

Carleton Place Herald

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GOLD IN THE SASKATCHEWAN.

Red River Settlement, March 12, 1862.

In these days, when riches are accumulated in a shape the most romantic—when, through the agency of oil or gold, men suddenly find themselves opulent and famous—it is gratifying to us in this remote Settlement to know that fortune has not out of us with a shilling. Our future now seems as bright as did that of the Australian or any of the inhabitants of California or British Columbia a few years since. Long enough ago, the story that gold had been found in British Territory, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, reached us. Within the past few months we have had repeated the proofs of the truth of the tale. Along the course of the Place and Clearwater Rivers, which flow into the Saskatchewan, gold has frequently been found of late by the Hudson Bay Company's people, by others passing along, casually, and by those who have been prospecting in the neighborhood of the head waters of the Saskatchewan for nearly a year.

One of the latter class of discoverers, a Mr. Love, is at present in the Settlement, and has given glowing accounts of the gold mining prospects. He is quite certain that the diggings will pay well; and purposes going thither himself early in the ensuing spring. The accounts are corroborated by the Rev. Mr. Woolsey, the Methodist Missionary at Edmonton, who has himself seen the gold, and also by a Mr. Covey, one of Mr. Love's partners, who is there at present prospecting. This latter has discovered several paying mines on the Clearwater River, with indications of gold on other rivers, very similar to those on the Fraser. As he approached their source, the precious metal appeared in almost every instance in greater quantities. He did not prospect in the usual manner, source of the Clearwater, in consequence of running out of provisions; but writes to his partner quite confidently that the mining on that river will prove very rich. So much for the presence of the gold. The question remains—How can the mines be reached easiest, and with the least expenditure of outfit, &c. These are queries which many Canadians are, to my knowledge, anxious to have answered, and I propose supplying such information at present, merely premising that my statements may be relied on, as they are derived from the best sources.

The journey from Toronto to St. Paul, Minnesota, could be performed at the outside for \$20 to \$25, and might be made in a couple of days. From St. Paul to Georgetown, the only means of travel for strangers would be by the four horse coaches of the North Western Express Company, which run at intervals of about ten days, on a steamboat, the "International." The land travel would occupy five days; and, taking the steamboat at Georgetown, Fort Gary, Red River would be reached in two days more. This may be said to be the Half Way House; and here the main outfit, consisting of provisions, tools, and other articles, including hotel bills by the way, would be about \$35. Landed here, the passenger may at once prepare for an overland journey to the mountains of about fifty-three days. And, in the first place, the inquiry suggests itself—How are we to get there?—what outfit, and what expenses? In such a journey there would be a very expensive operation—one of the last that I remember having received \$100 for his services in that capacity. To hire an Indian would be folly, for in nine out of ten cases he would desert when he came to the first Company's post. If the Indians happened to be at home, or could be induced to go with you, a party to the first post, Beaver Creek. There another might be procured as guide to the Touchout Hills—another to Carleton—another to Fort Pitt, and so on to Edmonton and the Rocky Mountain House. But the plan is not at all feasible; and I would not recommend it, unless you had a half breed or two worth half dozen Indians. He is always fearless and self-possessed, and can travel alone through any tract of country over which he has been once. All the camping places, and every swamp and wood on the road, are familiar to him; he is acquainted with the Indian tongue, and he is as quick as any Redskin. Small parties of reckless neck or nothing "long knives," as the Americans are termed, frequently traverse the country between this and the mountains on horse trading or fur hunting expeditions, or to the gold mines of British Columbia; but from a non-acquaintance with the language and habits of the Indians, they are not infrequently open to grief. At all events—supposing the best case—there is always an amount of anxiety and danger accompanying such ventures, which ought to be avoided if possible.

GOLD ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.

From the accounts forwarded to us by our Red River correspondent there is reason to believe that gold will be found to exist in workable quantities, in the tributaries of the Clearwater, and in the head waters of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. In point of accessibility, the Saskatchewan gold fields would have a great advantage over those of British Columbia. The emigrants would reach the former in much less time than the latter, and with a less expenditure. There would at first be serious drawbacks connected with a region so far inland. Of these the greatest would arise out of the distance that supplies of every kind would have to be sent, in a country where no adequate means of transit exist. The evil would cure itself, in time; but at first it would be sufficient to form a serious obstacle to the working of the mines.

Some thousands of Canadians will this year go to British Columbia; and to the class from whom they are drawn the success of the Saskatchewan discovery will be of great interest. The number of Canadian emigrants to this newest British Colony in America will probably not be less than three or four thousand. We have heard it estimated as high as five. Many of them borrow the whole or part of the money necessary to take them there, on mortgages on the property of their relatives; so that the affair is doubtless often a joint venture. A certain portion of our young population, actuated by a love of adventure, will emigrate some where; and it is fortunate that there is a British colony for them to go to. The loss may be a serious one to us; but it is inevitable, and many will return, with more or less means. Adventurers to a colony have not the same ideas of permanent settlement as those who went their way to agricultural colonies. But of the number who set out with the idea of returning, only comparatively few will be able to accomplish their wishes. The dreams of the many—the visions of fortune rapidly assuming the form of a bubble back to their native country—will never be realized. And it will be well that they will not. No greater social evil could happen to any people than that of large numbers passing rapidly from rough competence to vulgar affluence. This is certain, it is certain, that there are prizes in gold hunting, as in everything else; and they are more attractive to a large class of persons than the prizes of more regular and more settled industry. The blanks will always bear a much larger proportion of the prizes than appears in the dreams of inexperienced enthusiasts. Many who set out with a vague notion of returning when they get such or such a sum, will never reach the point they have marked out for themselves and will never return. Others will gradually give up the idea of returning, as they form new associations in the country which they will enter as strangers and adventurers. Decidedly the great drawback to British Columbia is, and must be, the absence of a safe and certain mode of returning; not absolute, indeed, but so alarmingly relative as to be practically so.

The speedy bringing of the great Saskat-

chewan valley under the dominion of settlement depends entirely upon the quantity in which gold may be found to exist there. Unless the washings should be found rich enough to attract a large number of mining adventurers, a railroad to the Pacific is a dream that the present generation is not likely ever to see realized. But it would readily enough keep pace with the tide of population. It is desirable, on national grounds, that there should be a cordon of settlements on the north side of the line 408 from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. Much of the territory of the United States, on the other side of the boundary line is bad that it can never be settled. There will, therefore, at some points, be no wave of foreign population pressing on the artificial frontier of the British America, on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains.—*Leader.*

FLOWERS IN HOLLAND.

The Journal of *Flora*, in an account of the exhibition of the Royal Botanical Society of that place, gives the following curious particulars of the cultivation of flowers in Holland.—The inhabitants of the various provinces of the North and Noorder, have devoted themselves for centuries not only to the cultivation of bulb flowers, such as tulips, hyacinths, lilies, ranunculus, &c., but also of roses and marigolds. The capital engaged in Holland annually in the flower trade exceeds 3,000,000 (3,000,000) florins, growers being known who sell bulbs for half a crown to 5 florins. The commune of Noorder produces annually hyacinth and tulip bulbs, and marigolds, to the value of 100,000 florins, the half of which are sold by public auction. The price of hyacinths varies from 5 Dutch cents (2 cents) to 200 florins each, and that of tulips from half a crown to 5 florins. The lilies sell very dear when they are handsome. As to the ranunculus and anemones they are generally sold at a low price. The rose of Provence, and the redder variety known as the Provins rose, are also produced on a large scale in the localities of Harlem and Noorder.

ANECDOTE OF A GATE.

A correspondent of the *Home Journal*, writing of gates, tells this anecdote:—I once passed through a dooryard gate which did, unintentionally, give an indication of the designer's character. The gate was a common one, and shut by a chain and ball, but the post to which the inner end of the chain was attached was carved and painted in the likeness of a negro, with one hand raised to his forehead, and the other extended to welcome you in. As you opened the gate toward you in going in, the negro post-painter bent toward you, by a joint in the wood, and bowed you. Upon looking the gate over, a spring in his legs "brought him up standing" again, ready for the next comer. This faithful fellow performed the amiable for his master many years, without reward, except now and then a coat of paint; but finally died of a rheumatic attack, contracted in his master's service.

Snow in Vermont and New-Hampshire.

The *Manchester [N.H.] American* says that the snow in northern Vermont and New-Hampshire is of great depth. In Peacham, Vt., the people are using their chambers as a means of making their orchards as bare as the tops of the trees appear like bushes, the uppermost twigs only coming above the snow. One drift in Troy has been tunneled for a distance of over 50 rods, and loads of hay, wood, &c., pass through. In Newport a large drift of snow, piled up in a room 60 feet by 40, and eighteen feet high, is to be seen. In this room a festival was held on Wednesday evening, 180 ladies and gentlemen being present. Two large tables were spread, and the snow palace was illumined by twelve hanging lamps.

THE BELGIAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The Brussels Observer states that arrangements are making for a considerable emigration from Belgium to Lower Canada during the present year. It is set forth as a reason for their emigration, that numerous families have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of English machinery into the linen manufactures; and an effort became necessary to rid the land of these superfluous. The Belgian journals anticipate that these emigrants will introduce fax growing and linen manufacturing on a large scale into Lower Canada.

The Dumfries Refractor.

At the Waterloo Assizes, an action was brought by Mr. John Scott, of Galt, against John Miller, Esq., barrister, of the same place, for alleged negligence in the investigation of the fact whether a certain mortgage had been paid off or not. The mortgage had been given to A. Elliot, Esq., the responsibility of payment had been assumed by John McNaughton, but he having failed to pay it, the plaintiff, the sub-mortgagee, had suffered loss to the amount claimed, £29. The plaintiff got a verdict.

The Sunday morning business of a Police Justice in New York.

was very interesting. Last Sabbath Justice Connelly was visited by 130 male and female prisoners, all of whom had been arrested after 10 o'clock on Saturday night. Fifty of the number referred to were from one house of a disorderly character in the Fifth Ward. The others were nearly all what are familiarly known in the Police Court as "drunks."

The report of Gen. Root's commission on the contrabands at Fortress Monroe.

was very interesting. The Superintendent of the contrabands, named Smith, has been in the habit of stealing part of their rations and selling it to a sutler, at half Government cost, and dividing the profits with the sutler.—*Rocketer Union.*

Deeply we are affected on reading the other day of a young lady, who, being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed, "Oh! that splendid gold watch of his—give me that—give me something to remember him by!" Touching simplicity!

On Thursday evening, the 27th of March, the stable of Mr. J. Manderson, on the 7th concession of King, was entered, and a span of horses taken therefrom. The next morning the thief was caught on the 6th concession of King, and taken to the Police Court.

Mr. Michael Doherty, one of the parties to the above Irish insurance in 1846, died on Tuesday week in New York. He had accompanied the remains of McManus to Ireland.

Commodore Tatnall is the new commander of the Merrimack, he having been assigned to her several days ago. The Merrimack has been refitted, strengthened, and more heavily armed than heretofore.

Further by the Liberatorian.

The Liberatorian brings 163 passengers. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gregory asked the Government attention had been called to the capture of the British steamer *Labuan*, in Mexican waters, by a Federal Cruiser. Mr. Layard, in reply, stated that the Government attention had been directed to the matter, and that Lord Lyons had been instructed to communicate with Mr. Seward on the subject. He was unable to state yet what course would be adopted, but Government had thought it right to order a vessel of war to be sent to the protection of British interests in Mexican waters.

The English journals criticize the commencement of the campaign in Virginia.

The Daily News criticizes McClellan's tactics; thinks the crisis approaching, and believes the Confederates, although retreating, have prepared for a great battle. The same journal rejoices that the adoption by the House of Lincoln's emancipation project as an immense step in favor of human rights.

The Times reiterates its belief that nothing can be made of Lincoln's proposition, but that it is an important step in the principle of an equalization between the North and South.

The Times believes the real defence of the Confederates will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country; and argues that, if they are really in earnest, the North must look for bootless victories and exhausting conquests. The Times says that each principle may possibly be conquered by one side or other in or around Richmond.

Mr. Peabody's unprecedented munificence formally consummated in correspondence, is now published, in which he places one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling at the disposal of the American Minister, Lord Stanley, Sir James Spenser, Messrs. Sampson and Morgan, as trustees, for ameliorating the condition and augmenting the comforts of the poor of London.

At the Annual meeting of the Galway Line, the Directors announced they were about to enter into a contract with the Indian Government, and intended formally to apply for a renewal of the subsidy, and expressed great confidence in its restoration.

Lord Palmerston is again suffering from gout.

The King of the Belgians is reported to be in the best of health. The rumors of Ministerial changes in France are authoritatively contradicted. There are rumors of Ministerial modifications at Turin. Various changes rumored, but nothing confirmed. Ministerial circular issued maintaining the rights of Italy to recognition; asserting that Rome should be the center of operations, and affirming that the settlement of the Venetian question, according to the wishes of Italy, is necessary for the general peace.

A grand banquet had been given Garibaldi at Milan. He and others made patriotic speeches indicative of approaching movements.

Austria had taken another step favorable to the freedom of the Press. Prince Windischgratz and Count Nesselrode are dead.

The Spanish Government has ordered the Chamber not to negotiate with the Mexicans till the troops shall have entered the city of Mexico.

A Federal corvette, 30 guns, name not mentioned, has arrived at Cadix. It is asserted that the Greek insurrection is not yet over.

THE LIVERPOOL SUMMARY.

The City of New York arrived at Queens-town on the 27th.

The steamers Sumpter and Turcorora were still at Gibraltar.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 26th entirely devoid of interest.

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THE REPORT OF THE MILITIA COMMISSION.

By special telegraph last night, received from our Quebec correspondent, we are enabled, this morning to lay before the readers of *The Leader* the most important features of the Militia Commission Report for which the Attorney General moved yesterday. The Commissioners recommend that the Militia Board consist of an Adjutant General, two deputies, a Paymaster, and a sufficient number of staff clerks. That the number of men in the Militia should be increased from 80,000 to 100,000, and that the Militia should be organized into a reserve force of 20,000 men, and a regular force of 80,000 men. They also recommend that the Militia should be organized into a reserve force of 20,000 men, and a regular force of 80,000 men.

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halloes being adopted, the active force be taken in the first place from amongst unmarried men and widowers without children.

That men taken by ballot be allowed to provide a substitute, or be exempt for three years on payment of thirty dollars. That the men of the regular militia shall serve three years in the reserve force, and then time they pass into the reserve force, and then serve a further three years. That the volunteer and active forces of the regular militia be called up for training every year and be liable to be called out without the Province. That the militia be organized into a reserve force of 20,000 men, and a regular force of 80,000 men.

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mittee of 18 members be appointed to prepare a list of names to compose the special Standing Committee, ordered by the House, to consist of the following members:—

Atty. Gen. Macdonald, Messrs. Foley, Longue, MacDonnell, Simard, J. S. Macdonald, Bureau, Benjamin, Dufresne, Dand, Simpson, Street and the mover.—*Carleton.*

Mr. Galt moved pro forma, that a supply be granted to her Majesty, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, on Friday next, to consider the motion.

He stated that the trade and navigation bill would be submitted to the House on Wednesday, and the Public Accounts before the recess, if possible. The motion was adopted.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that he may be pleased to lay before the House the report of the Militia Commission.—*Carleton.*

The House then proceeded to the Executive Council Chamber, where the Speaker presented to his Excellency the Governor General the address in reply to his gracious speech from the throne.

His Excellency was pleased to thank the Legislative Assembly, through the Speaker, for their loyal address and to express his assurance that the business of the Session would receive that attention at their hands which its importance deserved.

On the House resuming their Chamber, a message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that their honours had passed an Address of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Prince Consort, and requesting the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly thereon.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cartier seconded by the Hon. Mr. Foley, the Address was read and unanimously concurred in, and an address was passed to the Governor General praying his Excellency to be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty.

Hon. Mr. Cartier informed the House that his Excellency would receive the address at half past three to-morrow.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time—by Mr. Riouette, to amend the Law in respect to Separate Schools; by Mr. Dunkin, to Amend the Lower Canada Municipal Act in respect to its provisions relating to electing trustees; by Mr. Cartier, to Amend the Law in respect to the Members of the Legislative Assembly; by Mr. Langevin, to Amend the Law relating to Interest; also another bill to Amend the Act relating to Lessors and Lessees; by Mr. Dunkin, to Amend the 92nd Chap. of Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, respecting the boards of Art and Manufactures; by Mr. Nutman, to Amend the Law respecting Seduction and the Maintenance of Illegitimate Children; by Mr. Foley, to render valid Certain Assessments already made in Upper Canada; by Mr. Connor, a Bill relating to Mortgages in Upper Canada; also a Bill to Amend the Companies Law; by Mr. Dawson, to provide for the regulation and inspection of Gas-Motors; by Mr. Price, to provide for the Protection of Squatters on Crown Lands.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

An addition to Bill brought in on Monday night up to the hour of adjournment, was despatched, the following were introduced and read a first time.

By Mr. Bourassa, to amend chap. 26 of Consolidated Statutes, of Lower Canada, so far as relates to rivers and streams; also bill to repeal chap. 85 of Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, in relation to interest, and to fix a rate of interest on money.

By Mr. J. Dufresne, to establish a landed credit institution in Lower Canada.

By Mr. Langevin, to amend the Act respecting Lessors and Lessees.

By Mr. Dorin, for the protection of settlements in the Province of Lower Canada.

By Mr. Archambault, to repeal chap. 58 of Consolidated Statutes for Canada, in relation to an act respecting interest, and to fix the rate of interest at 6 per cent.

By Mr. Dunkin, to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, and to make other provision respecting inventions, trade marks and designs.

By Mr. Archambault, to prevent relations of parties from being heard as witnesses in civil matters.

By Mr. Jobin, for better protecting manufactures and tradesmen entering material to workmen to be made up; also bill to amend the Judicial and Executive Councils to the county of Joliette, that part of the parish of St. Felix de Valois which is situated in the township of Brandon and for other purposes.

By Mr. Langevin, bill legalizing and providing for the delivery of certain registers of marriages, baptisms and burials; also bill to amend chap. 37, of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, in relation to an Act respecting the registration of titles to land or charges upon real estate; the law of hypothec; the dower and property of married women and the conveyance of socage lands; also bill to amend chap. 20 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, in relation to an Act respecting registers of marriages, baptisms and burials.

By Mr. Rymal.—To extend to counties of Wentworth and Lincoln, Act for protection of persons owning lands on shore of Lake Ontario, in counties of York, Peel and Halton.

By Mr. Abbot.—Bill respecting Inalveny.

By Mr. Benjamin.—To amend chap. 105 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, in relation to an Act respecting petty truces, in Upper Canada; also bill to amend chap. 54 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, in relation to an Act respecting Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.

By Mr. O'Halloran.—To amend the 83rd chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, in relation to an Act respecting ordinary procedure and in Superior and Circuit Courts.

By Mr. J. M. Cameron.—To amend the law relative to institutions of actions and suits in Upper Canada.

By Mr. Rymal.—To amend chap. 3 of Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, containing special provisions concerning both houses of Provincial Parliament.

In reply to Mr. Danneville, Mr. Cartier said it was not the intention of the Government to submit to Parliament during the present session any amendment to the existing provincial laws, in relation to the existing local courts. They had no intention either to

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, April 7.

The Speaker took the chair at 10 o'clock. A Bill to restrain Municipalities from issuing debentures beyond a certain amount was reported by Hon. Mr. Alexander from the committee without an amendment.

The report was concurred in, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.