province, immense tracts of land capable of affording comfortable homesteads and highly productive farms to tens of thousands of Immigrants. Of the whole district within the limits designated above, it is calculated by those who have had the best opportunities for judging, that one-fourth of the acreage is suitable for agricultural purposes, another fourth is well adapted for grazing and meadow land, and of the remainder a large por-tion is pine land and swamp. The land fit for cultivation is generally found in the vicinity of the small lakes which in almost every section of the back country add picturesqueness to the scenery and provide the settler with healthful sport liberal provisions of our Free Grant There was a positive assertion that system a min and wife with a grown up these claims would be abandoned. and of family can take free possession at once the arbitration continued. This change locality where the soil shall be in con the United States, but simply to the fit for pasture, and the remainder possi- Treaty falls through, there will be no bly pine lands, swam and beaver me .-

Too many who contemplate settling in the country are dismayed when they hear of the extent of what they imagine be unproductive lands comprised in this last category. The pine lands they device of conciliation will be tried, but believe are stripped of all their valuable timber by the lumbermen; the swamps and beaver meadows they regard as bottomless morasses, incapable of utiliza-tion. A more mistaken idea could not partment may have sold the best of the menced, and it is plain that during the thousand dollars worth may be taken off a hundred-sere lot,-yet what remains is of the greatest utility to the settler. practical farmers with their families, simply absurd. The same Parliament With the pine logs he builds his house preparing to take out teams, stocks, which passed the Act has the power to from the foundation to the shingles, the farming implements, and in fact every amend it, so long as no one is same tree supplies him with material thing that is required to commence injured and the country gains by the for his fences, and for fuel also pine is farming operations on a large scale im change. The question is still pending, not without its value. Without pine, unless he be fortunate enough to have n mediately on arrival. The prairie lands and it may yet be decided against the codar swamp on his lot, the settler would of Manitoba, which hitherto have shown the Government, many of whose sup find himself at a loss for all these pur themselves so fruitful in repaying the porters favor the adoption of the narrow poses. Then as regards the swamps, labor of the agriculturist, will become though these may be a troublesome hindrance to the electring of the land at doubly so under the experienced hands first, as soon as the settler has put to of those who have learned in this Progether a little money he can, by a small vince how to wrest their living from a present mode of constituting the Senate outlay in their drainage, make the more rugged and intractable soil. lands in many cases the most valuable, both for grain crops and for pasture, of any. While the beaver dows, which in some districts are found extending over many hundred the chief and most reliable source for the As a general rule, the only portion of brought into any kind of cultivation is the pine lands; and even there, the of next year; that from the 1st January, little experience of constitutional question that in the summer leads to make the summer leads

ainted with its resources, that, within easy reach of our frontier cities, there is a very extensive tract of country capable of being brought under cultivation and best results.

The desires to adopt the first the provided of the provided in the bers of old country, agriculturalists and others who may be disposed to try their pared with the advantages offered. If tion of the reason why the claim was it takes years of hard labor to clear the included in the case. This statement, land for agriculture, the settler is amply repaid by the richness of the soil, and which is invested with a semi-official by the inexhaustible supply of timber, character, defends the claim for con-building and fencing, not to speak of fuel, ready to his hand in endless store, such claim had all along been kept The country is everywhere traversed by g excelient water for cattle, while valled. Compared with the fever-nitten, tree-less, water-less plains of the vanuted prairie lands of the states, the advantages are all

In view of the great influx of immi-gration which the coming season will in a sad accident occurred by which a pro-all probability witness, it will not be out mising young man named William Kenachan, through the accident

sachusetts, will be successfully engrafted on the Iudian educational system.

## The Herald PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT SI A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, MAY 8, '72

A great many rumors have been current throughout the week with regard to the action which the Washington Cabinet intended in the settlement or sentimental generosity on the part of of the farm -- say one hundred violent agitation of interested Amerihope of receiving any damages for losses sustained during the war. On the other hand, the official organs insist that there is no essential change in the attitude of the administration. Every the principle of indirect losses will be

Commenting on the report of the Provinces they represent; either by Grand Trunk Railway, Herapath's a direct vote of the people or by the ter of locomotive, and rolls off on another acres become, when properly dealt with, evidences of substantial improvement in the same as his proposition of former it is to take water for Chicago. the chief and most reliable source for the the traffic and condition of the line, prom sessions, and the debate which it property is the supply of the hay requisite to supply the sing a further of considerable prosperity; woked differed little from former distingtion of the sufficiently large carry a vessel of five hundred tons, that all necessity for ship canals will stalls during the winter months. and as to the particular interests of the land which is incapable of heing 1st and 2nd preferences, it is evident Mills is one of the youngest members to attain a speed of one hundred and from what is there said that they will get of the House, and though possessed of twenty-five miles per hour on land, and to be found on the ridges and slopes of their cash dividends from the beginning some ability, has had comparatively their dividends to be paid them in cash. most of his time to the study of repre-Our object in going into all these When the buffalo Bridge is up, the In sentative government, and the time may point out to the stranger tercolonial railway open, and other adwho comes among us with no knowledge of the country, and also to those who have lived in this country for many years, without making themselves acquainted with its resources that within The management is taking the course to conclusions are heaty and often illevical. render it prosperous, and with a little

denying that there has been any formal withdrawal of the constructive damages his, but they are insignificant com- claim, and entering into a long explanaprominently in view by the United lest it should crop out hereafter and dead-lock between them would be the death of the measure on which they disturb the harmony between the two

loughby has taken the contract for the be adopted in its entirety, or we must some of the rivers this is so much ! erection of Mr. Code's Factory, which

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE. The state of the s During the past week several importrack laid on the Intercolonial. The mere shifting of the rails could be accomplished in less than a day. The guage of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad-a line extending a distance of about 350 miles, from Cincinnatti to St. Louis-was changed in a day and a half, by shifting both rails inward a distance of 74 inches on each side throughout the entire length of the road. A few engines and cars had been changed in advance, so that the traffic on the road was suspended one Sunday only. If so much could be done in Already the flow of emigrants to the short a time elsewhere, nothing but the exist. Though the Crown Lands De | new province of Red River has com | grossest mismanagement could delay the construction of the Intercolonial a whole e, - and very properly so; for in some coming season it will assume very large year by making a similar change of stricts the pine is so valuable that a proportions. We hear of parties being seventy miles of track in the Lower made up in every section of Ontario, of Provinces. The third objection is

Last Monday, Mr. Mills of Bothwell. and that Senators should be elected by come when he will be an authority on

subjects connected with it. Up to the been chartered to lay a new trans profound thought in his speeches. His at Sheerness a vaiting the completion of conclusions are hasty, and often illogical. the cable. Since the discovery that the doubt, would answer admirably if our chants who about ten years ago purchase form of Government were the same as her for rather less than theirs. Under our different and, to all much old iron. Since 1863 the Green Eastern has been devoted exclusive appearances, better system of responsible government, an elective Senate, with powers co-ordinate with those of the no less than 25,000 miles of deep s Commons there would be none of that cable, all of which is now in such stability which is now our greatest operation. In doing this she leaves the Atlantic, Pacific, So safeguard against revolutions. The two Chambers being equally responsible to the people and possessing co-ordinate lian; China, India and India Extension

might disagree, however important it lumbermen of Michigan, as to the ine might be to the country. Either the ficiency of water in the streams to enal We are happy to learn that Mr. Wil- United States form of government must them to bring down the naw-logs, and adhere to the nominative Senate. The case that work is suspended. Of subject was ably and most exhaustively stock of logs put into the Saginaw we understand that a case of small
The present form of Government was million feet, it is not likely that m we proceeded with immediately.

Subject was ably and most exhaustively debated in the Quebec Conference. Winter, estimated at eight hund do not be the conference of the con

now to ask for an amendment of the | As many of our readers are taking a

estimate is unquestionably exaggerated, but admitting it to be correct, would it not now the country to aid the railroads.

The part would be the withdrawal of our would be still more common than before. He did not know that this Government California and the San Francisco was more open to accusations of this Refining and Assaying Works by not pay the country to aid the railroads al Government to give its guarantee to kind than others; but one thing was which nibes to the amount of \$20,000 in making a change by which many another Canadian loan. His argument certain, that it would not escape them, 000 are to be sent to San Francisco and millions of dollars would be saved in the was not exactly the same as Hon. Mr. it was one of the necessities of a Govern-refined. The proceeds will be returned future. In the debate on the question, Hon. Mr. Macdougall's, but it was so near it that they were subject to such the Japanese Government in the form these two leading Statesmen of the Dominion may be said to occupy combange in the plans of contractors would not amount to much. The change in the plans of contractors would mon ground. Sir Francis Hincks the ... As for himself, he had never sent back in fine silver bars, also ready be to their advantage and at the worst the country would lose nothing in direct payments by their gain, while it would ment to refuse to ratify the Treaty. Imperial protection.

Sir George E. Cartier introduced his is simply a scheme to aid some company to be chartered this session in building the road. For this purpose Government asks an appropriation of fifty millions of acres along the route and thirty millions of dollars in money. The worst feature of the bill is the vast extent of the land grant which would absorb nearly the entire habitable area in the Northwest It is probable that the measure will be modified in Committee of the Whole.

While narrow-guage railroads being projected in all directions, a Mr. Burrus of Wisconsin comes before the public with a scheme for a railroad from the Atlantic to the West, to be built with a guage of thirty feet. The road is to run from the East by the most direct line to Lake Erie. When i below the surface for some distance, and there end. 'It is to be operated with a machine which is even more wonderful than the road, and which will navigate the water as well as traverse the land introduced a resolution declaring the present mode of constituting the Senate is to slide gracefully into the water, and by a slight transposition of its machinery becomes a steamboat. When it has arrived at Munroe it resumes its charac-Journal says, -"We find in the report local legislatures. The resolution was broad-guage road to Michigan, whence cussions on the same subject. Mr. done away with. The inventor expects twenty-five miles in water. Prob no one will doubt that a great reducti

The Great Eastern steamship has jus cable New York, direct, and is now lying

CATCHING A TARTAR.

part would be the withdrawal of our this measure became law, these charges Therefore the Japanese Government

address, went to the cell door and released her from her imprisonment, which leads tain of the steamer Rochester states that

w o served in the war with Great Britain in 1, and were honorably discharged, and KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILnames of the surviving widows of such WAY .- Mr. T. W. Nash, chief engineer. and Mr. J. Finn, an eminent consulting engineer, with a small party and instruarried prior to Jan, 1, 1825, to such icer or enlisted or drafted man, and shall ments arrived at Sydenham on Thursda evening. From enquiries made by them t have re-married. The bill further pro-des that the act shall not apply to any respecting the country, it appears to be their intention to make an instrumental rson who is already receiving a pension eight dollars per month, and shall apply a person receiving less than eight dollars examination of the hill at Simpkin's eryssing east of the village, to ascertain the grade necessary to overcome it in that direction, also the grade at the hogs back near the head of the Knowlton ore pensioners on the rolls, exclusive of idows. It does away with all oaths of Lake, and to ascertain generally how the Sydenham route compares with the in the pension it is only necessary to rove the service in the war of 1812 for the surveyed line. - Kingston News.

Daring robberies continue at Chicago On Friday in croad daylight a lady went to a store on Adams-street, and farms in that State has decreased nearly the door to go out. In one hand she even millions of dollars within the part held her bundle, and in the other her n years. Taxes are heavy there. Labor a scarce and costly. The young men of appeared outside the door half a second fassachusetts find little encouragement to before the lady. Half a second is not stay at home and work upon farms which a long period, but it was sufficient yield but a small profit for the most enable a thief, who was watching his opportunity, to snatch the willet and run Of The old lady shouted for help, and the clerk in the store ran out and gave chase. He pursued the thief up Pcorin-street dians. Many of the farms are passing into the hands of persons of foreign birth, who are content with profits which are entirely inadequate to the desires of the more enteras far as Harrison, when a third party, scene just as the clerk came up with the this was owing to the non-settlement of the at once attacked the clerk, and p inted a pistol at him, threatening which was about seven and a half millions. a loafer in his teens, appeared upon the A return just printed for the British
House of Commons shows that during the The young man thus addressed had not counted upon fire arms, and therefore

year ending July 1, 1871, in a population of were 631,887 The proportion of convictions ther criminal offences seems very small, being only 1 in each 137 of the population.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from Henderson & Co., Booksellers, Ottawa, of a copy of the "Romish Doctrine of the Rule of Faith Examined," being a lecture delivered at the close of the session of the Presbyterian

carital of £750,000, and community and China. Some day the trade of Asia will pass along the valley of the Saskatchewap.

the toan, that in July 1869, we held in exchequer bills the sum of \$6,575,410. In July 1870, exchequer bills on the same account, exchequer bills on the same account, and the same account, exchequer bills on the same account, and the same account account account and the same account account account account account account and the same account a

The Chicago Tribune thinks that free freights will be higher than usual this season. Every available vessel is being chartered and filled, because there is no other tree to not the grain, which will take all promises to not the grain, which will take all trees to not the grain, which will take all trees to not the grain.

Ottawa, May 2.

Week several importage any of its clauses.

Ottawa Bir Francis Hincks brought down

Ottawa, May 2.

We learn from an eye witness that the speeches and votes of the member for North Lanark, we copy us remarks on the amedment when Mr. Macdougall countered Mr.

Blake prove by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, to the Blake prove by violation of the Countered Mr.

the authorities to believe that they were Sir George E. Cartier introduced his bill passed in the House of Representation in intimate terms. Mary Elliott, a pacific Railway measure last week. It is a samending the act granting pensions to middle aged woman, was committed the survivors of the war of 1812, who served from Bath on a charge of abortion; since her liberation no tidings have been P. 14, 1871. The amendment directs the received of her whereabouts. The cap-So retary of the Interior to place on the tain of the steamer Rochester states that past year amounted to \$20,050,000. He mistake to suppose that the question of the surviving a woman answering her description was past year amounted to \$20,050,000. He the fisheries was merely Canadlan. of cers and enlisted and drafted men, in-cluding militia and volunteers, in the mili-to Bath. The escape was not discovered till some time afterwards .- Kingston

ause the remuneration offered was not

retary of the Interior to place on the

cliding militia and volunteers, in the mili

ta v and naval service of the United States,

The returns of the Massachusetts Burea

Labor Statistics show that the cash value

ardnous labor, when they can find so much

fifth are native born—all the rest are for

more inviting fields in the West.

rising descendants of the Puritans.

which certain statements of Rev Father

that had been raised by the opponents in

after making some purchases she opened wallet. The hand containing the wallet

The fire marshal, of Brooklyn reports 297 fires during the year, and charges upon kerosene 33 of the fires and nearly half of the entire loss by fire during the year, not to speak of the roasting of holocausts. In 1871, the fires in Brooklyn destroyed 180 frame buildings, 151 brick, and 4 stone or iron.

British enterprise is already anticipating the day when the Canadian account, this amount could be realized. helocausts. In 1871, the fires in Brook-College, Montreal, on the 4th April 1872, by

> in the neighborhood Sitka, Alaska, owing to the discovery of rich silver mines within half a mile of the silver mines dition to valuable deposits of gold and silver in the surrounding localities on

rder of the hostages at La Roc

The Norwood Register regrets to state that fall wheat in Peterboro count

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, April 29.

the fullest possible information upon the second reading of the bill. A discussion nsued, at the close of which the Premier ithdrew the bill for the present. The Premier laid upon the table certain correspondence between the Governments of the Dominion and the United States especting the abduction of the fishing oner Horton. Sir F. Hincks in moving the House

into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, delivered the usual budget speech. He stated that the amount of the public debt at the end of the fiscal many reasons for the Canadian Parliapayments by their gain, while it would
profit in the long run by the large savings which would result from the narrowing of the guage. The same
argument to a certain extent disposed
of the other two objections to the change.

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was in the city to day in search of a seven and a half of which bore no interest was it was a portion of the debt of Oid

Canada.

Notwithstain the lurge was nearly eight million dollars—

seven and a half of which bore no interest was it was a portion of the debt of Oid

Canada.

Notwithstain the lurge was nearly eight million dollars—

the was one o eld no less a sum than three millions of dollars in London on deposit, which made our financial position impregnable. He estimated the revenue of 1871 at \$17,360,900; and the actual receipts whatever that it was absolutely im were \$19,335,660. The actual expendi ture during the past year was \$15,623 | possible for the Premier, in the interests 180 leaving a total surplus for the year of \$3,712,469. The actual revenue for the pated another million dollars of a surplus revenue next year. While regretting that Sir John Macdonald had een requested to take a sent upon the Joint High Commission, he held that there were no just grounds for the cry

> Canada of the Washington Treaty. Mr. McKenzie said he regarded the olicy of the Government with loathing and disgust. He congratulated the Finance Minister upon the stand he had taken respecting the tariff, as his policy the Treaty as we had a perfect right to

had a true national ring about it. Sir Alexander Galt, expressed his pleasure at the prosperity of the country.

and he stated that while he did not lesire a hasty severance from Great Britain he did not think that the support of the Mother Country was necessary to

ollowed, and the debate was continued during the evening.

THE BUDGET SPEECH. Sir F. Hincks rose to move the House into Committee of Ways and Means .-After some preliminary remarks, he re-ferred to the state of the public debt, which, he said, amounted to the exact sum of \$77,706,501. There were, however, a number of assets, some of which ight not be exactly at par, and he without the increase being real, and that With regard to the assets, the interest received from them which was about twenty per cent, showed that they were not merely nominal, but valuable assets. not merely nominal, but valuable assets. The report of the Auditor shawed there had been expended since Confederation, on the Intercolonial Railway, the pur chase of the North West, and expenditure consequent upon that purchase a total sum of \$7,268,698. Of this amount, \$6,104,270 had been expended out of the current revenue. There had been charged against Public Works capital unt, under an Act authorized by Parliament, the sum of \$1,130,000. The no exchequer bills outstanding, and the consolidated fund was advanced to the 492. There was on deposit in the Bank of Montreal, bearing interest, the sum of night safely assume that our small, but with a British guarantee, our five per cent bonds could be floated at

\$17,360,000. The actual income wa \$19,335,560. The actual expenditure was \$15,623,180, leaving a total surplus for the year of \$3,712,479. This was a per cent of the present debt, he ipproached the subject with great hesi ation. It was impossible for him to deal with this matter without referring to the Treaty of Washington, and especially to the arrangement made for a narantee on our anticipated loan with he Imperial Government. He had no doubt that Canada had been charged in England with great selfishness and utter disregard of any interest but her own. We had held that Her Majesty's Gov ernment had not given us that amount of protection, and had not maintained ur rights in a manner that we though our fishery questions were at all mixed up with the important Imperial quesassist on that Commission. But, while feeling that regret, he had no doubt of the country to do anything else than mistake to suppose that the question of England had to employ a very consider tion of our fisheries; and there was constant risk of collision with the United States. The people of the Eastern States-especially the fishermen-had been taught to believe that they had as good a right to the fishing grounds a we had. Suppose that we came int a question on which all parties there agreed—what then? If we rejected do, it would be well to weigh the conse quences and consider whether public povernment to send a force to protect result of the negotiations at Washing ton, he had always been of opinion that our existence.

Hon. Wm. McDougall and others It had been the desire of the govern ment to state frankly and firmly their views on the subject, and the grounds they thought they had for complaint. They had been told that no question of money should have entered into this matter. He could not comprehend how a question of mone could not arise. The whole question was one of pecuniary compensation. had been said that an Imperial guarante might not be exactly at par, and he would, therefore, put down the public debt in round numbers at eighty millions. He might observe, with regard to the debt that it had increased every year debt that it had increased every year A great cry has been raised about selling. protection of Great Britain. If we were to take the position of rejecting the Imperial policy at the time the conse-quential claims difficulty was raised then we had decided on rejecting the Freaty-as we had a perfect right to do. it was well to weigh the consequence whether England would continue send out fleets to protect our fishing grounds. The opponents of the Treaty could hardly have regarded the conse quences, especially as the most violent pponents of it were loudest in their fessions of attachment to Great Britain. The idea of a responsibility for the Fenian raid claims had been thought of in England, but not of the rhole responsibility. The matter British enterprise is already anticipating the day when the Canadian Pacific Railway will be an accomplished at any moment, and there was no cause fact. It is stated that a steamship company is being organized, with a capital of £750,000, to run a line of ocean steamships between British Colembia and China. Some day the trade remark, with regard to the loan, that in July 1869, we held in exchequer bills the loan and that this loan would be considered. ained on our own credit. As