

Carleton Place

VOL. XIII.

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No. 3.

SABBATH READING.

Our Country and Home.

There is a land, in every land the pride
Beloved in heaven o'er all the world beside,
Where brighter suns dispense serene light—
When miller moans impudently the night—
A land of beauty, verdure, vale, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth.
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air,
In every clime, the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For, in this land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of Nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant caste made
His sword and scepter, tyranny and pride,
While in his softened loins heighly bleed
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend,
Her woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye
An angel-guard of love and grace lies;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fringed pleasures gambol at her feet,
—Mongery.

Farmers' Wives.

The farmer's wife is, or at least should be,
The most cheerful, happy being in existence,
Surrounded as she is by everything beautiful
In nature, wakened every morning by the
joyful carolling of the birds in the trees
around the house, soothed all day by the
whispering winds and balmy breezes, laden
with sweet perfume from clover field
or apple blossoms, how can she be other
than happy? How from her heart have
I pitied poor, pale, uneasy-minded women,
living in large villages or cities, where
every inch of ground is precious, and not a
bird sang but with a wheezy, choked music,
and the very trees look dusky and dim.
How often in the morning, as throwing
open my doors and windows to the cool
morning air that came bustling in, filling
every breath with pure sweet odors from the
budding trees and springing grass, have I
wished my city friends could stand in the
spot by my side, and gaze upon the lovely
scenery around them, and view the little
fledglings, or working industriously to teach
them the use of their tiny wings, that scarce
can bear their weight; or perhaps you see
a merry chirruping squirrel, adroitly stealing
his stock of grain for the winter, he knows
must come sooner or later, and hiding it
wisely in the decayed trunk of a neighborly
apple-tree.
The spirit of action is contagious. The
hours glide by and so do the work, and when
dinner time arrives, instead of the pale, lan-
guid countenance you find in the city wife,
as she sits down to her luxurious table
loaded with every cooked morsel, under-cooked
vegetables, starchy fruits and bakers' bread,
a brisk cheerful face meets you at the table,
whereon you find ham and eggs, and Indian
meal pudding, and molasses, perhaps
but good, light, sweet wheat bread,
and tempting dishes of fruit that would complete
upset the equanimity of the guests at the
famous city table.
A farmer's wife can concoct such dishes
as city folks know nothing of. With plenty
of milk and eggs, there is always something
in the house to eat. You can never take
her so much by surprise that she will give
you no invitation to stop to tea, and she is
never so full of apologies because the tea is
not nice enough to render you uncomfortable.
With a mind evenly balanced, a home
made happy by her presence a contented dis-
position, wishing no change, a quiet easy
way of turning off work, a farmers wife is
a woman to be envied, and still some poor,
wealthy mortals presume to pity her. Pity,
indeed, better bestow it where it is needed!
The highest, noblest lot of woman is her
home mission, and the most superior place
for the exercise of her powers in the quiet
home in the country, mild the soul-stirring
beauties of nature, the handiwork of nature's
God.—N. E. Farmer.

Advice to the Young.

HEALTH.
Your health is your precious jewel, which is
not valued and taken care of as it ought to be
by many. The proper enjoyment of life
and the benefit of society greatly depend
upon good bodily health. Infirm yourself
of the laws of life. Be not ignorant of the
house you live in, the body, and procure
some book or treatise on the subject and
read it. Why not? You study agriculture,
arithmetic, geography, chemistry, etc.,
and why not the laws of life—the art of pre-
serving health, and preventing and warding
off disease? The old adage, "An ounce of
prevention is better than a pound of cure,"
is a good one. Improper food and improper
stimulants should be avoided, as strong
tea and coffee, tobacco, snuff, opium, and
alcoholic drinks are detrimental to many con-
ditions, and but seldom beneficial to any.
The injury done to the system by these
narcotics and stimulants is at first so imper-
ceptible that the evil is not suspected till
the constitution is injured, and perhaps beyond
recovery. They injure and weaken the de-
licate coats of the stomach, impair digestion,
and act powerfully on the whole nervous
system, and lay it open to a host of diseases.
The mind acts in sympathy with the body,
and if the body is diseased, the mind is com-
paratively feeble.

COMPETENCE.
Competence is desirable, and is that
which you should aim. The prayer of Angus
should be sincerely used by all: "Give me
neither poverty nor riches, etc. Prov. xxx,
8, 9. Either extreme is not good, and
should be avoided if God permits. Heretofore
if you should carelessly be brought
to poverty, bear it patiently; and if prosper-
ed with riches, see that you use it to God's
glory. Lay your plans to save something
early out of the proceeds of your labor,
however small that may be. Live within
your income if possible. Give a certain

percentage of your interest to the cause of
God, and for benevolent purposes most
conscientiously and continuously, if you
desire God to smile on your labor and prosper
you. Do not spend your money foolishly or
wastefully; if you will you will see the want of
it.

CHARACTER.
Be industrious, economical, preserving and
resolute. Be not discouraged, though you
meet with losses. Let them only energize
and make you more circumspect, thoughtful,
far-seeing, and cautious for the future. En-
deavor to gain and maintain a character in
community. 'Tis all-important for your
happiness and usefulness. Be humble.
Love simplicity and plainness. It becomes
all to act and speak with great circumspec-
tion and care. Avoid all frivoliety and orna-
ment about your person and dress.
It lowers one in the estimation of sen-
sible persons to see individuals dress to
catch the praise of silly people and whose
praise is not worth having. Let your dress
be neat and plain, but not gaudy; not full
of time and ornament, which indicates a
want of piety and good sense.

Your self-respect should be maintained.
By this I do not mean that you should be
puffed up with pride, or look down with
scorn on others, stiff and self-consequential
as if they were great big I and little you; but
have respect to your character and good
name, your standing and influence in society.
Hence you should most earnestly
courteous and kind to all, which indicates
your good breeding; not to stoop to mean things,
actions or words; scorn it, be above it, and
aim at a high standard of Christian morals.
It is not one good act that deserves charac-
ter, but a steady perseverance in the right
steps, and a judicious course for a series
of years. Then your character becomes per-
manent, useful and weighty. Character is
like glass; it may be easily broken unless
carefully used and sedulously guarded; and
when once cracked and mended it may be
seen afterward, though patched and mended.
Yielding to one temptation will frequently
spoil years of labor to build up a charac-
ter, and constantly pray for God to help you
and preserve you, for without his aid you
will most assuredly fail and fall.

Playing Marbles.
Well my boy, you are playing marbles; do
you think it right to keep the marbles that
you win?
Yes, sir; if I win them fairly, I do.
Sit down and let us talk about it. Do
you think it right to swear.
Why not?
Because God has forbidden it.
Can you tell me what God meant when he
said, "thou shalt not swear."
He meant that I must not take anything
from any one without rendering a suitable
equivalent.
Why do you take this boy's marbles?
Because I won them.
Suppose now, you should play another
game, and agree that whoever wins the game
should have the right to swear. Would that
be right?
No, sir.
Suppose the winner agrees that it will be
right to break the Sabbath, will it be right
to do it?
No, sir.
Suppose you agree that it would be right
to kill somebody if you win?
It would not make it right.
Well, suppose you agree that you agree that
whoever wins the game shall have a right to
one thousand dollars of the property of that
man on the hill, and without paying for it,
too?
Why, we should have no right to this
money.
Suppose, now that this boy's father has
given him a dollar to buy a pair of shoes.
Would it be right for you to take away his
dollar and give him nothing in return, if you
should happen to win a game?
No, indeed, and I would not do it either.
Well, now, if you win the game will it be
right for you to keep his marbles without
paying for them?
Do you think I never thought of that be-
fore. Do you think I stole his marbles?
In the sight of God I do. You have
done just as gamblers do.
Am I a gambler, sir?
In principle you are. He takes a thou-
sand dollars and does not pay for them. You
take marbles and do not pay. This act is
just the same.
Oh sir, what would my mother say if she
knew I was a gambler? But, sir, I won the
marbles.
No, my boy, you won the game and was
entitled to credit for your skill, but you
could not win the marbles or anything else
belonging to another without pay, unless you
won the command, "Thou shalt not
steal." The gambler uses the same plea.
Well sir I will give back these marbles
and never play 'keeps' again, I thank you
for your good instruction.

THE LITTLE ONES.
Do you ever think how much work a child
does in a day? How from sunrise to sunset
the dear little feet patter round—to us, so
aimlessly! Climbing up here, kneeling down
there, running to another place, but never
stopping. Twisting and turning, rolling, re-
coiling and tumbling, as if testing every bone
and muscle for future use. It is very curi-
ous to watch it. One who does so, may
well understand the deep breathing of the
royal little sleeper as, with one arm tossed
over its curly head, it prepares for the next
day's gymnastics. Firmness through the day,
till that time comes, as the maternal love that
so patiently accommodates itself hour after
hour to its thousand wants and capricious
real or fancied.

A busy creature is a little child. To be
looked upon with awe as well as delight, as
its clear eye looks trustfully into faces that
to God and man have caused to wear a
mask. As it sits down in its little chair to
ponder precociously over the white lie you
thought it funny to tell it. As rising and
leaning on your knees, it says, thoughtfully,
"I don't believe it." A lovely
and yet fearful thing it is that child.

We rejoice in God since he has taught
us that every thing which is true in this
world is but a faint expression of what is
in the mind of God, and our very life is a
dream of that nobler life, to which we shall awaken
when we die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Example for the North.

From the London Times, Aug. 29.
The continual tale of defeat and calamity
will not tend to excite enthusiasm in the
new recruits who are to fill up the ranks so
terribly thinned by the war. A second ad-
vance notwithstanding, it may be predicted, will
not be undertaken with the same spirit as the
first. All the circumstances of the war are
changed. The troops are not volunteers
of the kind that have "witty days" limit; the
enemy is in terrible earnest and fights with
skill and discretion as well as courage. It
is a more serious business, and the chances
are as first believed. No delusions are
possible now. The part of the population
that furnishes the successive armies has
begun to see that a conquest of the South
is impossible. They refuse to enlist
for the sake of a few shillings and a
breast of conscription.

The part of the people who can fight by
deputy will begin, perhaps, to recognize
something of the difficulty which they are
forced to pay the bill the war has already
run up, and to calculate what even another
year of "conquest" must cost. They will
begin to recover from the intoxication of the
revel when they arrive at the sobering mo-
ment of the reckoning; and it will be well
for mankind that the passion for conquest is
sure to be checked at some point, by its
cost, both in blood and gold. A period
arrives when national pride must yield and
make the best terms; and a way is sure to
be found by which the national honor can
be reconciled with peace.

It seeks consolation in the very bravery
and obstinacy of the resistance, or affects to
discover that it was only beaten by the
powers of nature, by climate, by distance,
by mountains, by rivers, or by disease, or in
fact, by anything that palliates the failure.
It matters little how the conviction of the
impossibility of an enterprise is arrived at,
provided it is abandoned with as good a
grace as may be. It would be better, of
course, that the madness of a hopeless un-
dertaking should be recognized at the outset.
This appears to be a prescience beyond
humanity. Yet when invasion has consumed
large armies, wasted millions of treasure,
and at the end of the first year of war leaves
the invading power in doubt whether it is
not really in danger of attack, the future of
such a conflict may be calculated from the
past.

The time has arrived for a compromise of
some kind; the worst settlement of the dis-
pute cannot be so fatal as the war. This
was the conclusion forced upon the British
Government at a period of the history of which
it is proud to boast. The North might and
ought to be guided by the same wisdom, and
to the lessons of its schoolbooks with infinite
advantage. The American colonists were
"rebels" in the belief of England, as the
Southern citizens are "rebels" to the Gov-
ernment of Washington. We thought our
national interest and our national pride
were involved in supporting the revolt by
arms. We were stiff-necked in the matter
as a people, and the Government was
under the influence of the most obstinate
of Kings.

We kept up the war for years, and we
are still paying for the blindness of our
grandfathers. Yet England had to yield
all, to acknowledge the independence of
America, and to let the British Crown
sustain as it could the loss of the "right
America" now, the few wise and mod-
erate men who saw the impossibility of con-
quering the rebellious colonies, and con-
spicuously opposed the popular clamor, fore-
seeing the inevitable end.

Lord Chatham called on the House of
Lords "to instruct the throne in the lan-
guage of truth" to which a people might
now listen with advantage. It was at one
of the worst periods of the war; our Popes
and our McClellans had failed. The army
was in a desperate condition. "That army
said Chatham, can achieve anything but im-
possibility. You cannot, you cannot con-
quer America! What is your present situa-
tion there? We do not know the worst;
but we do know that in three campaigns we
have done nothing and suffered much"—
words that exactly describe the condition of
the North at the present moment. Our
King, Government and people, had to yield
to the force of circumstances. These say
most distinctly to Unionists, "You cannot
win the South." And the Americans
will have to view their stern monitor, as we
did before them.

The Confederate General-in-Chief.

The following sketch of Gen. Lee is
abridged from the N. Y. Herald:—
General Robert E. Lee, called "The Hero
of the Revolution" by his rebel friends, was
at the earlier period of the rebellion, and
still is, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel
army. This officer was born in the State of
Virginia about the year 1808. He is there-
fore between fifty and sixty years of age.
His father was the distinguished General
Henry Lee (called by his contemporaries, the
Familiarity, Harry Lee), the known friend
and colonist of the Father of his Country.
The present General Lee carried the dupli-
cate of Mr. Curtis, the representative of the
Washington family, and by this marriage
became proprietor of the Arlington estate,
and through Mrs. Washington, of large
possessions in the county of New Kent,
near which was the famous and recently
destroyed White House, on the Pamunkey
river, in which Washington and his family
had passed many days of their life. The
young man possessed high order of ability,
graduated with honor at West Point in the
year 1829, standing second in his class, of forty-
six members, among whom we find the names
of Generals C. P. Buckingham, Acting Ad-
jutant-General of the United States Army;
D. M. Mitchell, and others now in the service
of the Union, and Joseph E. Johnston, a
general in the rebel Army. Shortly after
this, he visited Europe, where his manners
and acquirements secured him the esteem
of the best society of the European capitalists.
During the Mexican war he was entrusted
by General Scott and Totten with the im-
portant charge of the engineering depart-
ment of the army in Mexico. General Lee
was a colonel of cavalry in the United States
Army previous to his joining the rebels, who
made him a major-General.

The Reign of Terror in Ireland.

Something like a reign of terror prevails
in Tipperary. Mr. William Scully, brother
of the member for the county of Cork, travels
about on business accompanied by two armed
poisoners, who keep a sharp lookout at cross-
roads, short turns, and in the neighborhood
of the hedges. He always carries arms, and
takes care that the road he is to take is
not known. He mistrusts every one, even
the postman who is obliged to place Mr.
Scully's letters and papers on the ground
before he comes within gunshot. It has
been suggested that it will be more pre-
sident for this gentleman to change his resi-
dence than to be exposed to such tremen-
dous risks. It will be only to evade the
persevering, patient hatred of his enemies;
but it sometimes happens even in Ireland,
that "threatened people fly long." A medi-
cal gentleman residing in Carrigrohane, near
Cork, gave evidence at the inquest on the
remains of Michael Maguire, who was
murdered for taking a farm from which
another man had been evicted. The medi-
cal gentleman marked out for assassination
was a man of a humane, giving nature, and
to be remarkably humane, giving his time
and medical skill gratuitously for the relief
of the poor. Thus the best benefactors of
the people are doomed by this horrid system
of assassination. All the landlords of the
Glen of Aherlow have received notice, by a
placard posted on the gate of Capt. George
Smyth's estate at New Forest, Tipperary, to
the notorious Michael, has had the audacity
to send a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant,
praying that he may be released from
prison, on the false pretence that he is
in a dangerous state of health. It is sup-
posed that his object in making this
request is to induce his father to assist his
father in the prosecution of the case. The
fact that it is being carried on, and deprecates
any interference in American affairs but
such as would be pre-acceptable to Americans
but says—"Surely the idea of friendly me-
diation may be entertained without any
derogation of the national dignity." It
argues that there are only two alternatives
to issue out of the war, either the utter
extermination of one of the parties to it, or
some form of accommodation or compromise
between the contending sides. It asks—"It
is not better to have recourse to the latter
before the feelings of the North and South
become hopelessly inflamed with the most
bitter animosity and vengeance."
The Archbishop of Canterbury was
suffering from a dangerous illness, and was
not expected to live many hours, at the time
of the departure of the steamer.
The liabilities of Mr. Pearson, of Hull
were stated to be £490,000.

Ottawa Commission.

The Ottawa Union of Saturday states
that the Ottawa Commission, which was
formed to inquire into the affairs of the
North, has held a meeting at the residence
of Mr. C. H. Cochrane, who was collector of
the Town of Ottawa for 1857. The Piffs
alleged that the Deft. had not collected all
the taxes he could have collected, and that
he had not paid over to the Township Treas-
urer the amount of the taxes which had been
collected. On the part of the Piffs, it was
shown that Mr. Cochrane had collected the
taxes, and the amount on the face of the Roll
was about £31, which the Corporation used
for its special school rates; and that he
had returned no default list, as required
by law, thus preventing the Corporation
from recovering the default. The differ-
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Minutes of Pakonham Council.

Saturday, August 2nd, 1862. The Council met at two o'clock, P. M. on a special call of the Reeve, by request of Councilors.

Minutes of the last sitting were read approved, and signed.

Communication from John A. Gonnill, was read. Mr. Snedden moved, seconded by Mr. Burrows, That the proposal of John A. Gonnill be accepted for filling in and raising the road between the Mills and the Ferry, and that he enter into contract forthwith.

Cricket.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., a Match was played between the Almonte and Carleton Place Cricket Clubs, and afforded considerable amusement to the admirers of this sport.

The elevated platform of the eye was arranged by mingled groups of male and female.

Along the walls of the building, vegetables and fruits were arranged in a most artistic manner. The morning appeared lovely, and the fruit was first class.

Garibaldi's Trial.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated September 2nd writes: "Garibaldi is to be brought to trial for his recent rebellion. His guilt being patent, there can be little doubt he will be sentenced."

The Ecclesiastical Scheme.

Mr. Farrow, Sir—with your pre-concession, we will appropriate an ample portion of high ground limits of your widely circulated journal, as collateral notices, to Messrs. Gordon & Dickson.

Correspondence.

To the Ratepayers of the County of Renfrew. The Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Brookville Agricultural Society.

The Brookville Horticultural Society, a branch of the above, held its Annual Exhibition in that place, on Friday last, and the display was especially good in the Fruit.

County of Renfrew Legal Proceedings—Great Excitement.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir,—The Barabara Courier, a week or two ago, made some remarks about the wide spread dissatisfaction that exists in the County of Renfrew, owing to the complaint.

North Riding Agricultural Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the N. Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society, took place at the village of Almonte, on Tuesday last, and the display was highly satisfactory.

ALMONTE, 1st INST.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes entries for 1st and 2nd innings.

ALMONTE, 2nd INST.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes entries for 1st and 2nd innings.

ALMONTE, 3rd INST.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes entries for 1st and 2nd innings.

ALMONTE, 4th INST.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes entries for 1st and 2nd innings.

