this unjudicious policy on the part of the late governments of improperly encouraging settlement upon lands unsuited for agricultural purposes has been the incorrect and unjustifiably favourable reports of Surveyors employed to lay out the waste lands, and of Road Contractors and Settlement Agents who have found profitable employment in these occupations. But it is also understood that the Government itself has to a great extent been equally to blame for giving encouragement to such reports by continuing in its employment those who misrepresented lands as fit for settlement which were not so, while those who were more correct and conscientious in making their reports have had their services dispensed with, and this without any effectual means having been taken to test the correction of such reports. However this may be, it is indeed difficult to account for the fact that the Government should so long have remained in ignorance of the true state of the case continuing to make surveys of lands unfit for settlement, and to construct roads thereto at great cost, many of the townships surveyed, apart from the pine timber, not being worth the cost of survey, and would not for the land itself sell for so much.

Now, while finding so much fault with the course which the Government has been pursuing, it may be asked what course I should recommend to be followed in view of the general interests of the province? To this my answer would be, let the government adopt efficient measures to obtain correct and reliable information respecting the Public Lands before incurring the expense of surveying them, further than to have the outlines of townships run, but no subdivisions until carefully examined by competent and reliable parties appointed for the purpose of determining whether the lands are fit for settlement or not, and who have no interest in the settlement thereof. And as respects lands to be opened for Free Grants, or general settlement, where Government proposes to make the roads thereto, I should recommend that the country which it is considered desirable to have opened up for settlement should first be subjected to the like careful examination, and upon the report, favourable or otherwise, of those appointed to perform this service the action of Government should be taken.

The cost to Government of keeping permanently in its employment the requisite number of men properly qualified to perform this service would be infinitely less than that which has been uselessly incurred in surveying into townships, ranges and lots, lands totally unfit for settlement, besides what has been still worse than uselessly incurred in making Free Grant Roads into miserable barren tracts of land where settlement cannot be permanently established and maintained.

To the settlement of the country where the land is found to be suitable for agricultural purposes,—where it is susceptible of affording a comfortable permanent home and sustenance to the cultivator—I would give my fullest and most cordial approval, believing that the increase of the population, wealth and importance of the Province would thereby be promoted; but where the lands are found to be barren and unfit for settlement, and only valuable for the Pine Timber, I hold that the Government would best consult the general and permanent interests of the province by not encouraging settlement thereon, but in protecting the timber by such regulations as would longest preserve to the country the benefits of the trade, and to the Government derived therefrom; and as I am under the impression that the importance of the Lumber Trade of the Province and the revenue it gives to the Government is not very generally understood I will, therefore, state what were the value of the exports the products of the forest, as compared with those of agriculture, for the last five years as appears by the Trade and Navigation Returns made to Parliament during that time, namely,

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	$	$	$	$	$
Products of the Forest.....	11,730,387	9,447,727	9,663,962	11,012,253	9,372,645
Products of Agriculture....	8,882,825	7,904,400	7,339,798	14,259,225	18,244,631
Balance in favor of the Forest in 1857 '58 & '59.	2,847,562	1,543,327	2,324,164		
Balance in favor of Agriculture in 1860 & '61				3,246,972	8,871,986

These figures do not, however, correctly represent the value of the exports of products of the of the forest or of agriculture so as to show what properly belongs to each branch of industry, as in the above figures the value of Pot and Pearl Ashes exported is included as products of the forest, but as they are produced in the clearing of land by the agriculturist they should be ranked as the product of agriculture in the comparison now sought to be drawn. In the following statements this alteration is therfore made by deducting the value of ashes from exports of products of the forest and adding it to those of agriculture, while in the statement of the value of exports of agricultural products, the produce of Canada, there should be included animals and their produce, and deducted therefrom the value of all the imports of the like nature as those included in the value of the exports so as to shew the true value thereof being the growth and produce of Canada, and as will appear in the statement and value thereof which is subjoined.

Statement shewing the Total Exports of Wood Goods, the product of the Forest from Canada in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, as taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns.

	$	$
1857.—Total Exports of the Forest,....	11,730,387	
Deduct Ashes,..	1,147,727	
		10,582,531
1858.—Total Exports of the Forest,....	9,447,727	
Deduct Ashes...	929,759	
		8,517,968
1859.—Total Exports of the Forest.....	9,663,962	
Deduct Ashes...	1,107,271	
		8,556,691
1860.—Total Exports of the Forest....	11,012,253	
Deduct Ashes...	961,106	
		10,051,147
1861.—Total Exports of the Forest,....	9,572,645	
Deduct Ashes...	878,907	
		8,693,738
Total Exports in Five Years		46,402,075
Averaging each Year.....		9,280,415

Statement shewing the value of the Exports which properly belong to Agriculture, as taken from the Trade and Navigation returns for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and the Imports of Articles of the like nature deducted therefrom.

	Gross Exports.	Deduct Gross Imports.	Net Value of Exports.
1857.			
Agricultural Products,	$8,882,825	$5,680,516	
Ashes	1,147,856	18,802	
Animals and their Produce	2,262,119	2,658,744	
	12,292,800	Less 8,358,062-	$3,934,738
1858.			
Agricultural Products	7,904,400	4,022,814	
Ashes	929,759	23,385	
Animals and their produce	2,625,978	2,010,217	
	11,460,137	Less 6,056,416-	5,403,721
1859.			
Agricultural Products	7,339,798	5,360,499	
Ashes	1,107,271	12,844	
Animals and their produce	3,789.502	2,399,192	
	12,236,571	Less 7,792,585-	4,444,036
1860.			
Agricultural Products	14,259,225	4,918,418	
Ashes	961,106	21,643	
Animals and their produce	4,221,257	2,261,523	
	19,141,588	Less 7,201,284	12,237,304
1861.			
Agricultural products	18,244,631	7,157,654	
Ashes	878,907	30,046	
Animals and their produce	3,681,468	2,386,566	
	22,805,006	Less 9,574,266	13,230,740
Total exports in Five years			39,250,539
Averaging each year			7,850.107

Statement of Ground Rents and Timber Dues accrued and collected in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, as taken from the printed reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the years above named.

	ACCRUED.	COLLECTED.
1857.....	$230,708.29	$208,944.68
1858.....	202,942,34	276,166.27
1859.....	280,110.20	274,619.42
1860.....	327,649.33	321,904.73
1861.....	327,503 97	255,811.99
Total in 5 yrs	1,368,914.13	1,337,447.09
Or per annum	273,782.82	268,489.41

From these statements it will be seen that the value of the exports of the products of the forest, upon an average of the last five years, of which returns have been made, exceed those of agriculture by $1,430-308 per annum, from which the extent and importance of the Lumber Trade to the general interests of the Province will at once be apparent, while the amount of revenue it contributes directly (besides indirectly) to Government, is itself of no small importance in the present financial position of its affairs.

I have pointed out the dependence of the Ottawa country upon the successful continuance of its Lumber Trade, but it does not stand alone in this respect. Quebec, without its share of this trade, upon which its existence as a city depends, would soon decay to the proportion of a second rate town while the surrounding country would just as sensibly feel the change, and perhaps when too late recognize the benefits it derives from the Lumber Trade, but which I believe, are not now generally appreciated or fully understood.

It may be said that Quebec possesses in her ship-building an important branch of industry not dependent on the Lumber Trade; but it will require only a little consideration to convince any one that ship-building could not be successfully continued in Quebec apart from the Lumber Trade. The first of these considerations is, that the Lumber Trade gives employment during summer to a large number of men as timber dressers and shippers, ship labourers, carpenters, etc., and this generally at high wages which induces them to remain in Quebec, as it also enables them to work for low wages in winter, frequently for less than would support themselves and families; and it is this class of people who are principally, if not entirely employed in the building of ships. Supposing, then, that the Lumber Trade of Quebec was at an end, or greatly reduced in its proportions, is it possible that ship-building could be successfully continued to anything like the present extent? The answer is obvious; the business heretofore not having been a very profitable one, even with the advantages of low labor from the causes already named. The large accumulation of timber in the Port of Quebec has also afforded to the ship-builder a favorable opportunity for supplying himself with what he requires in this way, and has unquestionably been of great benefit to him, the loss of which would tell seriously against his business.

What I have here stated with reference to the barren nature of large tracts of the lands attempted to be settled, and the incorrect reports of many of the surveyors and agents employed about these settlements, will, I doubt not, be contradicted, but I deem the interests involved to be too great to allow this to have any weight in preventing me from bringing the matter before the public, my object being to shew the necessity of having a thorough investigation made and the facts established, when, if my allegations are not sustained, I shall hold myself justly liable to censure. But in the meantime I rest my justification for bringing before the public the statements now made upon the grounds of my conviction of their truth, and their vital importance to the interest of the Province.

I am, Sir,
Your ob'dt serv't,
ALLAN GILMOUR.

Ottawa, 10th Feb., 1863.

ARSENICAL ORNAMENTS.—A few days ago a little girl had a bunch of artificial flowers given to her. After amusing herself with the toy she gave it to a playmate of about her own age, who presently picked a grape off the bunch and sucked it. The next day she was a corpse. An eminent physician, who analyzed the fatal plaything, deposed that ten of the grapes yielded three grains of arsenic of copper—a deadly poison—and that each vine leaf on the bunch contained enough of the same compound to kill a child. A child's cupboard in which toys were kept, was lined with green paper. The poor little thing sickened and died obviously from the effects of poison mysteriously imbibed. Dr. Letheby analyzed the paper hanging in the cupboard, and found that a piece of it only six inches square contained nearly thirteen grains of the deadly compound—enough to kill two grown up persons.—*London Inquirer.*

Why are the letters B and D like England and France? Ans.—Because there is a sea (C) between them.

The Charges brought by the Ottawa Commissioners.

The charges contained in the report of the Ottawa commissioners are thus concisely stated by the Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Gazette:—

1. The Government are blamed for not having beforehand ascertained accurately the cost of the works.

2. They are blamed because the site of the buildings was not thoroughly examined, and the plans based upon that examination.

3. It is charged against the Government that Mr. McGreevy was permitted to put in a tender unaccompanied by schedules; and that because of the omission on his part, his tender should have been rejected.

4. It is insinuated, rather than directly charged, that a clandestine agreement was entered into between Mr. McGreevy and the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Rose, as to these schedules, the effect of which agreement was the extra charges for extra and additional work, and the general excess on the cost of the work. This is the most serious charge in the report; and, if established, must render the names of the parties to it infamous. Fortunately it is not established, but the very contrary, by the evidence.

5. It is charged that the co-operation of the contractors was not sought in the alterations, &c., of the buildings.

6. It is charged as an offence that works "extra and additional" were allowed to be proceeded with without previous estimate, and at other than schedule prices.

7. That regard, it is said, was not paid to terms, in that the contractors were permitted to charge for hard-pan where no hard-pan existed.

8. It is charged that there was a disregard to economy in allowing the contractors to be paid for stone which had been taken out of the excavations.

9. The Hon. Mr. Cauchon is blamed because he proceeded with the work without consulting the Deputy-Commissioners.

10. The contractors are blamed because they performed unnecessary work.

11. Mr. Killaly is charged with having adopted an improper method of measurement

The correspondent of the New York World, near Vicksburg, admits a species of Chinese tactics on the part of the Federals. He says:—

The one great disaster to us in the loss of the Queen is in the fact that the rebels have found our secret. They can see now with what a temporary flimsy trap they have been frightened; with what an effigy of a war vessel they have been baffled. The Queen, as a fighting vessel, was nothing. The exaggerated reports of her build and capacity have been left uncontradicted to inspire the confidence of our men, at the same time that it heightened the alarm of the rebels.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

Nothing of much importance so far as we have yet heard, has occurred in the House of Assembly since our last issue. The most exciting question appears to be Mr. Scott's Separate School bill, which came up for a third reading. The opponents to this measure, for the fostering of sectarianism, made a gallant defence. Mr. D. A. McDougald moved in amendment that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same, by adding the following words at the end of the second section:—"Provided always that no such Separate Schools shall be established in any township, unless the Roman Catholic residents therein constitute the majority of the inhabitants of said School section."

Mr. Morris said that on a former evening things were going so fast that there seemed to be no use to oppose, and he and others had reserved their opinions for this occasion. He would vote to-night as he had before voted, that was against the bill. Last session when the bill was under consideration, he felt justified in voting for six months' hoist, as the most corteous mode of expressing his disapprobation. If it were possible to allow all the children of the province to grow up together and learn each other's character, the results could not but be beneficial. He was free to admit that it was right that religion should be combined with education, but it did not follow that this should be done in the schools. The parents and the church had their duty to perform in this respect, and if they did their duty it would not be necessary to have religion taught in the Common Schools. He did not think that Separate Schools should be placed on a better footing than the Common Schools of Upper and Lower Canada, or than the Dissentient Schools of the latter section of the Province. These last were in effect Common Schools, being subject to all the provisions of the law relating to such Schools. Last year the hon. member who was now commissioner of Crown Lands had said that the Government should not have allowed such a bill to be introduuced by a private member, but to-day he was of a different opinion. (Hear hear.) But to return, he would ask why these Schools should have greater advantages than other public Schools? Why should they be relieved from the necessity of contributing towards their own support in the same ratio as in other schools? Why should they be relieved from the necessity of providing the machinery which was required by the others? The Roman Catholics of Upper Canada did not ask for such schools, as was easily deducted from the fact that by far the largest number of them send their children to the Common schools, and by the further fact that not less than three hundred Roman Catholics were employed as teachers in those schools.

Several other gentlemen spoke for and against the Bill but we have not room for their remarks.

The House after debate divided upon the amendment as follows:—

YEAS.—Ault, R. Bell, (North Lanark) R. Bell, (Russell) Biggar, Bowen, Burwell, Cockburn, Cowan, Dickson, Dunkin, Dunsford, Ferguson, Harcourt, Hanltain, Hooper, Jackson, Jones, D. A. McDonald, McKenzie, McKellar, Morris, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Pope, John S. Ross, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Simpson, Smith, Somerville Stirton, Street, White and Wright—36.

Nays—Abbott, Alleyn, Anderson, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, Benoit, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousseau, Buchanan, J. H. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Crawford, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Denis, Dessulniers, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, Alex. Dufresne, Jos. Dufresne, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Hebert, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Kierskowski, Labreche-Viger, Lafromboise, Langevin, J. A. McDonald, Atty.-Gen. McDonald, McCann, McDougall, McGee, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morion, Morrison, Morton, O'Halloran, Patrick, Poupore, Powell, Prevost, Price, Remillard, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Atty.-Gen. Sicotte, Simard, Sylvan, Tasse, Tett, Walsh and Wilson—78.

Several other amendments were proposed, discussed and negatived by a vote of the House, after which the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 71, nays 60.

A special telegram to the Montreal *Herald* says:—

The vote on the Separate School Bill, which left the Upper Canadian part of the Ministry in a sectional minority of Upper Canadians, has brought the working of the system of double majority to the test. It is said here that Mr. Jno. S. McDonald is not very well pleased with the vote of his party, the bill having been carried almost wholly by the conservatives, with the exception of the votes given by the ministry themselves. It is further said that there was a caucus on this question to-day at the Crown Lands Office.

'SKEDADDLERS.'—It appears that Canada is to be infested with cowardly Yankee loafers who are afraid to fight, and have betaken themselves to their heels. Some representatives of this class may be seen almost every day passing our own office—real live specimens of the bull-run species—strutting in the American uniform. They generally remain in a place so long as they have friends or until their credit is exhausted and then leave without settling their board bills, newspaper subscriptions, or other sundry expenses. It would be well for our friends to be on their guard, and not let them too much into their confidence. The following extract, from a western paper, shows that the nuisance is not confined to one locality, but is likely to become general:—

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—Almost every train on the Great Western Railway brings an addition to the population of Toronto, in the shape of "skedaddlers" from the United States, who are flying to Canada to escape the working of the Conscript Act. About a dozen arrived by train yesterday afternoon, and express their intention of seeking the protection of the "Union Jack" until they see the result of the law."

Another paper says:—

"COWARDS AND RUNAWAYS.—A brief visit to Windsor, yesterday afternoon, enabled us to take a note or two, in reference to the new class of population which, it is alleged, has been added to that interesting locality within the last two weeks—a result which has been produced by sudden emigration, the parties being almost exclusively refugees from Michigan, who have resorted thither to avoid the draft now going on in this State. The resident Canadians, though not having any very strong sympathies with the United States Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, do not hesitate to express their supreme contempt for the cowardly souls who are thus crowding their hotels and other public places, for the purpose of avoiding the duty which they owe their country. "Skedaddlers," "flunkeys" and "sneaks," are the delectable terms which our Windsor neighbors freely apply to this class of patriots, a class who, it is to be hoped, have forever "left their country for their country's good." We stepped into a public house, where, we should judge, there were at least forty persons huddled in a small room, all of whom, an old resident of Windsor informed us, 'were skedaddlers from the other side'—able-bodied, healthy looking men, most of them Americans by birth, who had got safely beyond the Sheriff and draft Commissioners, and were congratulating themselves upon their happy escape. We hope some effort will be made by the people of the respective counties in Michigan, from which these refugees have escaped, to obtain their names, and brand them with the infamy which belongs to deserters and traitors.'

If this state of things continues something must be done; and we trust our magisterial authorities will take the matter into their most serious consideration, and either take them up as vagrants and send them to the work-house, or send them back from whence they came to engage in their original occupation as peddlars of "baswood candles" and "wooden nutmegs." Some of the more worthless of these uniformed bipeds could be made useful by being placed on the face of a hill, about 2000 yards distance, to serve as a target, on which the volunteers might practice their rifles!

We regret very much to have to announce the sudden and unexpected death of Robert Peden Esq., of Brockville, which took place on the night of Friday last at his own residence in that town. It appears from what we have heard that, during a fit of temporary insanity he inflicted a wound on his throat with a razor, which caused his death. He leaves a wife and an interesting family and a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his untimely death.

Let no one suppose that by acting his part well through life, he will escape slander. Under the best of circumstances, and with the most rigid attention to duty, there will be those who hate one, even for the very qualities which ought to procure esteem. There are some folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

We have to correct a typographical error which occurred in our last issue. In the vote for the second reading of the separate school bill, Mr. Morris voted against the measure, and not for it, as appeared in our own and several other provincial papers.

Several communications, and other articles are crowded out this week, for want of room. They will appear in our next.

TURNED UP LUCKILY.—The Cornwall *Freeholder* says, about fourteen years ago, a youth named William Stuart, a nephew of Peter Stuart Esq., of Lancaster, C.W., left his native Glengarry, and not having been heard of for fourteen years, he was numbered among the dead. But last year a letter from Mexico announced his existence, and last week he returned in person, and no longer a poor boy, but a rich man, in fact a millionaire. He is said to be possessed of valuable mines in Nevada.

A Winchester letter reports a reconnoissance by a detachment of the 13th cavalry to near Woodstock, where the enemy is located in large numbers.

The boot and shoe store of Mr. Charles Glimby, Bay Street Owen Sound, was injured by fire on Thursday last.

On the 27th ult., the ladies of Knox's Church, Woodstock, presented their pastor, Rev. Mr. Mullen, with furniture and carpet valued at $180.

A soldier of the 17th regiment was severely beaten in Quebec, on Monday night by three scoundrels named Boyle, Burke, and Lynch. The two first named have been captured. The soldier's recovery is very doubtful.

A man named Frazer got drunk in Buffalo on Monday night, and tried to pass himself off as the now celebrated Douglas Frazer. He created considerable excitement for a time; and an officer was sent with him to Springbrook, in order to ascertain whether he was the person or not. It proved that he was not.

The latest style of hoop introduced for ladies' wear, is called the "Small Quaker." It is moderate in circumference, and leaves the drapery to sweep graceful from the waist to the sidewalk, and so around the corner if the lady pleases. Success to the "Small Quaker," say we.

A freeman once related an adventure in which he found himself in a rich saloon, surrounded by wealth and fine company. "I did'nt know myself until I felt in my pockets and found them empty."

The Chicago Journal says that intelligence has been received in that city that there is no ice in the Straits of Mackinac. Vessel owners will, of course, be prepared for an early campaign.

A Bombay merchant has assured the cotton supply association, of England, that by the end of December 1863, there would be 2,000,000 bales received from India, enough to keep all the mills going even if no cotton were received from America.

On Tuesday, a little girl named Viger, living in Quebec, while playing with matches set fire to her clothes. She was very dangerously burned.

The dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Reegan, 1st con. East Hunrontario street, township of Mono, was, with all its contents, completely destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 7.—Mr. Gilstross introduced a bill in the Senate to-day for the gradual extinction of Slavery in Missouri, which was ordered to be printed. The bill provides that all children born of slave mothers after the 4th of July, 1863, be born free—all such children to be apprenticed to the owners of their mothers till after they arrive at the age of 21, and all children born of such apprentices to be apprenticed to the master of the person to whom their mother is apprenticed until such mother reaches the age 21. This term of apprenticeship to conform to the general Act concerning apprentices passed in 1855.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—Mr. Alexander McVean, miller, of Yarkar, one of the principal sufferers by the late fire at that place, informs us that he has lately received a substantial token of good will and sympathy from the officers and brethern of the Prince of Wales' Lodge F. and A. Masons, No. 146, G.R.C., Newburgh, C.W., and other brethern residing within his jurisdiction (conveyed to him by Brother J. M. Horsey, W. Master,) in the shape of a present, consisting of a run of the Best French Burr Millstone, with a Proof Staff and Level for the same, accompanied with an address, expressing the heartfelt wishes of the Brethern for his success in the undertaking in which he is at present engaged, in the erection and completion of a new flouring mill on the site of one he formerly occupied, and which was destroyed by the fire to which allusion has already been made.

Correspondence.

Prince of Wales' Marriage.

CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT AT ARNPRIOR.

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

SIR,—In compliance with the Proclamation of His Worship, the Reeve, the citizens of Arnprior observed the 10th inst., the day appointed for the marriage of His Royal Highness, as a public holiday. The principal stores, and other places of public business were closed, and all the inhabitants, with some few exceptions, resolved to celebrate the auspicious event with every demonstration of joy. Flags were seen waving over the house tops and on the chimneys, and out of the windows of private residences in the village and on the flag staffs which had been erected at the time of the Prince's visit. At noon, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the cannons placed on the terrace in front of Mr. McLachlin's residence, and the town bells chimed forth in merry peals during the whole time occupied in delivering the salute. The streets during the day, were enlivened by the appearance of white rosettes on the breasts of almost every one that passed to and fro.

In the evening, the Arnprior amateurs, assisted by Miss Hubbell, Miss Gunn, Miss McCarty and Miss A. McDougall, got up a vocal and instrumental concert, under the management of Mr. Baker and Mr. W. C. Mitchell. To say the whole affair was a decided success would fall somewhat short of the truth, for the room was densely crowded and the enthusiastic applause which greeted the performance and execution of every piece was greater than we ever remember of hearing at Arnprior. It commenced by the whole *corps de concerte* singing "Rule Britania," and concluded with the National Anthem.

After the concert, a number of gentlemen and ladies sat down to a *recherche* supper at Lyon's Hotel, (the best caterer on the Ottawa is the landlord thereof;) this part of the programme was speedily despatched as parties were anxious to return to the Market Hall to participate in

THE BALL.

The large room was tastefully decorated flags, paintings, coats of arms, lion's heads and evergreens, were profusely intertwined and interspersed with each other. Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock. The company was select, the dances good, and Quadrilles, Cotillions, Scotch-reels and waltzes, was the order of the night. The ladies were elegantly dressed in silks and tarleton, and the gentlemen both at the concert and at the ball wore satin rosettes as if actually officiating at the bridal ceremony. Almost every one present remembered the affable and pleasing deportment of the Prince of Wales when he visited Arnprior and could enthusiastically and with a whole souled spirit and loyal energy join in any demonstration that was to do honor to our future King; and we trust that the new relations in which he has just entered, will afford him not only permanent happiness but may conduce to to the perpetuation of a princely house of which He and His Royal Mother are such worthy and beloved representatives.

Yours truly,
SPEC.

Arnprior, 13th March, 1863.

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

Silver City, N. T. Feb. 9th 1863.

SIR.—As I have just returned from visiting the far famed mines of the Cariboo Country, I thought it a favorable time to send you a detailed account of my journey from San Francisco thither. Myself and partner took passage in the steamship "Sierra Nevada" and sailed 29th June for Victoria. The weather was very stormy the evening we started, which caused a good deal of sea sickness aboard, I must confess I felt rather squimish on this occasion although I had never had been sea sick before: the vessel was crowded with passengers from all parts of the world bound for the distant Gold Fields of British Columbia: where there was a vacancy in the ship it was filled up with mules, horses oxen &c. which were to my idea not very agreeable companions, however, every one worked out his own salvation the best way he could, under all disadvantages, and in the space of four days we landed at Esquimault Bay, distance from San Francisco there, being 900 miles, Fare $20. After three-quarters of an hour's walk we brought up to a halt in Victoria. Victoria is built on a very handsome site, and in the course of a few years will be a very large City. After remaining there two days we took passage in the steamer "Enterprise" for New Westminster, fare $4, about seven hours sailing. New Westminster was not a very good site for a Town, as the land is ruggid and very uneven, although I believe it will grow to be a place of considerable importance, remained there seven days then took passage on the "Governor Douglas," fare $5. After a five hour's sail up the Harrison river we landed at the town of Douglas which contains a population of about 800 inhabitants, [illegible] in town about an hour, we shouldered our packs and started across the 30 miles portage, traveled ten miles and camped in the woods; the country in this section is heavily timbered. Next morning after finishing a hasty meal of pork and beans we bundled up our traps, and travelled twenty miles, when we reached Tenass lake, took passage on a Barge up the Lake, two hours sail brought us to the one mile portage, which we crossed that evening, and camped on the banks of Pemberton Lake, here the mosquitoes were very bad and kept us awake the most of the night; the land here is also heavily timbered. Next morning got on board a Steamer and sailed up the Lake, which is twenty miles long, and arrived at the Town of Pemberton about 2 o'clock P. M., started out that afternoon and traveled ten miles, it rained hard all day so that we were glad to take quarters in the evening in an old Hudson's Bay house along with about a dozen Siwashes and four Chichmen, they were very hospitable, started very early next morning, roads very bad, reached the Anderson Lake House about noon distance across portage twenty six miles, in the morning partook of breakfast at the Lake House, price $1, took passage on the Steamer up the Lake, length of Lake 14 miles, fare $1, landed at the one and a half mile portage about 3 o'clock P. M. and started across for Seeton Lake, after we had gone about half way we found we had to cross a Creek which had been swollen to very large dimensions, by the heavy rains so that it was impossible for us to go over it dry shod. By the way, my partner, a rather go ahead sort of fellow, plunged in clothes and all, and forded the passage the water reaching to his shoulders. I did not altogether like his style, as the weather was very cold, and I considered discretion the better part of valor so I took off my clothes and stacked them on my head and crossed the stream in good style, most of my companions following my example got over without any inconvenience. One of the party, a rather dignified personage, thought he might cross without going to the trouble of undressing as he had a pair of long rubber boots which he had an idea would take him over all right by fording the stream lower down, which had the appearance of being shallower; in he wades, my bould soger boy makes about half the distance all of a sudden he disappeared and is carried down the stream a considerable distance, when he was at length fished out by one of his companions, more dead than alive. After this adventure we resumed our journey, crossed the portage and took passage on the Steamer up Seaton Lake, fare $1, length of Lake 18 miles, arrived at the end of the Lake at 6 p. m., and took supper at the Lake House, price $1.25 after which we travelled three and a half miles and camped at the Lillcot, a town on the banks of the Fraser, of about 1000 inhabitants, it is built on a handsome flat, and there is a good deal of mining done around this section of country, principally by Chineese. Next morning, crossed the Frazer in a row boat, and landed at the town of Parsonville, a town of about 300 inhabitants, remained here two days camping out in the evening. During our stay at Parsonville about forty of our company made an agreement with a packman by the name of George Weaver to grub us through from Parsonville to the fords of Inisnelle, at the rate of $20 per man, and we were to have regular packer's fare all the way through, which consisted of pork and beans, bread, tea, coffee, and sugar, as soon as Weaver got his train together, which was composed of eight mules to carry provissions and forty foot passengers, we set out. Weaver named our train the "Lightning train," after travelling 10 miles we pitched our camps by the side of a small creek, unloaded our mules, and four of our men who had volunteered their services as cooks, waded into the flour, bacon, and beans to get our supper, but, as they were all greenhorns at the business, it was dark before they had our muchemuch ready. In an incredible short space of time the eatibles disappeared, a good number of our English friends had to go to bed supperless. The next day, being the second out from Parsonville, we travelled 13 miles, and received two meals, being all that packers are allowed, and as the programme was changed from the previous day each person had his regular allowance served out to him. Third day travelled 19 miles, it rained hard all day and the greater part of the night. Fourth day travelled 20 miles, the country here is flat and swampy, and the timber tall and thin. Fifth day travelled 24 miles through a country the same as the previous day, camped on the banks of Lake La Hashe. Sixth day travelled 25 miles to Deep Creek, at this camping I found I never suffered so much in my life as I did that night from mosquitoes, you might kindle a fire and get into the middle of it and still they would swarm around you in clouds, I do not believe one of the company slept a wink that knight. Seventh day travelled 15 miles and camped at William's Lake. Eighth day travelled 25 miles to Deer Creek, it rained hard all night. Ninth day travelled 25 miles to Beaver Lake, roads almost impassable. Tenth day travelled 16 miles roads very bad, camped at Little Lake. Eleventh day started from Little Lake, and after travelling 6 miles we arrived at the forks of the Inisnelle river, we were now in the Cariboo Country. The town at the forks contains about 250 inhabitants. There is a good deal of mining done here in the winter time when the water is low. Here the lightning train disbanded, each individual selecting his own camping ground, I remained one week and spent the most of the time fishing for mountain and spotted trout, which can be caught in abundance in the regular fishing season.

On the following week I made a fresh start with something about 80 lbs of flour, blankets, cooking utensils &c, &c., packed on my back travelled 20 miles and camped at Keithley's Lake. Next morning resumed my journey and arrived at Keithley's Creek, remained there half an hour and had a stroll around the village, which contains about 100 inhabitants, after seeing all the sights I shouldered my pack and began the ascent of Keithley's hill after a good deal of puffing and blowing reached the summit, distance from the bottom to the sumit 4 miles, took dinner there, then travelled to within 12 miles of this side of Antler Creek, it rained all night till 10 A. M., when I started for Antler and arrived there about 5 o'clock, here there is a town of 300 inhabitants. The houses are principally built of timber hewn and dovetailed at the corners and covered with shakes, the same as all the mining towns in the Carriboo Country. The miners foreign, tough, hardy fellows, able to endure mostly any kind of privations, and they would need to, as it rains the greater part of the mining season. I was in the country nearly four months, and we had in that time 16 fine days. In the fore part of the season meals were $3 each but afterwards came down to $2.50; Flour $1.50 per lb.; Bacon $1.50; Beans $1.50; Tea $3.50; Nails $3 to $5 per lb.; Candles $5 per lb. One month before I left provisions came down to 60c. per lb., but before I came away they were up to $1 per pound. You can judge from these prices that it is a hard matter for a person to stop very long in the country, unless he has a well filled purse, then there is a great deal of expense in opening up a claim, in many cases it will take the whole season, and then there are a hundred chances against you that you will not strike anything. The diggings are from 20 to 75 feet deep and very hard to bottom on account of the water. On Antler Creek there were only three claims which paid the miner for working them this last season. William's Creek town contains about 800 inhabitans, and is by far the richest creek in the Carriboo Country, situated 12 miles from Antler Creek, and 16 miles from the town of Van Winkle on Lightning Creek all these Creeks leading from the Bald Mountains. On Williams's Creek there are quite a number of claims on which they clear from 10 to 50 pounds of gold dust, after a rain of twenty four hours, running the sluices day and night, six persons in the company. The saloons and gambling houses are well represented by the miners on the creek, a class, who as a general thing, spend their money freely at such institutions. There were also ten young women of pleasure who paraded the streets dressed in men's apparel with a pair of six shooters and a bowie knife dangling by their side, with a monstrous quid of tobacco in their mouths, cursing, swearing and gambling in a very accomplished manner. It is almost a sure sign in a mining camp where these creatures flourish that the mines are paying well. There were some very rich strikes made below the Canion, one mile and a half from town, of which Barker & Co. was one of the principal company to strike its riches—taking out at the first week's washing 1,600 ounces of gold. I was on Lightning Creek the greater part of the mining season, opening a claim in which five Canadians and myself are interested, but were not lucky enough to get down to the bed rock on account of the water which bothered us, but I intend to give it another trial this coming season and if I do not strike it this time I shall bid good bye to Carriboo and Van Wrinkle. The town on this creek contains about 200 inhabitants but is not such a flourishing place as William's Creek Town, as there are only four claims open on it, and it is very difficult to prospect, the country is mountainous and ruggid and very difficult to travel, the hills are well timbered with pine and spruce, and any quantity of good water is to be got on them. A great many Canadians were fooled by the accounts which the Rev. Mr. White wrote about the Carriboo Country, all he knew about the country he gleaned from the miners from the upper Country, what they tell of it is not to be relied upon in most of cases, as they are considerably on the gas and blow hard system, it is all very well to tell the one side of the story without drawing the picture on the other side. For instance, Steele & Co., brought $5,000 each. Addison & Co. so many thousand dollars, and yet there is nothing said of the thousands and thousands who do not make one dollar, but in a great many cases are compelled to beg their way down the Country with hard times staring them in the face when they get to Victoria. The country has been over crowded, and there are more men in it than the mines are able to support. My advise is for those who have comfortable homes, to remain where they are and be contented: mining is like a lottery, for one prize there are one hundred blanks.

Your obedient servant.
WM. J. BELL.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Scotland, March 9th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—Since the "Trent" affair, which came so near causing hostilities between Canada and the States, the names of "Mason" and "Slidell" have become famous all over the civilized world. A few years since, before much was known of these men, excepting in their own States among their own immediate supporters, I was cognizant of an incident in relation to one of them, which may not be without interest to your readers. It was, if I recollect, in the summer of 1856, that Mr. Slidell visited the University of Williams College, in Massachusetts. I was at that time attending the classes of that University, and became somewhat acquainted with the father through his son, who was studying there at that time. It happened rather curiously that, in my class, two of the famous Beecher family were entered—one 'Lyman' and the other 'Fred' Beecher, cousins. They were fine fellows, with a strong tincture of the Beecher characteristics, love of oddity and strong hatred for anything approaching oppression; of course they were strong anti-slavery men, and used to take every occasion for pronouncing their opinions in reference to this curse of their country. The first named, Lyman, was perhaps more violent in his antipathies, more of a Beecher than his cousin Fred. He was a noble, generous fellow—high-principled, though not as polished and less of a student than the other. We had but few from the "South" in our college, and these kept pretty quiet, for it would not have been "healthy" for them to have come out very boldly in defense of their peculiar "institution." We were, the most of us, too thoroughly going anti-slavery for that. In the year 1855, however, among the number that entered the College was Wm. Slidell, or, as we usually called him, "Billy," a son of the Hon. Mr. Slidell. What induced his father to send him to a northern college of such strong abolition principles as Williams was known to possess, one cannot well see, but send him he did; perhaps it was on account of the literary reputation of the University, which ranks very high among the colleges of the North. I remember well when I first saw the son, and the impression he produced upon me. He was rather slight in his build, tall, with dark hair and eyes, decidedly better looking than the average of students; but there was a certain air about him that struck me as being not at all pleasant. I cannot describe it, but I could feel it. He had evidently been in the habit of having his own will in everything, and he appeared to have a pat