

Carleton Place

VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., FEBRUARY 19, 1862.

No. 24

LOST—SOMEBODY'S CHILD.

Sombody's child is lost to-night
I hear the bellman ring
And the earth is frozen hard and white,
And the wind has a nipping sting.
I know my babes are longed for,
A tender, motherly hand
Laying a blessing on every head
After their evening prayers were said—
God keep the slumbering babe!
Yet somebody's child is lost, I say,
This night so bitterly cold,
Some innocent lamb has gone astray
Unwittingly from its fold.
"Bellman's ho, bellman, whose child is lost?"
And I grasp my staff and cloak;
But the ring over the wall had crossed
Before I tardily spoke.
The neighbors soon gather, and far and near
We pry into chinks and fen,
Till, hark! an answering shout I hear—
The rover is found again.
Ah! mother, fond mother, your heart is light
Wish Joe to your bosom bound;
But many a child is lost to-night
Who'll never, no, never be found.
Ay! somebody's child is lost to-night,
While the wind is high and boisterous,
And the seething ship, like a bird a-flight,
Flies shivering on its course.
She suddenly drops in the yawning deep.
As never to return;
She leaps atop the watery steep,
A creaking from stem to stern.
Hold well, good bark! for a score of lives
Comprise thy costliest freight.
Else loving mothers, and maids, and wives
Will ever be desolate.
And well she holds, with a single sail
Outspread to guide her way.
While all the furies of the main are high,
Around her bulwarks play.
The sailor-boy, with a fearful heart,
Sighs for his distant home,
And the hasty tears from his eyelids start,
And drop in the briny foam.
In the month's agony a father sighs,
And a mother trembles with fears;
But that father's law had he defied,
And he scorned that mother's tears,
The pitiless blast now mocks his grief,
And a huge and hungry wave
Bears him away beyond relief.
To the depths of an ocean grave—
The brand is blazoned on the beach,
The work of the day is done,
And the father's heart runs over the earth
In search of the wandering son.
"Oh! where is our poor boy to-night—
This night so bleak and wild?"
The mother shuts her eyes to the light,
And inly prays for her child's life.
The busy needles all cease their flight,
While their hearts say, "Where is he?"
They dream not he has sunk from sight,
Down, down, down in the sea.
The mother may pray, and she may weep
Till she weep her life away,
But never more will she find the sheep
That wickedly went astray.
Somebody's child is lost to-night!
Oh! sorrow on the day
When a virgin's fame is marred with blight
That cannot be cleansed away.
An humbled family sit in the gloom,
Bemoaning their hopeless shame—
Would that she were safe in the tomb
With honor upon her name!
While tucked in garments of satin and sin,
The fallen denizen I ween
Is scorned with a fever of heart within,
Though reigning as wanton queen.
O merciful Father! 'tis this the child
Thy hand created so fair,
With eyes where simple innocence smiled,
And coy and modest were her air.
Is this the promising morning flower?
The brightest its rivals among?
Is this the bird which sang in the bower
With sweetest and merriest tongue?
Ah me! this child is more than lost;
For her low-fallen form,
On the voluptuous streets of sin,
Will perish in passion's storm.
And the mother may sigh, and she may weep
Till she weep her life away,
But never more will she find the sheep
That wickedly went astray.
Somebody's child is lost to-night—
A widow's only son,
With brow as light and eye as bright
As you ever looked upon.
"And he will be my staff and stay—
Her words were only spoken."
"When I am old, and my strength is gray,
And my natural strength is broken,"
Her motherly soul with pride o'erran
As the lad grew up to the estate of man.
And she said in her joy,
That nobody's boy
Could match her passion for a span.
Time stole along, and her locks were gray,
But her heart had lost its fire;
For the man had wandered so far astray,
"Were better the boy had died."
A loathsome, vile, and gibbering thing,
Stung by the fatal worm's sting,
Desired of man, unloving of God,
And gnashing at the avenging rod,
Wherewith his passions scourged him sore,
Till, fainting, he could feel no more—
Ah! somebody's child was lost in him
When he took up
The wassail cup,
And sipped perfidiously from his brim,
Then his manhood died,
And the beautiful boy
Spilled in the sand the cup of her joy,
Instead, she quaffed
A wormwood draught,
A sorely-smitten woman,
Yet loved she still,
Through every ill,
The child so scarcely human,
In weariness and watchings often,
Unmurmuringly her grief she bore,
Until unwrapt in shroud or coffin,
Her son lay dead before her door.
Her sorrows had come so thick and fast
They clustered'd round her everywhere,
Till, reason utterly overcast,
The darkness hid away her care.
Yet oftentimes would she look
Long gone from home, her beautiful son;
And while she chided his long delay,
That mother and whimper, and pray,
She would sigh and she would weep,
Till she weep her life away;
But never more will she find the sheep
That wickedly went astray.
So many children are lost to-night
That I, even I, could weep
As I hear the breathings, soft and light,
From the crib where Tommy's asleep,
And I strain my vision to pierce the clouds
That hang over you to come;
But utter darkness the future shrouds,
And the tongue of the seer is dumb.
So I lay them down in the bosom of grace,
The children whom God has given,
Trusting he'll bring them to see his face,
The face of our Lord in heaven.
The country may stand the treasury note

THE TIMBER TRADE.

As always happens when an exceptional production is withdrawn, the admission of foreign-grown timber into the markets of Great Britain, on the same terms as the timber of this province, was the occasion of predictions being made of the ruin of this important branch of Canadian commerce. Happily this dismal foreboding has not been realized. From another cause—the American war—our timber trade has suffered serious diminution. The Government has taken means to open new markets for the products of our forests, by bringing samples of them prominently before the timber-importing countries of Europe; and obtaining such information as might enable us to place ourselves in a position to supply these countries with timber. Last winter, Mr. William Quinn, Superintendent of the inspectors and measurers of wood, in Canada, was sent on this mission; and he collected much valuable information, and imparted other information, of which it was necessary for the timber importers in Europe to be in possession. The effect of admitting foreign-grown timber into the English market, on the same terms as Canadian, will be to diminish the proportion of Canadian timber consumed in England. This, however, is not the necessity of searching out new markets for an article of production which has always ranked first in our list of exports. Prior to 1857, England received more timber from all foreign countries. This however is no longer the case. In 1859 England imported from British America 1,301,248 loads, of fifty cubic feet each, of timber, and from foreign countries 1,655,233 loads. In 1860 the proportion was, from British North America, 1,364,369 loads, against 1,537,920 loads, from foreign countries. It will be seen that we have sustained ourselves for the loss we have sustained by competition in the English market, by finding new markets elsewhere. There has recently taken place an enormous augmentation of the consumption of timber in France; and fears have begun to be entertained there about the continuance of the supply now derived from the North of Europe. The destruction of the forests there, arising, among other causes, from the cutting of small timber, is represented as proceeding at an alarming rate. Mr. Quinn found that our twelve feet timber is not only exported to the French market, since it only counts eleven French ft. This is of course a ready remedy, and we may expect that our exports of timber to France will rapidly increase. Bordeaux alone consumes annually three times as many staves as are exported from Quebec. Mr. Quinn's visit has already begun to bear fruit. It appears from his report that since his return from Europe, several cargoes of timber have been sent from Quebec to supply orders received from Bremen, Antwerp, Dieppe, Havre, Honfleur, Nantes, Bordeaux, Marseilles and Toulon. This trade, once opened with the continent of Europe, may be extended almost indefinitely, and there is any truth in the saying that the timber now supplied by the north of Europe will rapidly diminish in quantity, the timber trade of this Province will be in future of greater importance than it has been heretofore.—*Leader.*

DEATH OF MR. A. NORDHEIMER.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. Abraham Nordheimer, which took place at Bamberg, in Bavaria, on the 18th of January. Though Mr. Nordheimer has been long ill, as his disease is not an unexpected event, the close of his career will be a source of sorrow to many of our most estimable citizens. The deceased was born in Neudorf, Bavaria, in 1817. He received a complete musical education, and excelled both as a violinist. In 1839 he paid a visit to his brother, Dr. J. Nordheimer, Professor of Oriental languages, attached to the University of New York, and in 1842 came to Kingston and established himself in the music and musical instrument business. In 1844, after the removal of the seat of Government from Kingston, Nordheimer first saw that Toronto would offer him a larger field, and removed here. He opened his first shop on King street, nearly opposite the present place of business of the German bath, but was little benefited, and in 1845, Mr. Nordheimer became afflicted with asthma, complicated by affection of the lungs, and in the spring of 1860 went to Europe for native air and the best medical advice, accompanied by his estimable wife and sister of Messrs. Rossin, and one of his four children. He visited many of the German baths, but with little beneficial effect, and on the 18th, ult. death closed the scene. In addition to many excellent qualities in business and family relations, Mr. Nordheimer was a sincere friend of human liberty and progress.—*Globe.*

THE LEGAL TENDER SCHEME.

From the New York World.
We have strenuously opposed this legal tender scheme for its first inception. We believe it to be wrong in principle and fraught with the most pernicious consequences. We have seen the opposition to it increase as the discussion of it went on. Our State Legislature has emphatically condemned it; an able and respectable portion of the public press has cooperated with us in exposing its dangers; and no high short of a completely exhausted treasury and the urgent necessity of immediate action for its relief could carry the measure through Congress. Our opinion of its mischievous tendencies is not likely to change; but nobody will be more gratified than its opponents if it shall be found to work less mischief than we have predicted.

system for two or three months; but its adoption concurs with other reasons in making it perfectly certain that the war approaches its termination. Congress virtually stakes everything on the result of the battles to be fought in the spring campaign. If we fight and conquer, victory will give buoyancy to the public credit. We shall be able to retrace our steps, and return to a constitutional currency and sound financial principles with comparative ease. But if the spring campaign miscarries [which Heaven avert!] the financial scheme about to be adopted is a millstone tied to the neck of the Union. It will sink it forever. If the war does not soon terminate favorably by successful fighting, it will end in disaster in consequence of financial prostration. We cannot go on another year on the new system. We are spending at the rate of fifty millions a month. The hundred millions of treasury notes about to be authorized will not pay the already overpaid floating debt. To think that the London Convention, which does every two months and get successfully to the year's end, is sheer madness. Such makeshifts may hold us through the spring months, but if the rebellion is not put down by the first of June, the recognition of the Confederate States by our government will have become a more serious question than it is now. As this new financial system has been adopted as an administration measure, the country will justly hold the administration answerable for all that is involved in it, and consequently for the successful termination of the war within the spring months. If the administration accomplishes this, all may yet be well; if not, the Union is gone forever.

FURTHER BY THE "AMERICA."

The America arrived last evening. She has 26 passengers and £24,000 in specie. EXCHANGE. The London Shipping Gazette says a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government by France respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports, and that the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-official blockade, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade; and that in case of noncompliance he will take this initiative. The Emperor's speech to the Corps Legislatif on the 27th inst. is a great interest, under the belief that he will say something important on American affairs. The London Times, in another editorial, says we need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for waiting, and we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North. The London Times is very strong across the Potomac at the rate of \$2,000,000 a week of them. If there is not some real cause of complaint, it will tell all the more for our present favor. We had in this country everything that we desire, and if we were sometimes told by the press that we had had rulers who had they too blame but themselves, for if there was any real necessity, they were in a position to turn them out if they were bad. (Cheers)

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

The Jura, a Liverpool 30th, and London 21st, arrived at 11:30 last night. She brings in £11,000 in specie, a full cargo, and sixty passengers. The Jura reports experiencing strong variable N.W. winds throughout the passage, with a heavy sea. At 1 o'clock A.M. on Monday the Jura came up with field ice, the distance of the Cape was 110 miles. P.M. passed through several large fields, steering south to avoid the ice which prevented the landing of despatches. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad staff quoted at 55 @ 60, business done as usual.

MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH.

Mr. Seward's dispatch dated the 23rd January, to Lord Lyons, says the British Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the Trent and their supposed despatches were contraband he argues the point at length, and points out the injurious consequences of such a reference to Mr. Seward's declaration that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the Trent prisoners. In reply to this, Earl Russell says Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South. It is rumored that the vessel which the Sumpter engaged off Algiers was the Iroquois. No news of either.

THE TIMES.

The Times, in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America. It says the present state of affairs continues much longer. A meeting has been called in London to consider the propriety of establishing a British American Association. Napoleon opened the French Chambers on the 26th. In his speech he said—"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, and thus rendering it impossible for them to continue their trade with the belligerents." The Aetna, which left Liverpool on the 20th, put into Holyhead the same night with her five compartments full of water, having been in collision with the ship Cleopatra. The steamer Edinburgh, calling at Liverpool, is to take forward the Aetna's cargo if necessary.

THE STEAMER LA PLATA.

The steamer La Plata with Mason and Slidell on board arrived at Southampton on the 29th. They were taken to St. Thomas by the Rinaldo, as she was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made. Both proceeding to London where Mr. Mason remains, but Mr. Slidell forthwith left for Paris. The Times remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet and wait events that are at hand, although there is a large party in the House

of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the government a policy of interference in the American struggle. The Envoys will do well to maintain a masterly inactivity. A Southampton letter says they complain of hard treatment in Paris at Boston. The Federal steamer Tuscarora left Southampton on the morning of the 29th. She brought up in Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at latest dates. Rumors are current at Southampton that both she and the Nashville had been ordered away, and that the latter would probably leave on the 30th. The reports however lacked confirmation.

FROM TURKEY.

The correspondent of the Observer has communicated some interesting intelligence from Turkey, from which we take the following: Constantinople, Jan. 8, 1862. My letter of last month gave a gloomy picture of the public credit, and hinted at the probable rise of the pound sterling above 300 piastres. The very next day a great panic was excited by interested speculators, and the pound rose rapidly before noon to 300, 350 piastres, and before night to considerably above 400 piastres! To keep up the excitement the wildest rumors were in circulation, such as that the Sultan had repudiated his local debt, that the Sultan had been assassinated, and that the palace massacre had taken place at Syria. Of course no business was done, stores were closed, and there needed not the auxiliaries of heavy clouds and severe cold to make it the gloomiest day of the season. The pressure on the lower classes drove them nearly frantic. Bread which the previous day had been three piastres was now five piastres, indeed the bakers refused to sell it for *one* (paper money) and all the poor had nothing else to give. Bread riots took place all over the city; several bakeries were destroyed, and the soldiers had to be called out to preserve order. For two days crowds were stationed at the bread shops for the double purpose of preventing any excesses on the part of the multitude, and of forcing the bakers to reduce their prices.

MR. J. H. CAMERON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

At the dedication of an Orange Lodge at Stouffville a few days ago, the Hon. J. H. Cameron made reference to the war in the States, and is reported by the *British Herald* to have spoken as follows:—"There were men in this country who thought they would better their condition if they formed part of a Republic, that we in Canada would be a freer, a more contented people, but what did they do? They sought liberty, on the other side, had turned out to be but a rope of sand. (Cheers) Why was it that so much warmth of feeling was displayed that evening when they heard the mad strike up the tune of 'Dixie's Land'?" EXCHANGE. The London Shipping Gazette says a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government by France respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports, and that the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-official blockade, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade; and that in case of noncompliance he will take this initiative.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says a great misery prevailed in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns of France, and would probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of the prefects of the government not only oppress the men of the South in struggling for what they believed their rights, that the hand of the oppressor was against the oppressed, and that it was not a war whereby the slave would become free, but that the North would be bound to bind him in his shackles more firmly than he was ever bound before. (Cheers) That being the case, he had no fear our people would look upon their institutions with any degree of favor. We had in this country everything that we desire, and if we were sometimes told by the press that we had had rulers who had they too blame but themselves, for if there was any real necessity, they were in a position to turn them out if they were bad. (Cheers)

FRANCO-FORTUNE HUNTING.

A French Marquis whose name the reporters of the legal journals have been kind enough to suppress, but who is said to belong to one of the best families in France flew to London as a defendant in an action brought by a matrimonial agent for fees. The disclosures may show that fortune-hunters in Paris set about their business in a much more direct way than English or even Irish have any notion of. This marquis whose arms hang up in the Crusades gallery at Versailles, and whose means, substantiated are impalpable, passed two whole years in negotiation with an eminent matrimonial broker, who after introducing him to various families without success, got tired of his client, and handed him over to a lady occupying a more obscure place in the ranks of the same profession. He made a fortune of £100,000, and was some anticipations of a further reduction of the Bank rate of 2 per cent.

MUNICIPAL RELIEF—HAMILTON PETITIONS PARLIAMENT.

At the last meeting of the City Council of Hamilton, the following petition was adopted: To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled. The petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Hamilton—humbly sheweth: That your petitioners earnestly desire to bring under the consideration of your Honorable House the lamentable condition of pecuniary embarrassment in which municipalities which they have incurred in promoting the construction of railways.

GENEALOGY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR—Victoria, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, who was the son of George III, who was the son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who was the son of George II, who was the son of George I, who was the son of Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, who was the daughter of James VI, of Scotland, an I. of England, who was the son of James V, of Scotland, who was the son of Margaret, and James IV, who was the daughter of Edward IV, of England, who was the son of Richard of York, who was the grandson of the Duke of Clarence, who was the son of Edward III, of Edward II, who was the son of Edward I, who was the son of Henry III, who was the son of John, who was the son of Henry II, who was the son of Matilda, who was the daughter of Henry I, who was the son of William the Norman Conqueror.

AMONG THE FAMINE ITENS FROM IRELAND.

Among the famine items from Ireland are the following: Major W. S. A. McDonnell, of New Hall, has remitted a check for ten pounds to the Rev. T. Breen, P. P., as a commencement to a fund for the relief of the poor of Kilkoy, County Clare. A receipt is filed for a sum of £100,000 remitted by James Studdard, Esq., to his tenants after payment of their half year's rent. We have intelligence from England that the first English Wesleyan missionary has just arrived in Italy—Reva, Pignatelli and Greco. These two brethren are the first foreign missionaries in the Italian field. Ministers of other denominations were previously in the field, but engaged as preachers of English speaking congregations. But the Wesleyan ministers are to speak Italian to the Italians.—*News.*

MR. VANKOUGHNET IN ENGLAND.

The timely visit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to London is acknowledged by the Canadian News of the 16th ultimo. Mr. Vankoughnet's presence enabled him to be of important assistance to the Imperial authorities in the arrangements of their plans for the defence of the province. Our London contemporary remarks:—"It was an exceedingly fortunate circumstance that the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Canada, had recently arrived in London. As our delegate from that province in connection with the proposed Intercolonial Railway to connect Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the Canadian system of railways, he had hardly arrived when the intelligence of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the Empire was received, so that from the beginning until the present time the Imperial Executive have had the advantage of his valuable advice and suggestions in regard to the defence and state of feeling in Canada. Nothing could have been more opportune than his presence during the late crisis. Indeed, it is impossible to overestimate the advantages of personal communication in such cases, and the recent American difficulty has afforded abundant evidence of the value of having Canada represented in London—not temporarily, as by great good fortune was the case in the recent visit of the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, but permanently, so that this will not be forgotten, and that means will be contrived which will lead to the appointment of a permanent representative of Canadian interests resident in the great metropolis. To the government as well as to the people of the province generally who have occasion to visit England, such an agency would be of infinite service."

SECRETARY SEWARD AND A FRENCH SUBJECT.

Norfolk, Feb. 4, 1860. Among the persons recently arrived here by flag of truce from Fort Sumter, was Mr. De Babian, of Wilmington, North Carolina. He was arrested last summer at the North and confined in Fort Lafayette. Through the interference of the French Ministers he was released, but he was refused permission to return to Wilmington. He then applied for a passport to Europe and obtained it, but Mr. Seward ordered on it, "It is understood that Mr. De Babian is not to enter into any of the insurrectionary States." He went to Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and showed him Mr. Seward's endorsement on his passport. The Emperor promptly declared that he should be allowed to return to his place of business. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs prepared the necessary papers for the French Ministers at Washington, and Mr. De Babian returned to the United States. He called on Mr. Seward, and his passport was made him to return to Wilmington, but he was refused it. On the next day the French Minister called on Mr. Seward, exhibited some documents, and asked for a passport for Mr. De Babian to return to Wilmington, and Mr. Seward very cheerfully granted it.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

The following despatch from the scene of the terrible calamity is dated on the afternoon of the 22d ult.—"At last the work parties have penetrated the obstruction in the shaft, and have got into the yard seam. Not a man or boy is living! An awful spectacle presented itself to the explorers. Men were lying dead in every direction—the bulk of them near to the shaft, and whose best strength and love and loyalty will defend her honor!"

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD.

Advertisement text in the Herald, including a notice from the City Council of Hamilton regarding the petition for municipal relief.

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