

Carleton Place

VOL. XIII

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., JUNE 10, 1863.

No. 40

SABBATH READING.

A Saviour Sought and Found.

I sought Thee when my heart was low,
I found Thee and my hopes revived,
And all the world from me shall know
What comfort I from Thee derived,
All that I needed, all and more,
Thy presence did me restore.

I laid my burden at Thy feet,
My head upon Thy tender breast,
Thy name of Love I did repeat,
And Thou didst understand the rest,
All that I needed, all and more,
Thy presence did me restore.

I wept the sorrow of my heart,
And Thou mine eyes did gently dry,
I sighed through fear that Thou wast part,
But Thou didst whisper, "Ever nigh,"
It was enough, I asked no more,
Thy voice did all my life restore.

And now that life to Thee I give,
With calmer trust and brighter joy,
In Thee, and for Thee, I will live,
To do Thy will my sole employ,
Thou most secure to part no more,
With that sweet joy Thou didst restore.
Mona's Hymns of Love and Praise.

The Dreamy Healer.

In one of our large churches, perhaps the one in which you, my dear reader, are wont to sit, there sat from Sabbath to Sabbath a tradesman of respectable position in life. He came as many others come, in a few years he was "a constant hearer," so the officials said.

This man was sick, and was in view of death, when a minister called to see him, and carefully inquired into his state of mind. He was unconverted, and, more than this, he was dark. When urged to seek for pardon, and not to rest until he knew his sins forgiven, he expressed great surprise. He did not know that it was possible.

"Not know that it was possible. Have you not attended—church?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but I do not know that I ever heard a sermon, or that I could claim no originality in my views; and I found they were no comfort, but a constant source of misery to me."

May we not compare this kind of state to that which God speaks of, Jeremiah xlix: "The rebellious have deceived me, and they have said, 'I will not see thee, neither will I be grieved because thou art angry with me.' Hear the counsel of the Lord. Surely the least of the flock shall draw them out."

I may now be asked how I came ever to view divine truth differently. I desire to ascribe all praise to Him to whom power be- lieves through in consequence of the error of my mind. I was a man of letters, and had a high opinion of myself. I was a man of letters, and had a high opinion of myself.

It used to be a terrible stumbling block to me to find so many learned men, so many acute men, so many scientific men, infidels. It is not so now; I see that God has said, "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble." I see as plainly as it is possible for me to see any thing, that no natural man can receive the things of the Spirit of God.

Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God,
Soit was with me; so it must be with any one of them if ever they are to know the truth in its power, or to receive the love of the truth that they may be saved.

I feel very much for the young of this generation, remembering the conflicts I passed through in consequence of the error of my mind. I hope the Lord will graciously impress on many hearts the serious truth of these words, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit," and "The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God."

My own way of explaining it to myself and others, which required to do so, by saying, "It is not the mind, but the affections, which receive true religion."

Apologizing for occupying so much room I remain, my dear sir, your most obedient servant.

A FORMER FEL. OF TRIN. COL., CANTON, WYOMING, ETC.
Loughborough, Oct. 15, 1863.

I never knew my mother. She died when I was three years old that she might be an angel to me all my life. But one day, in after years, turning over a pile of letters in my father's study, I found a package of her letters to him, beginning with her first acquaintance with him, and coming down into her married life; and as I read those pages, at last I knew my mother.

What these letters were to her life, that are the four Gospels to the life of Christ. But I remember that there was one letter in which she first spoke freely and frankly of her love. That, to me, is the Gospel of John. It is God's love-letter to the world.

The common school stands on the threshold of society, and throws each generation back to the one starting-point, and says to it, "Now come up because of what is in you." Who can estimate the power of an institution that is continually creating one end of life, but leaving the other to shoot up as plants do from the common soil?

Paul and his companions seemed, to be only with the religion of Jesus Christ; but that, faithfully preached, modifies every thing else on the earth.

higher parts of Newton's immortal "Principia," and had been frequently in the admiration of his genius till St. Mary's clock warned me that midnight was past three hours ago. I had, in fact, (as we say) made myself master of dynamics, and become gradually more and more a believer in the unlimited capacity of my own mind!

This self-possessed idea was only fostered and fostered by eminent success in the Senate House, and by subsequently obtaining a Fellowship at Trinity, and enjoying very considerable popularity as a mathematical lecturer.

It would have spared me many an hour of misery in after days had I really felt that I ever heard a sermon, or that I could claim no originality in my views; and I found they were no comfort, but a constant source of misery to me.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Poland.

The telegrams continue to report that the insurrection is increasing in various directions. Between the 8th and 10th May an insurrection broke out at five different points of Volhynia. The insurgents confined in Galicia had all refused to avail themselves of the amnesty, in spite of the solicitation of the general. The insurrection has broken out in four districts of Podolia. The peasantry remains quiet. The insurgent corps have made their appearance in the districts of Wladimir and Luck.

The whole of Ukraine is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the district of Czernah and Cechryn, where the nobility are favorable to Russia. An insurrectionary proclamation has been issued, recognizing the rights of the Russian nationalists.

The Turkish government have agreed, at the urgent request of the French ambassador, to join the general remonstrances with the Emperor of Russia. At first the Porte refused because it was not a party to the treaties of 1815.

It is reported that the Russian Government had ordered the officials in Poland to send their wives and children, without delay, to the interior of Russia. The number of insurgents in the kingdom of Poland is estimated by the Times correspondent as not to exceed 20,000, and in Lithuania at under 10,000. The number of small bands, containing from 50 to 500 men, is about 200.

British and Foreign Miscellany.

Pedestrians in London have been much interested in a rather curious-looking attempt to rebuild the hall and cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. Happily the workmen have succeeded in placing scaffolding all round the summit of Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece, and people amuse themselves by watching, through telescopes the operations of the men at the giddy height at which they are compelled to work.

A Parliamentary return has been published, giving an account of all the arms, stores, &c., captured at Sebastopol. The estimated value of the whole is £26,000, and the only stores sold are the old flint lock arms, fetching £137 19s 7d, which was paid into the Treasury. Among the items of these stores are 524 pickaxes, 175 of various sorts and carrying 126 cwt. of ordnance, 267 cwt. of copper, 638 cwt. of iron, 1,407 muskets, 1,167 ordnance, 44 cwt. of rope, and 106,355 shots and shells.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Madame de Corcillon, a lady whose researches in the rearing of the silk worm have been mentioned before, wrote to state that she had succeeded in winding off silk from the cocoons of the common silk-worm of the mulberry-tree, and from which the butterfly had made its exit. These cocoons are to be the trade, since, according to the vulgar prejudice, the butterfly is supposed to eat the thread in piercing the hole through which it creeps. Mme. de Corcillon accompanied her paper with specimens of silk wound off in a continuous thread from such cocoons, the silk obtained from them being much finer than that obtained from the other, because it is the finest cocoons that are kept for propagation.—*Galignani.*

An English paper states that, at Astley Moss, Captain H. Ross tried an improved gun recently brought out by Mr. Edger, of Manchester. He placed successive shots, at a 500 yard range, he threw the ball six times within a circle of six inches, and the whole weight of the shot within a circle of two inches. The gallant captain is to proceed to the Hythe School of musketry, where, with this new match rifle, it is anticipated he will register some still more astonishing shots.

A BALLOON IN A CONVENT.—A Naples letter mentions a curious dilemma which recently occurred to the inmates of a convent in that city. A Frenchman named Mener had taken an ascent in a balloon, which, after floating for some time in the air, alighted on a building inhabited by a considerable number of nuns. The embarrassment in the fold was extreme. Should they go to the assistance of the person in the balloon or not? It might contain a man! This was a case not foreseen by the canon law. After deliberation, the sisters came to the conclusion that they might risk themselves, and with their faces concealed in their veils, they helped down their aerial visitor, and let her out of the convent gates promising to send her balloon after her.

Malicious Perpetration.

On Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the Cabinet shop of Mr. P. Damas, Dalhousie Street, was entered by some malicious and cunning individuals, who, with a view to the destruction of the shop, set fire to it, and the building was completely destroyed. The instrument used was a large gun, which belonged to the shop. The Bureau was valued at £10. A few days previous Mr. Damas had refused \$34 for it, and now he has the mortification of beholding it as a worthless incumberance. This is an improvement on the carriage act; but it is to be hoped, from the fact that Mr. Damas has been brought to justice.—*Ottawa Union.*

The race for the Derby was a very close affair. Macaroni won by head. Offen by a short neck and Rapid Shone and Blue Mangle, third and fourth respectively, were only a length from the winner. Thirty-one horses ran. The stakes were nearly £7,000 sterling. The weather was miserable, and the attendance consequently less than usual. The Prince of Wales was present.

Private letters from England state that Earl Russell has issued orders that no sealed mail-bag shall be sent to Matamoros or other port where the privilege may be abused for the protection of a vessel endeavoring to run the blockade, as it was by the Petrelhoff. Thus the British Government wastes the question raised in the Petrelhoff.—*N.Y. Tribune.*

The letters in the London Times signed Horatio, were written by Mr. Greville Vernon Harcourt, a well-known contributor to the Saturday Review, and by the late Sir George C. Lewis, as some have supposed.

Arrival of the "Jura."

CAPE RAGE, May 20.—The "Jura," from Liverpool, 21st inst. arrived this a.m. Her dates are five days later.

Political news unimportant. There was a general feeling of suspense for later American news.

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The Siege of Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, June 1. Memphis papers of the 29th state that the Bulletin confirms the statement that Grant invests Vicksburg. It also states that our forces have succeeded in taking a portion of the rebel works. The forts remaining to be taken are very formidable, and command the forts below. Several charges have been made upon them, but with little success. The rebels seem to think their position is impregnable. The river batteries have been mostly silenced.

Sherman is on the right, 2 miles from Haines Bluff, McClernand 1 1/2 miles from the court house, in the center; McPherson at the lower end of Vicksburg.

The report that Pemberton offered to surrender Vicksburg on terms is confirmed. It is also believed that the reported arrival of Gen. Banks' force at Warrenton is true.

Headquarters in the Field near Vicksburg, May 23.—Best little town since for the last 36 hours. Over 100 pieces of field artillery and seven siege guns raised shot and shell on the enemy's works. Yesterday the mortar fleet also took the position behind Desoto Point, and bombarded the city the entire day.

The steamer "Saxonia" did not leave Southampton for New York on the 20th, owing to the damage of her machinery. The "Hannonia" was expected there on the 22nd to take her place.

The Cork Examiner contains correspondence from various parts of Ireland that leaves scarcely any doubt that recruiting for the Northern army is attempted to be carried on an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchellson, Charlesville, and Fermoy have been visited by several American gentlemen, of military aspect, who publicly offered to give passage by any number of young men willing to accept it to the United States, each with the certainty of continuous remuneration and work when they arrive there. The police were present on several occasions, who obviously disconcerted the strangers, but as there was nothing illegal in the proposition made, no proceedings could be taken.

Several hundred young men await the early steamers, who beyond all doubt engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents.

Advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being despatched from there to Mexico.

There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The Bank of England on the 21st advanced its minimum rate of discount another half per cent.

Liverpool, 22nd.—The political news today is unimportant.

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The Weather and the Crops.

PETERBOROUGH, CANTON. A subscriber in North Down writes:—

"The winter held on very long, and a great many cattle died on account of scarcity of fodder. It was the 11th of April before the snow began to go away, and then went away very fast without much rain or frost at night, so that the season being very dry and hot for cultivation, and the fall wheat escaped injury from what we term 'sugar weather,' that is when the snow is going away we generally have frost at night, and sunshine in the daytime. Since all that could be desired. For twenty nine years I have been a resident in Canada, and I never saw the fall wheat look better at this season of the year than at present. The spring grain is got in in excellent condition, and should the season continue as favorable as it commenced we have every prospect of an abundant harvest."

"During the past winter quite a number of families have been obliged to leave Lakefield, which may be considered the starting place for the new country opened up by the making of the Barleigh road. I have endeavored to obtain correct information as to the prospects of the said country being fit for the agriculturist, and such are the conflicting statements of the parties who have visited the country, that I have found it impossible to form anything like a correct idea of it."

A correspondent in Bristol, C. E., says: "We have never had a finer seed time; fall wheat looks well, spring wheat, oats and peas are coming on finely. The rain now would be very beneficial."

A gentleman passing through the County of Chateaugay reports the forward and healthy appearance of the crops. Ploughing is nearly over, the ground being very favorable for field work. What little fall wheat there is, looks well, but there has not been much sown. The farmers all seem well pleased with the state of things, and look forward to an abundant harvest. The only crop which looks doubtful is the hay, which has been much damaged by spring frosts.

The ground has been in excellent condition for the reception of seed and spring operations are completed throughout the country. Never has there been a more promising season for the farmer, and if the dry weather does not continue to long, we may look forward to an abundant harvest.—*Lindsay C. W. Paper.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA. (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)—The "Presbyterian" for June is freighted with a large amount of excellent reading matter for the members of the denomination. The number of copies in this periodical is now 20,000, and the new editorial management, it is intended to make further improvements in the way of giving more information respecting the work of the Christian Churches and their missions.—At the last meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Cochran, lately arrived from his tour of labor in this Presbytery, was cordially received.

A call has been given from St. Andrew's Church Kingston, to the Rev. W. M. Inglis, M.A., assistant minister of St. Andrew's Church in this city.—The Church at Fergus has been fitted up with a new organ, and a new organist appointed.

The students of the University of Toronto, in their Presbytery, were cordially received.

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Caleb Strong Bellows, Esq., of Westmeath.

Mr. Bellows was one of the pioneer settlers of this township. Thirty years ago he started with pack and staff, from Carleton Place, where he was then residing, to explore the shores of the Algonnette Lake, with a view to future settlement. He inherited a spirit of enterprise from his ancestors. Two hundred years before they had emigrated from old and settled in New England; and the family had since become one of the most extensive and well known in that part of the continent. His great grandfather, Col. Benjamin Bellows, was the founder of Walpole, N. H., at a time when courage and skill were needed to resist the attacks of hostile Indians. His grandfather, General Bellows, was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. A splendid wampum belt, preserved as an heirloom in the family, still bears witness to the prowess of the latter, in single handed combat with a native chief.

Mr. Bellows was born, Sept. 1st 1809, on the ancestral estate at Walpole, N. H. When about 17 years of age, he crossed over to Canada, and after staying a few months in Montreal, made his way to an elder brother, who was in business at Nepean Point, now Ottawa city. It was during his stay there, that that brother and his partner in business built the first stone house in the city of Ottawa. Towards the end of 1824, Mr. Bellows commenced business as a merchant at Morphy's Falls, now Carleton Place, and some time after was appointed first postmaster of the only post office then north of Perth. Then, in 1827, he married, and five years after received to build a home for an increasing family, in the woods at Westmeath.

The family removed to their first home in 1835, the same year that the Rev. Wesleyan Missionary was stationed in this section of country. These laborious and self-denying men, who threaded the narrow and circuitous paths on the shores of the Ottawa and its waters with their canoes, to bear the gospel to the scattered settlers, found a welcome at the house of Mr. Bellows. Mrs. Bellows was a member of the church, and a daughter of Robert and Susannah Mansell, the latter well known for many years as a mother and teacher in the first class school of the Mississippi circuit. Mr. Bellows was not a member of the church, but he entertained a profound respect for religion, and had been a teacher of the first Sabbath School in Carleton Place, and a member of the committee which built the Wesleyan church in that place. In his own parlour he devoted his musical powers to "the service of song" in the worship of God, and assisted liberally to sustain a gospel ministry in the neighborhood; at the same time abstaining from falsehood, profanity, and other vices too often practiced. Under such auspices it is no wonder that his children, thirty and seven daughters, are all in communion with the Wesleyan Methodist church, and one of them the wife of an esteemed minister of Christ, the Rev. R. M. Hammond.

Mr. Bellows served the public as the first postmaster and the first magistrate in that part of the county of Ottawa, a capacity which he magnificently discharged with forbearance, and restoring friendship between contending parties. When no physician or surgeon lived within sixty miles of Westmeath, he often administered medicine, or set broken bones. Besides filling some offices of trust and responsibility he held, for the last ten years, a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Renfrew Militia.

Remarkable for his reverence for things sacred and for his correct moral deportment, for his well stored mind and refined manners, for a robust and handsome person and a fine social character, he was, for many years, one of that class over whom Christian ministers look with yearning feelings, kindred to those of the Saviour, when it was said of him, "Then Jesus beholding him, loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest." Disappointments and trials, however, with loss of health, came at length and shook his hold of earth, leading him to think of a future world. He saw his need of conversion, deeply regretted his neglect of it, urged others to pursue a better course and turning humbly and pertinently to God obtained peace through believing in Christ. For about a year and a half he lived to evince by his letters, his conversation, and his patient endurance of suffering, the genuineness of that change for which his friends had so long and fervently prayed. Disease of the liver, with paralysis, brought down the body to decay gradually, yet not without considerable pain, especially toward the last. As length his weary spirit was set free, on the 21st of April, 1883, and his mortal remains sleep on the banks of the Ottawa, in the Wesleyan burying ground, Westmeath.

W. T.

Westmeath, May 14th, 1883.

The way to the Gallows.

The unhappy man Coulter, who was executed at Toronto on Monday last, appears from an account in the Toronto Letter, to have pursued a course of life to which the Gallows seemed to be a fitting termination. A course of intemperance and debauchery, attended with more than one crime against life, has brought a man in the prime of manhood, for he was only about 35 years old, and the father of a family, to a felon's doom. What a warning to many who, by their intemperance and vicious habits, are fitting themselves for the same end!

Coulter was born in Ireland in 1828, and came to Canada with his parents, who bear a respectable character, when eight or nine years of age. About fifteen years ago he married, and settled at Argus, where for several years he lived a quiet life, and promised to become a respectable resident.

The leader says:—"He was, however, fond of exciting sports, especially horse-racing, shooting, &c. The gratification of this love brought him into association with dissolute companions, and gradually he contracted bad habits, commencing with intoxication, which, step by step, led him into crime. When under the influence of liquor, he was very violent, but in his sober hours, he was said to be inoffensive and generous. He did not give himself up altogether to the worst habits, but attended to his work with a good deal of assiduity, springing up 'spruce' occasionally. About this time he was visited Toronto, where his vicious habits were exhibited in a stronger light than before. He made the acquaintance of loose women, of whom unhappily there are too many in this city, and, it is stated, that he attached himself particularly to one whom he kept at Yorkville."

About ten years ago an Indian disappeared from the neighborhood of Argus, and as he was last seen in the company of Coulter, the latter was suspected of foul play. In the spring of the body of the Indian was found with his eyes shut. The man was dead, and his death was caused by a rifle shot from the hands of another. There being no evidence to fix the charge against Coulter, no proceedings were taken against him. In 1856 he assaulted a constable, whom he severely injured. He was tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year; but on the year next he was again seized with a seven-year term in Argus,

whom he struck several times with an axe, inflicting such injuries that the man died shortly after. Coulter then fled and it was some time before his whereabouts was discovered. He was tried and acquitted, but convicted of robbery. Was once more sent to the Penitentiary. "On being discharged from custody Coulter remained at Toronto and soon became well known to the police as one of the most desperate characters of the city. He abandoned his family altogether, and associated with the most depraved and worthless creatures. He was frequently a prisoner at the bar for one offence or another, and we believe served terms in the jail at hard labor." While living there a young man died, it was supposed from injuries inflicted by Coulter, and in 1861 he committed the murder for which he suffered the penalty of death. Kenny, the murdered man was a companion of Coulter's, and like him was given over to intemperance and profligacy.

The sketch we have of the early life of Coulter, suggests the thought that in all probability he would have been a respectable member of society, but for his love of intoxicating drinks. This led him into the society of the abandoned of both sexes. This inclined him to those acts of violence and crime which the murder of perhaps three or four men, and this made him a pest to society and at last brought him to the gallows.

The habit which probably lay at the foundation of this man's vices, is that which has formed the prominent one in almost every individual whose crimes have brought him to the scaffold. When will men be wise and abstain from that which is so destructive? Another lesson suggested is danger of bad companionship. This was one of the corrupting influences which helped to destroy Coulter. The "company of fools shall be destroyed."—Witness.

THE ANGLo-SAXON.—Divers have gone from Boston to the wreck of the Anglo-Saxon, and also from Canada. We learn that Mr. J. Sheridan and crew, from this city have done very well. They raised forty packages of government stores every day. The Anglo-Saxon's mast still remains above water. The body of her commander has been recovered, and that of the second officer was in sight and could not be got at.—[Halifax Sun.]

Ensign Emmett, of the 1st battalion, 17th regiment, has left Quebec for England in charge of a party consisting of nine sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and sixty-seven rank and file, belonging to various regiments serving in Canada. Twenty one of these are convicts, four of whom are discharged with ignominy, and two as incorrigible characters. The remaining non-commissioned officers and men are chiefly invalids and those whose terms of service have expired. The party includes 15 women and 27 children.

The Levant Herald of April 30 publishes a telegram received from Smyrna, reporting the occurrence of a most disastrous earthquake at Rhodes on the 22nd, resulting in the destruction of 2000 and proportionate loss of human life. Two shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Alexandria on the same day.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, June 10, 1883.

The Result.

It may appear (to some) to begin to calculate on the result of the present general election, and yet so far as can be seen the chances are very favorable to the new ministry, and the indications seem to say that they will be sustained by a very handsome majority.

In our own locality, the South Riding of Lanark, we are strongly of opinion that the Reform candidate—Mr. Fraser—will be elected, notwithstanding all the lying stories, bombast, bullying and braggadocio of the old Cartier-McDonald party. If Mr. Fraser be defeated at this election, it will be brought about by Reformers, themselves, and before many months will have elapsed they will be "biting their nails" with vexation at their own conduct. There is nothing surer than that Mr. Morris is a supporter of the Cartier-McDonald government, and if elected will give his vote and his influence to bring them back to power. What will the Reformers do Beekwith think of themselves when they find that in voting for Mr. Morris they have voted for the return to power of J. A. Macdonald and Cartier. They will, undoubtedly, get their eyes opened, but it will be too late to reverse the matter for four years to come. We cannot believe, that they will allow themselves to be cajoled into any such course of action; and we feel certain that, if they do their duty, the Reform candidate will be elected by a very respectable majority.

In the North Riding of Lanark, Mr. Bell will, again, be elected, but his friends will require to exert themselves. Every means, fair and unfair, are being used against him. Free dinners, free whiskey without license, and the most unblushing falsehoods, which have been repeated hundreds of times and as often contradicted, are made use of to influence the electors against him; but we believe, the trial of strength at the polls will result in his favor, and the Reformers of North Lanark will not stultify themselves by sending a man to Parliament to support J. A. Macdonald and Mr. Cartier.

In Renfrew, we are informed, that there is a disposition, generally, amongst the people, to support the present government, and whoever they may select, of the many candidates before them, he will be pledged to that effect.

In the neighboring County of Carlton, Mr. Powell's chances of success are very slim; and from what we have heard, Mr. MacLellan will carry the election.

At the time we write six elections have been carried by acclamation, and it is probable that many others will have a similar result before many days. The Montreal Herald says:—"The fact is, however, that every where candidates were jubilant, and enjoying all the forenoon of success, while the leading men of the opposition whom they ran are in all cases compelled to fight a battle, and with strong opponents, and in several cases

are hopelessly giving up the contest to be waged by new comers. Mr. Morvat, the Postmaster General, has hardly a dog to wag his tail against him at the nomination. We see that Mr. John A. Macdonald is to have a serious contest, not with a person of no standing, ready for a little cheap notoriety; but with Mr. Gildersleeve, one of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Kingston, who is little likely to go into a hopeless contest. His late lieutenant, Mr. Morton retires. It is true that a Mr. Ferguson takes his place; but we fancy that he will require a candidate not less strong than Mr. Morton to contest the constituency with any hope of success. The Hon. Geo. Sherwood abandons the field in Brockville, though it must be supposed that his honour would make him desirous of vindicating in another Parliament the administration of which he formed part. Chiefly, however, the retirement of Mr. Benjamin Bodes will be the cause to which he has attached himself, rather than has been attached. In Toronto again some of Mr. B. Robinson's old and strongest friends are bringing out an opponent against him, and Mr. Hillyard Cameron is likely to be hard run in Peel. Altogether there can be no reason to doubt that the Ministry will have a large majority in Upper Canada.

Right Side Up.

Some of the Perth Tory editors appear to be indulging in considerable merriment at what, they consider, our expense; but, in reality, at the expense of their own reason and common sense. They affect to pity us, because they say, forsooth, that we are "terribly disappointed" in our political calculations in Beekwith—that we promised Mr. Fraser that the "Beekwith people would all vote for him"—that we were "mistaken"—have made ourselves "highly ridiculous"—and feel "shap-fallen."

We need scarcely tell our readers that there is not a word of truth in the whole of their assertions. We are in as good health and spirits as editors usually are; and although we would like very much to see the whole of the Beekwith people voting against the return to power of the Cartier-McDonald government, we never promised that they would do so. We have no control over them, nor would we exercise the power of coercion if we had it. Their farms are not all mortgaged to us, as are the farms of some of Mr. Shaw's tools in North Lanark. All we can do is to advise them, and let them take their course. We believe in "every man doing that which is right in his own eyes"—he will, they have himself to blame for any "mistakes" he makes. We are well convinced that the Reformers who vote for Mr. Morris this time will be more "shap-fallen" than we are, before another general election comes round. They may reject our advice in the matter if they think well to do so. They may elect Mr. Morris, and, by doing so, cast their vote for the return to power of the corrupt trio—Cartier, Macdonald and Galt—we cannot help it, and, under misfortune, which we cannot avoid—which no means that we can use are capable of averting, we can yield with a very good grace. In fact, should such a calamity befall our country, as we have hinted at, we feel that we have philosophy enough to "grin and bear it."

We are not "discouraged"—we are not "shap-fallen." We believe that better times are coming and that we shall live to see it. Bad and all as the times are, we are living on a patch of ground "flowing with milk and honey" and have money enough to pay for our bread and butter; and whether Mr. Morris or Mr. Fraser will be elected—Mr. Shaw or Mr. Bell, it will make no more difference to us than to any other elector in the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

What we did for Mr. Morris at the last election, we did mistakenly, but gratuitously! Other printing offices in the county, which we could name, had the pleasure of putting in exorbitant bills and pocketing the money. We were simple enough to work for Mr. Morris free gratis, without being ordered to do so. In other words we worked day and night for nothing—did double as much work as some of the others who pocketed seventy or eighty dollars—and got nothing for our pay.

After all we are not "shap-fallen." The right will triumph sometime. We have made many mistakes in our lifetime, as common people generally do—but our greatest mistake was the support of Mr. Morris, and through him, the support of the Cartier-McDonald government, who have well nigh ruined our country.

We trust that, "experience will teach," both us and the Beekwith people. If Mr. Morris be elected, as the Perth Tory editors declare he will, we must only allow them to indulge the transports of nature for a little while, in order to show that the right will triumph in the end; bearing in mind, that—True magnanimity consists not, in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

Double Dealing.

On the Hustings, at the nomination in Clayton, on Wednesday last, Mr. Shaw was asked if he was in favor of bringing back the Cartier, Macdonald and Galt government to power? After some difficulty and an evident unwillingness to come out with the plain truth, he replied to the question, by giving an evasive answer. Mr. Morris did the same, at the meeting in the Town Hall in Beekwith. If they could only succeed in guilting the Reformers to vote for them, it would be all right with the Conservatives, who perfectly understand the double game they are playing.

SOUTH HASTINGS.—The Hon. Lewis Wallace, Solicitor General West, was elected by acclamation for South Hastings on Wednesday. The opposition candidate unexpectedly withdrew.

WARREN.—The American Government is repulsing Fort Wayne, opposite Sandwich, with a view of making the line of demarcation between the two countries. It is designed to make it impossible to land attack.

Changed Again!

Can it be possible—do we awake? McNarin Shaw appealing to Reformers! Why, for the last two years, there is not a man, who has walked the streets of Perth by day, or passed his house by night, but must have heard his aguey voice raised in violent vituperation against Reformers, or—in what he considered—eloquent defence of the vilest ministry that ever disgraced or disgraced a country. It is the knowledge that the party he so highly deserted are in the ascendant, and the thought of a vacant judgeship that has worked this change in his tactics, and finding that the Morris ticket answered so well in gulling some of the Reformers, does he now succeed by the same strategy. Poor man! we fear he has missed it; not being born a saint like Mr. Morris, he should have followed the example of his bosom friend Buel, and when he deserted his principles have got baptized into some church; without this precaution, we apprehend, he will fail, and the voice of North Lanark never be heard, through him, in the Legislative Halls. This, that he, in his own wearing vanity, would consider a loss to Lanark, would scarcely be so to the country that would have to pay for it—for when McNarin Shaw, like the "cork leg," is once set going, nothing can stop his puerile, inflated, nonsensical talk.

A Compliment.

Since the election excitement commenced, the Perth "Expositor" has occupied a considerable portion of its space with outpourings of bile, upon our devoted head, simply because we have courage enough to set on our own responsibility and speak out our mind fully, freely and independently, in reference to the candidates now before the people. We shall not say a word against our friend for doing so, as it appears to be congenial to his feelings and to afford him extreme pleasure to wallow in his native element; but we think it must be a bad cause which requires weapons of falsehood and Billingsgate to defend it.

We are not going to be run off the track by a little pile of rubbish that may be deposited in our way. Suppose everything were true that they have said against us, what does it amount to? Is it any disgrace to have grown to the full size of a man ought to be; to know the difference between a "haunch of venison" and a blatant fool, or to be pushing one's way through the world "at a 2-4-0 pace," regardless of petty obstacles, and paying our board bills on the way? If this be all the supporters of the Cartier-McDonald government have to charge us with, we take it rather as a compliment at their hands!

Messrs. B. & W. Rosmond, of Almonte, manufacturers of the celebrated prize medal awarded to their goods exhibited by Messrs. Wm. Stephen & Co. of Montreal at the great International Exhibition held in London last year. It is a beautiful work of art and the fact of its being conferred on Canadian manufactured goods shows what rapid strides have been made in this particular branch of our manufactures. The Messrs. Rosmonds have been eminently successful in producing well made goods, especially those of the finer class and we are informed that the Exhibition held three or four months later they could have sent home some much finer goods than those which took the prize. The great demand for these goods during the past three or four years gave a powerful impetus to their manufacture and woolen factories sprung up all over the country so that now there is a danger of the supply being in advance of the demand. Indeed already manufacturers find it a difficult matter to make sales at paying prices and we learn, as a very natural result, the mills at Almonte, Ottawa, Kenilworth, Pikesfalls and other places have stopped running for a time.

Before the present issue of our "Herald" shall have reached our more distant readers the election for North Lanark will be decided; and there never was greater need for the friends of good government to bestir themselves and defeat Mr. Shaw—the Corrupt candidate. If elected he and Mr. Morris will, undoubtedly, support the Cartier-McDonald government; and the only possible way the electors have in their power to prevent it is to leave them both at home. Every elector who has an interest in the welfare of the Province, who loves his country, the home of his children and the sphere of his labours, should turn out, without asking, and record his vote. The present is a crisis of no ordinary magnitude and upon the events of the next few days will depend much of the future prosperity of our country. Every elector should feel that he has a duty to perform, and should be early at the polls to record his vote.

INCREASED CULTURE OF FLAX.—From present appearances there will be flax enough this season. The Boston Journal reports that one man recently here from Ohio has supplied 7,000 bushels of seed in his neighborhood, and has engaged seven of Allen's new brakes, and offers to contract for the sale of 4,000 tons of flax, to be delivered in Boston before the first of January next. According to the way orders come in from the West for flax machinery the present spring, it has been estimated that sixteen hundred men, with the proper machinery and machine shops, could not get out the full supply of brakes and pickers needed.

Mr. J. N. Brownell, of Williamson, Wayne county, N. C., raised the past year, 34,000 pounds of flax, 300 bushels of flax seed. The whole amount of flax sold amounted to \$7,500, the seed brought \$2 per bushel, amounting to \$2,200; and the two together \$9,700.

The Carleton Place Rifle Company will assemble drill, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at the usual hour.

A work has just been issued by a Paris firm which, has cost \$200,000 for thirty years. It is in the description, with illustrations, of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, and was ordered by him.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Horton, June 2d, 1883.

Sir—It is with extreme satisfaction that I have beheld the undaunted and strait forward course that you have taken in the present crisis of electoral operations, and from which I am led to hope that you will give the following space in your valuable journal: To the Electors of the County of Renfrew: GENTLEMEN.—It is an opportunity that is now offered to you of publicly performing your duty to yourselves and your country, by recording your votes in favor of Robert McIntyre, Esq., whose business qualifications stands unrivaled in the ranks of a wide extended circle, and whose interest is a wide, extended mercantile business in your midst, but also that he is the bonafide owner of a large amount of real estate in various localities in the County of Renfrew. These qualifications are your guarantee that he will stand as an advocate for the true interests and prosperity of the valley of the Ottawa, and as an enemy of a burlesque taxation on the Province. Mr. McIntyre declares emphatically that the present Ministry should be sustained, and further that he is for the retrenchment of the public expenditure and an economical draught upon the public chest. It is an opportunity which is brought to view from a consideration of the following facts: namely, that through the acts of the former administration of the affairs of the Province we are at the present time upwards of \$2,000,000 in debt, the yearly interest of which amounts to \$4,000,000—which enormous sum stands a bonafide tax upon the industry of the good people of the Province, [it is no matter what shape it comes in]; second, it is plain to every beholder that if affairs are suffered thus to run on that the ruin and bankruptcy of the Province is staring us in the face; and the latter is possibly looking for the enacting of a burlesque taxation, both upon ourselves and our posterity, by returning a firm supporter of the present Ministry, and as such, both in ability and intentions, Mr. Robert McIntyre is our man.

C. F. RUSSELL.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

Sir—Surely the North Riding of Lanark never respected itself by electing a candidate giving the nomination to William McNarin Shaw—a third class lawyer, who has been everything in politics and nothing long. To the Clear Grit he is all Grit—to the more moderate Reformer he is a model Reformer, and to Ultra Conservatives he is the guardian of their rights. He says the very gown he wears is a guarantee that he will reform or change can take place without meeting with his opposition. To the Roman Catholics he denounces Mr. Bell, because he voted against the second reading of the Separate School Bill—to the Protestants he finds fault with him for not being present to vote for the third reading of the said bill.

Mr. Shaw being all things unto all men, gained him some support, had he not been a mule to muster from all parties, a sufficient number to give him a small majority at the nomination. Since then, I have conversed with several of his supporters, and they all admit their great disappointment in the man, his whole speech consisting in some thing or other against Mr. Bell, that he had done some ten or twelve years ago—he was afraid to define his own principles, or what he would have done if he was in Mr. Bell's place, or yet what he would do if not returned as our member. It would not do to come out with an open declaration in a straight forward way, as it could not be a displeasing and opening the eyes of Reformers or Conservatives, as a consequence one of the parties must be sold, because it is impossible he can be faithful to both.

If the Kerrs, Menghens, Howlands, &c., believed that Mr. Shaw was a true Reformer, they would not be found forming one of the ranks of his supporters. On the other hand if the Reformers that are giving him their support believed him to be a Tory of the Cartier-McDonald stamp, as little would they support him then, for a certainty one or other of the parties that are giving him their support must be disappointed, and who will pity them, as they all know the antecedents of their man.

Mr. Bell's friends have full and entire confidence in his integrity; what he professes he will do—his platform is the rights of Upper Canada, so as to make the revenue equal to the expenses, so that the Province will not be irretrievably ruined. Believing in the good sense of the electors, I have no doubt of his return.

AN ELECTOR.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Beekwith, June 8th.

Sir—In my former communication I showed that the debt of the Province had tripled during the nine years that Messrs. Cartier, McDonald and Galt mismanaged the country, also that the yearly expenses had increased in the same ratio, and that they borrowed millions yearly to make up the deficiency between the outlay and the income, hence the ruinous condition of our finances. When the McDonald-Sicotte government took office they commenced a system of economy and retrenchment which reduced the expenses some millions sufficient to being useless and unnecessary offices, but it could not be expected that they could do as much as the friends of retrenchment wished during the short time that they held office, yet enough was done to show that they really were in earnest. The McDonald government knew that the country demanded an investigation into the corrupt system that had all but ruined this noble Province, hence they appointed commissioners to enquire and report upon the Financial affairs and the extravagant waste of money in the Government Buildings at Ottawa. The Government responded to the wish of the country by appointing these Commissioners, hence the desperate opposition of the Cartier-McDonald party to break up the late Government, so as to stifle investigation, so that their corrupt and unconstitutional acts might not be exposed. It is true that the Financial Commission has not yet closed its labors, yet they have reported sufficient to show the reckless manner that they have squandered the people's money without the constitutional consent of Parliament. Mr. Galt has to admit having advanced £100,000 to the Grand Trunk at one time, without any consent from Parliament, the whole being a dead loss to the Province. Then again the loan that was given to Montreal, has been lost to the country, and to cover the corrupt transaction it is charged to the London Bankers, and they deny having ever given an authority to do so, and thus another large sum of the people's money is gone for nothing. No wonder that the Province is sunk in debt; the wonder is that the intelligent electors of the South Riding of Lanark could consent such transactions.

Members Elected.

Constituents.	Ministry.	Opposition.
Conestoga,	J. S. Macdonald,	
Cornwall,	D. A. McDonald,	
Glangary,	J. C. Abbott,	
Argenteuil,	—Eliot,	
Quebec East,	—Eliot,	
South Hastings,	Louis Wallbridge,	
South Wellington,	—Sifton,	
Lambton,	Alex. McKenzie,	

Among the passengers by the steamship Juno, was Major General Lindsay, accompanied by Lady Sarah Lindsay and the three Misses Lindsay. Major General Lindsay is to take command of the Brigade of Guards stationed in Canada.

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To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Horton, June 2d, 1883.

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(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

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Mr. Shaw being all things unto all men, gained him some support, had he not been a mule to muster from all parties, a sufficient number to give him a small majority at the nomination. Since then, I have conversed with several of his supporters, and they all admit their great disappointment in the man, his whole speech consisting in some thing or other against Mr. Bell, that he had done some ten or twelve years ago—he was afraid to define his own principles, or what he would have done if he was in Mr. Bell's place, or yet what he would do if not returned as our member. It would not do to come out with an open declaration in a straight forward way, as it could not be a displeasing and opening the eyes of Reformers or Conservatives, as a consequence one of the parties must be sold, because it is impossible he can be faithful to both.

If the Kerrs, Menghens, Howlands, &c., believed that Mr. Shaw was a true Reformer, they would not be found forming one of the ranks of his supporters. On the other hand if the Reformers that are giving him their support believed him to be a Tory of the Cartier-McDonald stamp, as little would they support him then, for a certainty one or other of the parties that are giving him their support must be disappointed, and who will pity them, as they all know the antecedents of their man.

Mr. Bell's friends have full and entire confidence in his integrity; what he professes he will do—his platform is the rights of Upper Canada, so as to make the revenue equal to the expenses, so that the Province will not be irretrievably ruined. Believing in the good sense of the electors, I have no doubt of his return.

AN ELECTOR.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Beekwith, June 8th.

Sir—The Perth Expositor of the 3rd inst., has just been placed in my hands, in which there is a short editorial article headed "A Peep behind the Scenes" containing some remarks on a letter published in the late number of the Perth Courier, and addressed in 1880 by Thomas Lockie Bell (then editor of the Almonte Examiner) to W. M. Shaw, of Perth, who is now a candidate for this Riding in Parliament. On those remarks, it is stated that Mr. Shaw "was known to be hostile to Mr. Bell, and it was thought advisable by that gentleman's friends to secure Mr. Shaw's support. By this correspondence it is shown that means were resorted to to attain that object. It was no other than an offer to bribe Mr. Shaw with the representation of the North Riding." I never was aware, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Shaw's influence or support was a matter of such weighty consideration to Mr. Bell's friends in the North Riding; that they should attempt to secure it by such a transaction or bribery, though it is quite possible that parties have friendly to Mr. Shaw might be anxious to keep that gentleman

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Horton, June 2d, 1883.

Sir—It is with extreme satisfaction that I have beheld the undaunted and strait forward course that you have taken in the present crisis of electoral operations, and from which I am led to hope that you will give the following space in your valuable journal: To the Electors of the County of Renfrew: GENTLEMEN.—It is an opportunity that is now offered to you of publicly performing your duty to yourselves and your country, by recording your votes in favor of Robert McIntyre, Esq., whose business qualifications stands unrivaled in the ranks of a wide extended circle, and whose interest is a wide, extended mercantile business in your midst, but also that he is the bonafide owner of a large amount of real estate in various localities in the County of Renfrew. These qualifications are your guarantee that he will stand as an advocate for the true interests and prosperity of the valley of the Ottawa, and as an enemy of a burlesque taxation on the Province. Mr. McIntyre declares emphatically that the present Ministry should be sustained, and further that he is for the retrenchment of the public expenditure and an economical draught upon the public chest. It is an opportunity which is brought to view from a consideration of the following facts: namely, that through the acts of the former administration of the affairs of the Province we are at the present time upwards of \$2,000,000 in debt, the yearly interest of which amounts to \$4,000,000—which enormous sum stands a bonafide tax upon the industry of the good people of the Province, [it is no matter what shape it comes in]; second, it is plain to every beholder that if affairs are suffered thus to run on that the ruin and bankruptcy of the Province is staring us in the face; and the latter is possibly looking for the enacting of a burlesque taxation, both upon ourselves and our posterity, by returning a firm supporter of the present Ministry, and as such, both in ability and intentions, Mr. Robert McIntyre is our man.

C. F. RUSSELL.

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