federation* or *Confederation*. It is clearly our duty to dispel any distrust that may exist by harmonious action in the arrangement of our internal relations and more especially to bring to a speedy solution the question of defence.

Much has been said and written against the old militia system of Canada, and the law has been amended but, of what use are statutes which are never enforced? Is it any wonder that we should be taunted, even unkindly, with our supineness in a matter of such importance when so little is doing. We do not suppose that we shall have any trouble with our neighbors, but the best way to prevent it is to be prepared for it. A practical scheme of defence and its enforcement will yield a sense of security to those now timid, and obtain for us the good will of our friends in the mother country.

A terrible affair, resulting in robbery and murder has occurred at St. Albans, in the State of Vermont. It appears that a number of rascals, about thirty in all, of Southern proclivities, kept going into the place for several days, by different trains, and stopping at the hotels until the 19th, when simultaneously, they made an attack on the banks. They were dressed in common clothes and armed with revolvers which they presented at the heads of the cashiers and tellers who were in, threatened to shoot them if they resisted or made any noise, and demanded the money. Resistance was out of the question, for at one bank only the cashier was in; in another, one teller; and in the third, the two tellers only. They robbed the banks of what money they could find, the vaults and safes being open, and took an amount in all of perhaps \$150,000 or \$200,000. While these persons were robbing the banks, their confederates, at the same time, went to the hotels and livery stables and seized horses, in order thereby to escape to Canada. The whole matter was transacted in less than an hour. In stealing the horses they met with resistance, and they fired half a dozen shots each at Mr. Fuller, the liveryman, and at Mr. Field, the keeper of the hotel. While stealing the horses they also fired at Mr. Morrison, who was walking along peacefully on the sidewalk, on the opposite side of the street, and wounded him in the groin, it is feared fatally. They also shot Mr. Huntington, in the hip, and slightly wounded another. As soon as they had got together horses enough, they left for the north, taking the road by way of Sheldon.

We are very happy to learn that active measures were immediately adopted by our Canadian authorities and that several of the thieves have been arrested and a considerable quantity of the money recovered. The government did not hear of the affair until the 20th when they immediately ordered a magistrate to take a force of detectives and constables and proceed to the border and arrest the desperadoes at all hazards. The Commander-in-chief also ordered a body of troops to the line.

The Government are determined to use every possible means in their power to put a stop to these violations of Canadian hospitality. They feel indignant at the advantage taken of our position to injure the subjects of a friendly nation, and it is the opportunity given, an example will be furnished likely to prevent similar events in the future. Such ruffians need expect to find no sympathy in Canada.

Later reports say that fourteen of the robbers have been arrested, some of whom have made important disclosures. The "Witness" says that "one prisoner was arrested in Farnham yesterday morning, and brought into St. Johns' Gaol; \$5,000 were found on his person. Another was brought in from Farnham this morning, and also found in gold St. Johns. A third was arrested at Waterloo as the train was leaving that place this morning. Two packages, containing greenbacks amounting to \$16,000, and three revolvers, were taken from him. The six prisoners arrested at Stanbridge are to be brought into St. Johns to day. The number of persons arrested is stated to be fourteen—twelve in Canada and two in Albans. This afternoon Mr. Carter, Joint Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace, left here for Farnham to join Mr. Courcel, and to render legal assistance."

The "Telegraph" says—"One young man, of nineteen in gold at St. Johns, has made important disclosures developing the whole plot, and three arrested with it. It is asserted that the expedition was commanded by a captain in the Confederate service, duly commissioned for the purpose. This leader is said to have made Burlington, Vt., his headquarters, and his likeness was obtained there from a photographer he had patronized while staying there."

If this be true it is a most infamous affair and will excite a just indignation in the

Creast of every honest Canadian. We think it is more likely that the robbers were acting upon their own responsibility.

Canadian politics have become a very tangled web. So much so that it is almost difficult for some to know what to say, or what to do. An instance appears in the North Riding of Lanark at the present moment. The resignation of his seat by Mr. Bell has required a new election necessary, and a number of men, composed of all parties, seem to unite in inviting the Provincial Secretary to become their representative. His official duties in the Cabinet and attendance at the convention has rendered it impossible for him to make a personal canvass of the riding. He will endeavor to be at the nomination and address the electors. Mr. McDougall is well known to the intelligent electors of North Lanark as a public man, a consistent politician and a sound reformer.

In the mean time a requisition has been got up to Mr. Bennet Rosamond, but we are not in a position to know whether or not he will accept the invitation; and until this is known, we shall say nothing in reference to his claims upon the Reform constituency of North Lanark. With all due deference to the opinions of those who have signed his requisition and desire him for their representative, we would advise the electors to be in no hurry about pledging themselves to anyone. It is time enough to pledge your votes. Let ample time be given at the hustings for the discussion of the public questions of the day, and let all who can possibly attend, be on the ground, and hear the explanations that may be offered. The electors will then be in a better position to form a correct judgment, and to vote calmly and dispassionately for what they may believe to be for the interests of our common country.

The last issue of the Globe gives some further particulars of what is transpiring:—The Governor General to be appointed by the Crown, and to be advised by a Cabinet under the British Parliamentary form of Government; the Upper Chamber to be composed of 76 members—24 from Upper Canada, 24 from Lower Canada, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward, and 4 from Newfoundland. The members to be appointed by the Crown for life, and in the first instance to be selected from the present Legislative Councilors. The Lower House to be composed of 194 members, of whom Upper Canada is to have 82, Lower Canada 65, Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 15, Newfoundland 8, Prince Edward Island 5. The members to be elected for five years. The representation has been adjusted in this way: It was assumed that Lower Canada had a fair share of the representatives now. The problem was then worked out, if Lower Canada, with a population of 1,111,000 has 65 members, how many should Upper Canada have with her population. The same nurse was taken with respect to the other Provinces: The representation to be readjusted every ten years—Lower Canada always retaining 65 and no more. The Lieutenant Governor of each Province to be appointed by the Governor General, under the advice of the Federal Cabinet. The constitution of the local legislatures to be determined by the existing Parliaments—uniformity being found impossible. The Conference met this morning at ten o'clock, and instead of adjourning at two, sat till six p.m., when it adjourned for the night, to enable the Finance Ministers to prepare statements of the financial position of each Province.

The usual amount of skirmishing and some heavy battles have occurred between the contending armies of the North and the South. A heavy battle between Sheridan and Longstreet is reported. The Confederates attacked with great vigour, near the old battle-ground of Fisher's Hill, taking the Federals by surprise, while Sheridan was absent. The Northerners fell back four miles, losing guns, trains and provisions. Sheridan is reported to have then come up, repulsed another attack of the enemy, and then taking the offensive, routed his opponents and captured 43 pieces of artillery.—There was, apparently, a Southern victory in the morning and a Northern victory in the afternoon. Which was the greater we shall, perhaps, find out when further particulars are supplied by both sides.

We do not see any apparent sign of a cessation of hostilities. Both parties seem determined to carry on the contest vigorously and neither one of them is yet exhausted.

In our last issue we mentioned, with regret, that the trains on the Prescott & Ottawa railroad has ceased running and were in the Sheriff's hands. The property seized consisted of three engines, 26 box cars, 23 flat cars, three first class cars, two second class cars and two baggage cars. They were sold by public auction on Thursday last, and were knocked down to Mr. John Bell, for Mr. Brydges, for the low figure of \$301. It is to be hoped that they will be immediately set in motion again, as the interests of the city of Ottawa and the travelling public cannot afford to have them idle.

We lately published an account of the murder of Timothy Keogh, which took place at the Agricultural Show at the village of Metcal on the 21st of September. We understand that the three men who were charged with the crime have given themselves up to justice and are now in custody. Their names are Matthew Hannan, Thomas Hannan and Adam Johnson.

The members of the Carleton Place Rifle Company are requested to meet for drill at the armory, under the instruction of Sergeant Lambert, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The conference in Quebec has a projected sitting. In spite of the fact of sitting with closed doors, and observing secrecy, it has leaked out that the discussions have been carried on in a very friendly spirit and, apparently, with a desire to effect good. It is also said that the convention had agreed upon the constitution of the Lower House on the basis of representation by population. The total number of members to be 196, of which Lower Canada would have a proportion of 65 and Upper Canada 82. The members to be adjusted after every census in accordance with this proposition.

OTTAWA.—It was feared by many that the claims of Ottawa to be the seat of government would be overlooked in the Confederation scheme; but we are most happy to say that the latest reports from the conference have a tendency to dispel those fears. It is said that the delegates are in favor of selecting Ottawa as the capital of the Confederation. There are two powerful reasons which would induce the selection of Ottawa. The one is that a very large sum of money has been already expended on magnificent public buildings, a sum, which even the Confederation could not be lavish enough to throw away. The other is that as the extension of the country must necessarily be in a western and northerly direction, it will be advisable to select not a present geographical centre but a capital whose eccentricity shall be in the not very distant future altered to a convenient central position. It is plain that Ottawa is very far to the westward of Newfoundland, and even of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, but as the Red River settlement is expected to come in, and as we look forward to the settlement of the Saskatchewan Valley in a few years, it is equally plain that Quebec would be as much out of the centre then as Ottawa may be considered at present. If the union of the colonies had been limited to the Canadas and the Maritime provinces the claims of Quebec would have been irresistible, but as the union looks forward to the admission of new colonies in the west, Ottawa has the best claim to be selected. Quebec it is thought will be the seat of the local legislature of Lower Canada, and Toronto of Upper Canada. The capitals in the eastern colonies will also probably be re-arranged, as the project of legislative union formerly entertained is not likely to be barred in its adoption by the greater project of a confederated union.

The juries at the Toronto Assizes are making wild work among the crimps and bounty-jumpers. Four or five men, accused of recruiting for the Federal army, have been found guilty, and sentenced to from two to five years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

It seems that the stoppage of the trains on the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, may, perhaps, result in the stoppage of the works at the Parliament Buildings, as large quantities of materials were transported by that line.

The Nova Scotia Gazette contains the names of twenty-six volunteer companies, located in different parts of the Province, which have been disbanded for not maintaining the requisite number of effectives.

POOR OTTAWA.—The conduct of the Ottawa members towards the Mr. McDonald Dorion government has at last borne fruit. The next sitting of Parliament will not take place in Ottawa, and the railroad to Prescott is shut up. The rolling stock of the road has been seized by the sheriff at the instance of that good scoundrel, the Grand Trunk Railway company. Had the Ottawa members given their support to the Mr. McDonald Dorion ministry, their present deplorable condition, in all probability, would have been averted. We trust the people of Ottawa will learn a lesson, and hereafter send representatives of more sterling quality than those heretofore sent. How true the adage, "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip!" Ottawa's slap was to receive the prize, but alas it is gone also. —Recorder.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—You please allow me a small space in one of the columns of your wide spread paper, to let the friends of temperance know that Fitzroy Division, No. 289, S. of T. is still alive, and in good working order, and I am happy to state that the members are determined to keep it alive until King Alcohol is buried from his throne, and his malignant empire becoming master and obeying better slave. The following is a list of the officers who have been elected and duly installed into office for the present quarter:

Bro. John Groves, jr., Worthy Patriarch,
" David Donaldson, Worthy Associate,
" William Donaldson, Recording Scribe,
" Edward Bishop, Assistant Recording Scribe
" Samuel Jeffery, Financial Scribe,
" John Groves, Sr., Treasurer,
" William Groves, Conductor,
" William Donaldson, Recording Conductor,
" George Jeffery, Inside Sentinel,
" Thomas McCormick, Outside Sentinel.

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

Fitzroy, Oct. 15th, 1864.

Gen. Sherman's annual report of his operations in the south-west gives the force under his command as 98,779 men and 254 guns; this strength was maintained at about the same figure during the campaign by reinforcements. He estimates the strength of the enemy opposed to him at from 45,000 to 50,000 men. The success of the campaign was therefore due to the fact that the Federals outnumbered the Confederates two to one.

Notice is given that the official Gazette that the lands in the township of Monk, in the county of Simcoe, Upper Canada, will be open for sale on and after the 8th November next, on the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, and subject to current timber licenses, at seventy cents an acre cash, or one dollar if paid in instalments, upon application to R. Oliver, Esq., Crown Land agent at Orillia.

The Windsor Record says that Mr. Harris's foundry and Mr. Maynard's mill, Kingsville, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night, 9th instant. Loss \$10,000, with little or no insurance.

Mark Council.
Middleville, 3rd October, 1864.
Pursuant to adjournment the municipal council of the township of Lanark met this day; the Reeve and all the Councillors present.
The minutes of last session of council having been read, approved, and signed, the following petitions and other documents were presented and read:
Account of William Atkinson, commissioner, amount \$1.
Precept from the Sheriff of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, enjoining the Collector and Clerk to place upon the 19th July in that part of the 3rd concession line a rate of five cents in the dollar on the annual value of all the assessed property of Lanark Township; and to collect the same for the purpose of paying the interest upon County Railroad debentures for the year 1861.
Petition of Thomas McInnis, praying the council to reconsider its resolution of 19th July in relation to that part of the 3rd concession line included within his fences.
The By-laws providing for the sale and conveyance of part of the 3rd concession line to George Gilles, and John Yuil were, on motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Yuil, for a first reading, and carried; or motion of Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, for a second reading, and carried. On motion of Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Yuil, for a third reading, filling the blanks therein, and passing them, read a first, second, and third time, and passed.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the account of commissioner Atkinson be paid.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Reid, That an amount of \$26 accruing from the wild lands improvement fund be granted in equal sums to the objects of the petitions of Simon Alcorn, and others, of Joseph Graham and others, and of George Dodd and others; that Simon Alcorn, Patrick Ryan, and John Campbell are hereby appointed clerks, and on motion of Mr. Reid, in the order in which they are expressed above; and further that commissioner Ryan apply the said sum to the improvement of the proving line, 7th concession opposite the western part of the farm of Richard Hickey; and that commissioner Campbell apply the said sum to the improvement of a rocky hill on the farm of Alexander Erskine near the 9th concession line.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the defaulters in regard to statute labor, and Pathmasters who have neglected to make a return of statute labor, be allowed until next meeting of council to explain such default and neglect; and that the clerk is hereby directed to furnish such defaulters with a copy of this Resolution, together with the date of next meeting of council; for which the clerk will charge them ten cents each.—Carried.
James Campbell presented a promissory note, granted by the council in the year 1863 in security for payment of the building provided for a Town Hall.—Ordered to be paid.
Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Reid, That the sum of \$12 be paid to James Poole, Esq., for publishing minutes of proceedings of this council of Lanark Township for the year 1863.—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the petition of James McInnis, in relation to the petition of his son, be referred to his next meeting of council.
Journured until 29th October.
WM SCOTT,
Clerk.
Lanark, 15th October, 1864.

Minutes of McNab Council.
August 1st, 1864.
Pursuant to adjournment the municipal council of the township of McNab met this day in the town hall. The councillors were all present—the Reeve in the chair.
The minutes of last session of council were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve.
Communications from the county and provisional clerks, relative to the several assessments, were referred for the current year, and several petitions, accounts, and reports were presented and read.
Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would during the present meeting of council introduce a by-law for the levying of the Township and necessary rates for the current year.
Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, That the by-law levying the township and other necessary rates be introduced and read a first time, and referred to a committee of the whole to consider the same and report thereon.
On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Paris, the council went into committee of the whole to consider all the documents of the foregoing, and report thereon.—Mr. Stewart in the chair.
On the council again resuming the following committee report was presented and read, viz.:—
With regard to the communication from the county and provisional clerks relative to the assessments, which is as follows:—
\$307, provisional rate \$45.10; \$5.20 recommended that the several rates be levied, also the assessments for the several school sections petitioned for: the amounts are as follows, school section No 1, \$220; No 2, 14d per £; No 3, 14d per £; No 4, 14d per £; No 5, 12d; No 6, \$100; No 7, \$110; No 8, 8d.
Petition of section No 7 for overplus of non-resident tax, if any, we order it be paid.
Petition of James O'Connor, complaining of being overcharged in his taxes of 1863, we order that the clerk do ascertain if it is so and correct the error.
Petition of James McCreary, amounting to £10 10s we order it be paid.
Account for stationery, Toronto, \$11.34, we order it be paid.
Account of Charles Thompson for protecting bridge on the Arnprior road from fire we order it be paid.
Report of commissioner of Belm: \$1000 Island bridge be received and adopted.
Petition of Andrew J. McIntyre, praying to have a part of the Arnprior road altered in the 8th con., do lay over for the present.
In regard to the requisition of Neil Robertson, praying for a new bridge on the Arnprior road, we recommend that a new bridge be built at as low a rate as possible, and that Andrew J. McIntyre, James Mills and James McCreary be a commission to give out the contract, and superintend the work as it may be required.
Petition of Allan Stewart, praying that his salary as Treasurer be raised, we recommend that it remain as it is for the present.
Specification of the new bridge to be built at Belm's Island is accepted.
The several tenders presented for the rebuilding of Belm's bridge, and opened in council, we recommend that Richard Dickson's tender be accepted, being \$600.
On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Paris, the report of the committee was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Paris, seconded by Mr. McCreary, the by-law for raising the annual rate of 5 cents in the dollar, was allowed in committee, and a third reading was given.
On motion of Mr. McCreary, seconded by Mr. Paris, the Reeve was instructed to grant orders on the Treasurer for the several sums of money passed at this sitting of council.
On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by

Messrs Alex Stewart, lot 5, con
 5, John D. McNab, and James E. Outburt,
 were appointed a commission to give out a
 contract of repairing and covering the bridge
 at Mr. Paris's mill.
 On motion of Messrs Stewart, seconded by
 Mr. McCrory, Messrs Paris, Fisher, and
 McLauren were appointed commissioners to
 examine what is necessary to be done on the
 Burnston bridge, and give a contract for the
 same with due regard to economy.
 Mr. McLauren moved, seconded by Mr.
 Paris, That Messrs Stewart, Paris, and Mc
 Crory make a commission to inspect and ap
 prove of and report upon the rebuilding of
 the bridge at Balmer's Island.
 In amendment, Mr Stewart moved second
 ed by Mr McCrory, That Messrs. the
 Reeve, Paris and McLauren be commissioners
 to inspect and superintend the rebuilding of
 the bridge at Balmer's bridge. Lost.
 On motion of Mr Paris seconded by Mr.
 McLauren, The Reeve and Mr Stewart were
 appointed a commission to meet with the
 Ampricor council and arrange the several
 matters in dispute with this municipality and
 that of Ariprior in an amicable manner if
 possible.
 The council then adjourned to meet again
 on the last Monday of October at the hour
 of 10 o'clock forenoon.
 JOHN D. McNab,
 Town Clerk.
 White Lake, McNab, Oct. 22nd, 1864.

Minutes of Admaston Council.
 The municipal council of the Township of
 Admaston met this 17th day of October,
 1864, as a special meeting called by Messrs.
 Brown and Cardiff, councillors, for the pur
 pose of distributing the Road Improvement
 fund, and other purposes of the municipal
 corporation, and of the Upper Canada
 Present, Messrs. Brown, Cardiff, Gorman
 and the Reeve in the chair.
 Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr.
 Gorman, That the Road Improvement Fund
 money be divided as follows, viz: to ward
 No. 1 \$800.00; ward No. 2 \$300.00; ward
 No. 3 \$300.00; ward No. 4 \$400.00; and
 ward No. 5 \$191.00, and that the several coun
 cillors be and they are hereby appointed su
 perintendents of roads in each ward, and that
 each councillor expend the proportion for
 the improvement of the roads in said
 ward, and that they leave as much of the
 funds as will pay for all expenses connected
 with the expenditure of said Improvement
 Fund, and that each councillor grant an or
 der on the treasurer for the payment of each
 job as soon as he is satisfied that it is com
 pleted in a satisfactory manner.—Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr.
 Cardiff, That the apportionment of John Potter's
 order for building bridge on the third con
 cession line, between wards No. 1 & 2, be
 paid out of the apportionment for ward No.
 1, and that the amount of John Doyle's,
 Thomas Martin, William Potter and Robert
 Riehl's orders be paid out of the apportion
 ment of ward No. 2, and that James Cars
 well, Robert Brown, junior, Alexander
 and David Henry Brown, of the township of
 Admaston be paid equally out of the fund ap
 portioned to wards No. 2 and 3, said orders
 being for Improvements on Highways in this
 township, and payable out of the Road Im
 provement Fund.—Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Cardiff, seconded by Mr.
 Gorman, That the clerk grant the following
 orders, viz: to Mr. Cardiff and Brown for the sum
 of two dollars each, for superintending roads,
 Messrs. Whelan and Gorman the sum of one
 dollar each, for superintending roads, and to
 Samuel F. Brown the sum of one dollar for
 being out to the Reeve to notify him of
 the same meeting council.—Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Gorman, seconded by Mr.
 Brown, That the clerk write to the treasur
 er a copy of the Resolution apportioning the
 sums set apart for each ward, out of the
 Road Improvement Fund, also the names of
 the parties having orders on the same, and
 that out of which apportionment said orders
 be paid.
 Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr.
 Cardiff, That this council do now adjourn
 and meet again in this place, according to
 previous adjournment, on the 14th day of
 November next at ten o'clock A.M.
 ALEXANDER BROWN,
 Township Clerk.

La Patrie says:—"The Ambassador of
 France has had an interview with the Pope,
 at which Cardinal Antonelli was present.
 At this interview our representative first
 despatched a despatch from his Government ex
 pressing the circumstances under which nego
 tiations had been opened between Turin
 and the Tuileries.
 He then communicated the convention. M. de Sa
 riges denied the offer of the Emperor's Govern
 ment, and his devoted support for the ad
 ministration of such measures as his Holiness
 should deem it expedient to take in regard
 to his future position. The Holy Father
 replied that for the moment, no observation
 was to be made as to the engagements between
 Italy and France, and he demanded time
 for reflection before expressing his opinion
 as to the new situation in which the Pap
 acy would find itself. The interview ter
 minated with new protestations of devotion
 on the part of M. de Saviges in the name of
 France and her Government. It is believ
 ed that at Rome that the Vatican will persevere
 for some time, and that Cardinal
 Antonelli will allow the debates in the Ital
 ian chambers to come to a termination be
 fore addressing the Catholic Powers, as it
 had been reported directly the despatches
 from Turin and Paris arrived."

By the late statistics of Australia, we
 learn that there are only 2,500 Americans
 in the British colonies. Five years ago
 there were about 10,000, but most of them
 have returned to California.

Five London theatres are now open for
 religious service.

On Wednesday a boy of about 14 years
 of age, named Hugh Vanfleot, employed in
 Mr. Coldwell's mill in the township of Nel
 son, while engaged in edging shingles, be
 came entangled with the belting and was
 badly injured.

The reward for Muller's apprehension
 (\$300) is to be divided between the cab
 man, the jailer, and the police, but Mr.
 Death has declined to accept any of it.

John Hayden, who with his wife was kil
 led in the lamentable accident in Quebec, has
 a orphaned son between the ages of
 sixteen years and 18 years, and his wife, the
 mother of his parents at
 the time, are in a pitiable condition. The
 local papers are appealing to the public for
 assistance for them.

A boy three years of age, son of Mr.
 Messrs Hairy, farmer, of Laval, was burnt
 to death on Tuesday last. Leaving three
 children in the house, one of six, another of
 five, and the third of three years of age,
 the mother went to pick potatoes in the
 fields. Left by themselves the children
 kindled a candle to set a mouse-trap, and
 the boy, in the effort to look the mischief
 of which took fire. The candle was extin
 guished, but the boy could not be obtained
 and in flames and perished.

