

MR. POPE ON IMMIGRATION.

It was reasonable to expect that the new Minister of Agriculture would say something in relation to immigration at the dinner given to him by the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships at Sherbrooke, on the 9th instant. This question is one in which the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships are very much interested, and Mr. Pope himself, as the member of the House of Commons for the Eastern Townships, has been for some years closely identified with measures for promoting immigration. It was for this, amongst other reasons, that we had hoped that the usual satisfaction in holding the session to office as Minister of Agriculture a gentleman who is eminently practical in his views. We looked for his speech with some interest, feeling sure that he would have something to say on one of the foremost questions of the hour—the promotion of immigration. Mr. Pope assured his friends that the policy of the Government would be one of energy and activity, which means, we presume, that measures calculated to secure a more satisfactory tide of immigration will be adopted. What those measures may be we cannot, of course, pretend to know, but we hope that Mr. Pope will instruct the Dominion Agents, to give less attention to the promotion of emigration from cities and towns, and more care to the selection of emigrants from the rural districts. Our agents might with advantage take "a little more" than the usual proportion of the Bible and "Tract Society," who go out into the highways and by-ways of the country, from house to house, talking with and advising the people, and acquire a vast fund of information respecting the position and feelings of the people. The agents should be selected from places to place, with knapsacks on their backs, distributing pamphlets and conversing with all classes they might come in contact with, they could bring the advantages of Canada as a field of emigration directly to the notice of the most desirable class of people, and they could do more good to the cause in one year than has hitherto been done in ten. Something of this kind is necessary, for the question requires agitating thoroughly. There is little use in attempting to promote emigration from the cities and towns, known as skilled workmen; for we have the opinion of Mr. Connolly, a newly appointed Dominion Agent, that the skilled English workmen, the stone mason, bricklayer, blacksmith, machinist, etc., are as well off in England as they could be in the Dominion. And the unskilled workmen of the English cities and towns are not the classes we require in Canada. We must make a new departure, and start upon a fresh track if we wish to do better than we have done. Our special agents have aired their views on this question, and the former frequently of the most extraordinary sort—in the cities and towns. These gentlemen must come down a peg or two to a practical and useful level, and go out amongst the rural population. Our resident agents have been slumbering and leading easy and contented lives in the great centres of population. The repose of these gentlemen must be disturbed, and they must be sent out to do hard and useful work in the country places. An energetic and active policy may be agreed upon by the Government here, and joined in by the Provincial Governments, but it will be of no use unless vigorous and industrious agents on the other side of the Atlantic, we do not believe that any good will result from it. The United States have got the start of us immensely, and by vigorous measures adopted, and carried out faithfully, we must make up for lost ground. We must that such will be the measures for shadowed in the speech of Mr. Pope.

OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This society is now fairly organized, and in a short time we may expect that it will put its machinery in force to promote the object for which it has been specially organized. On Saturday evening a constitution was framed by a committee appointed for that purpose, and yesterday the same was submitted at a meeting held in Mr. Wills' office, to gentlemen who have taken an interest in the movement. The constitution was signed, amongst others, by the Mayor of the city, the Hon. Mr. Skead, Mr. Currier, Mr. Eddy, Hamilton Brothers, Mr. Richard Connell, and Mr. John Poore. A Committee of Management, composed of the Hon. Mr. Skead, Mr. Currier, M. P., Mr. Richard Connell, Mr. James Bearman, and F. C. S. Ridgeway, was appointed, and the committee, meeting after the general meeting, appointed Mr. W. J. Robinson their Secretary. The society has received promises of support from all parts of the valley, from lumbermen, manufacturers and farmers, and it now seems probable that the funds to be placed at its disposal will provide for the importation of a large number of superior class of agricultural and other laborers. It is the desire of the society to promote immigration from England, Ireland and Scotland, from districts which have not, and which perhaps could not, under our national system, been reached by the agents of the Dominion and the Provinces. It is probable that the society will send, in the course of the winter, a special agent to Great Britain, choosing for the purpose some gentleman who is intimately acquainted with the wants of this section of country, with instructions to the agent to select men of laborers, offering to advance the passage money, to give permanent employment for a fixed time, and to guarantee reasonable and fair wages. With such inducements to offer emigrants, it is anticipated that the agent will not find it difficult to obtain laborers well adapted to the wants of the country. Of course much will depend upon the appointment of a suitable agent, and upon the exertions which he may make to secure laborers; but we think there should be no difficulty in finding a gentleman who would be "the right man in the right place," as a special agent of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society. However, we are glad to see that the society is fairly organized, and hope that it will meet with that success which it deserves, and which the means at its command will enable it to secure for it.—*Observer.*

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, NOV. 22, '71.

Our advertising friends will please bear in mind that our rates are made as low as possible in consideration of advance payment.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS.

Now that the season for active building operations is about over, it may be well to take a glance at the improvements which have been made during the past season, which has been one of the most prosperous our village has ever enjoyed. Though a very large number of new buildings have been erected, operations have been curtailed by the difficulty of procuring mechanics and laborers, and the consequently high rate of wages which prevailed. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks, we suppose close on a hundred new buildings have been erected, the most important of which we shall proceed to notice.

The first that strikes the eye on leaving the Junction Station is the fine new hotel of Mr. Invalle, a three storey stone building, roofed with tin. The hotel will be elegantly finished and furnished, and as Lavallee knows how to keep a good house, we have no doubt as soon as he opens, which he expects to do about the new year, his place will become the favorite resort of the travelling community. On Bridge Street north of the river, G. A. Connell has filled the space between his hotel and

that of Robert Metcalf with an elegant brick building, with a tin roof. The lower flat will contain two stores, which will be rented, and for which there have been numerous applications, the upper flat will be finished off as a public hall, and will supply a want which has long been felt. Further up the same street Mr. Newman has erected a large and substantial stone building. The lower flat is to be fitted up for a large store, and the upper as a hall. A prominent feature at the north end of this street is the new brick Methodist church, with its graceful tinted spire, which has recently been erected. On Bell Street, immediately east of Hurd's Hall, a row of buildings has been erected by McLaren and Cameron, containing four shops with dwellings above. The whole have been neatly finished, and present a handsome exterior. Further down the same street Joseph Bond has remodelled the coach house on which was formerly the Rossmore property, converting the lower flat into a neat show room for stores and hollow ware, in connection with his tin ware establishment, and by raising the building he has provided for a Masonic lodge room, which he is now fitting up. The upper part of his tin shop is being put in order for a new photograph gallery. On the same street Messrs. Gillies & McLaren have erected an extensive store house, sheds and stables, also a farmstead with tall white brick chimneys for burning the refuse from their saw mills, and have surrounded the property with a neat fence, the whole nicely painted. On George Street the house and premises formerly belonging to W. H. Moore have been considerably enlarged by John Gillies, Esq., of Gillies & McLaren, who has removed to our village. They will be occupied by him. South of the river, near the Railway, Joseph Cram has built a substantial stone dwelling house, and John Cram and Joseph Brown, neat framers, Mr. Neelin has also erected near his brick yard, a dwelling house of frame, bricked on the outside, a style of building which seems to be growing in favour, and which certainly makes a neat house, though not a very substantial one. A considerable number of such buildings have gone up in various parts of the village this season. Alex. Yull has built a stone dwelling house near that section commonly known as "Griffintown." At the Junction an Engine House has been erected, with pits for two engines, and an artisan well to supply them with water. The building is neatly painted, and bricked inside. J. Warren has also built a large hotel, and Isaac Willoughby a two storey stone dwelling house near the station. Boyd Caldwell, Esq., has purchased the property of the Rev. L. Halcroft, and laid down at his own expense, a siding to his mill, to facilitate the shipping of his lumber. A. McArthur, Esq., intends shortly to place in his wooden mills two sets of English machinery. In addition to the improvements we have mentioned a large number of wooden buildings of various styles have been erected, and still it is difficult to supply the demand for dwelling houses. Rents have been very high this season, and building lots have commanded a high figure. Preparations have already commenced for next season's operations, and what with the Town Hall and all the other buildings which will be erected, our builders will have a busy time of it. We trust that the era of prosperity which seems now to have fairly settled on our village, may long continue.

THE CENSUS OF 1871.

After a very tedious delay the census returns have at last been made public, at least as far as the totals are concerned. Considerable disappointment is felt, as it was generally thought that the increase during the last decade would have been at least a million. The following are the returns compared with those of 1861, showing the increase per cent.

	Population	Population	% Inc.
Ontario	1,396,091	1,620,842	16.09
Quebec	1,110,664	1,190,505	7.18
New Brunswick	252,047	285,777	13.38
Nova Scotia	330,887	387,800	17.21
Total 1871	3,089,659	3,484,924	12.79

In terms of the Confederation Act, Ontario will be entitled to 6 additional representatives, and Nova Scotia to 2. The number from Quebec always stands at 65, and New Brunswick is not entitled to any increased representation.

Some of the Wisconsin papers are trying to make up an estimate of the damages by fire in that State, but figures can hardly do it. It is estimated that four hundred square miles of territory are burned over. In this tract were four hundred farms, and not a building was left standing on any one of them, nor yet a rod of fence or a mouthful of fodder. In the Green Bay region the damage to pine timber alone is estimated at half a million dollars. In the burnt tract were also fifteen saw mills, and two hundred thousand dollars' worth of bark and cord wood, besides many flouring mills, and lumbermen's camps. A correspondent rode all one day in the burnt region, and he saw but three hens and a fanning mill as farm stock, everything being swept away by a mighty tornado. He estimates that the district will be at least thirty years recovering from the calamity. The houses, mills, and stock cannot be replaced for five million dollars, saying nothing of the valuable forests and fences. But, madder than all, is the loss of life. No one places the figure at less than seven hundred, and there are official accounts of the burial of more than this number.

THE CENSUS.

Although the census returns are still shrouded in the conglomerated cobwebs of Dunkelfeld, we are in a position to say that they will carry disappointment to many who reckoned somewhat too sanguinely on Canada's growth. The increase of population within the last decade will prove to be between 450,000 and 500,000 souls, a sad come-down from the glorious calculations of a million. Ontario, of course, leads the van, and yet we need only count on short six new representatives by her increase. The public may rely upon these meagre figures as thoroughly trustworthy. They show, so far as they go, that we have been somewhat too confident in our decennial progression. This habit of overestimating the mark in census matters is an epidemic. Our cousins across the Lake reckoned on several millions more than the returns showed, and individual cities went to the most extravagant lengths. We have fallen for the once into a similar mistake. We trust that we shall be able to carry the full returns before our readers at a very early date. The Statistics Department seems inclined to break the disappointing figures upon us very gently, but we assure Mr. Pope that sudden disappointment is preferable to dreary waiting.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

A narrow gauge three foot railway has been built and is now in operation between Colorado City and Colorado Springs, distance seventy-five miles, and thus far has proved a complete success. In India the Imperial Government are busy constructing ten thousand miles of a three-foot gauge railway, and in Ontario, the road from Toronto to Mariposa by way of Ishbridge, a three-foot six-inch gauge, ninety miles long, is on the eve of completion; fifty miles are in running order, earning handsome returns. Thus we have two instances on this continent affording practical evidence that the narrow gauge has succeeded.

The St. John Telegraph advocates the establishment of an infirmary asylum in that city. Says:—There are two classes of persons for whom such asylums should be provided. We want a place to which incurables could repair voluntarily, and seek moral and physical invigoration. We also require a place to which confirmed incurables who, by transgression of the laws, are brought before Police Magistrates or other Justices, could be sent compulsorily with a view to their reformation.

Heraclitus' Railway Journal mentions a report that the Northern Pacific Railway Company would be willing to lease the Grand Trunk of Canada line at 50 per cent of its gross receipts, and seems to think that the arrangements would be favorable to the shareholders of the latter. The London Times says it is better, however, to defer the question until by some alteration in the course of proceedings in the United States it shall no longer be the fact that, in case of the violation of any agreement of the kind, foreign investors are wholly without redress.

The Manitoba correspondent of the Globe, speaking of the reported gold discoveries at Lake Shebandow, says:—The gold excitement which, according to a St. Paul despatch that appeared in the Globe of the 20th ult., is prevailing here, is something that we knew nothing of, till reading it in the St. Paul papers, and subsequently in the Globe. It was a miserable hoax, perpetrated upon the St. Paul papers by an extraordinary clever (?) fellow from this place.

Lieutenant Colonel Skinner has returned to Hamilton, from his European trip. We therefore suppose the public will not have to wait long for that gentleman's reply to the very grave charges that have been made against him by nearly every member of the Canadian team who accompanied him to England a few months ago.

Donald A. Smith, Esq., M.P., and Hon. Thomas Howard gave notice in last Saturday's Official Gazette that they will apply at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, for acts to incorporate the Northern Railway Company, and the Great Western Railway Company, of Manitoba.

Mr. McKinnon, Dominion agent and agent for Manitoba, has opened an office at Winnipeg, and is ready to supply lots in sixteen townships recently surveyed on the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Fourteen new townships in the neighborhood of Portage la Prairie are to be surveyed immediately.

No news of the arrival of the Red River Expedition at Fort Gerry has yet come to hand, and it is feared that the ice has seriously obstructed their progress. As the telegraph is in operation to Pembina, we should hear of their arrival next day.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 1st November says that "three good news from Balmoral to day—On Sunday the Queen dined with the Royal Family downstairs for the first time since she has been at Balmoral. Her Majesty had previously attended Divine Service in the Castle."

Sir Hugh Allan is reported to have written the Directors of the Northern Colonization Railroad that English capitalists are prepared to enter into the project of constructing the line, provided Montreal subscribes the proposed million dollars.

At a Reform Convention held last week, Alderman Dickey, of Toronto, was nominated as the candidate of the party, to contest the South Riding of Grey, in the coming election for the local house, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Lawder.

We are glad to learn that Colonel Atcherley, D.A.G., of Minto for this District, has returned to Brockville, much improved in health by his visit to England.

Brome, Judge Daulton is late constituency, has returned Mr. J. Carter, Q.C., of Montreal, as its representative in the House of Commons.

ORILLIA, NOV. 15.

The village of Orillia was thrown into a great state of excitement and enthusiasm yesterday, owing to the arrival of the first engine ever run into that district, thus placing it in direct communication with the City of Toronto. The closing rail having been laid in the vicinity of Hawkesworth at about noon, the officers of the road, who were engaged on an official inspection of the works, proceeded through to Orillia, where a train, bearing Mr. Cumberland, Consulting Engineer; Mr. W. M. Merly, Chief Engineer; Mr. Ginter the Contractor; Mr. Simpson, Mayor of Barrie, and other gentlemen, arrived at 1:30 p.m.

Although this was a more formal inspection of the road preparatory to the final opening, the corporation and a large number of the inhabitants met the train at the new station and gave the party a most hearty welcome. A band of music was provided and the station and village were gaily decorated.

Mr. Cumberland made a few brief and appropriate remarks, congratulating the people of Orillia upon the approaching opening of the line. Mr. Merly, Chief Engineer of the line, Mr. Simpson, Mayor of Orillia, Mr. Simpson, Mayor of Barrie, Dr. Ramsay, Editor of the Light, and other gentlemen followed in suitable terms, and expressed their intention of entertaining the Directors at a grand banquet as soon as Mr. Cumberland was in a position to say on what day the road would be opened for traffic.

Mr. Cumberland and a large party then adjourned to the Directors car, and after drinking success to Orillia the train left for Barrie.

SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.—We have been favored with a letter from Zanzibar, dated 4th of August last. It contains no account of Dr. Livingstone, but it states that an American traveller, Mr. Stanley, had left Zanzibar on a secret expedition, accompanied by Bombay and the remaining survivors of Speke's "Faithfuls." Bombay, it will be remembered, was the guide, interpreter and factotum of Speke and Grant. We shall be curious to know the result of this expedition. The projector of it is an energetic, rough and ready American, fond of adventure, and resolved to keep his movements quiet until his object is attained. His purpose was to go westward to Ujiji, where Livingstone was last heard of, and where Bombay had already been with Burton and Speke. We hope he will succeed in bringing intelligence of the traveller in whom the nation is so deeply interested. Mr. Stanley, at least, will be able to give us a graphic description of the country, as he will be the first to see it, and was the correspondent of the New York Herald during the Abyssinian war. Some of the gossips in Zanzibar state that he has only gone on a hunting tour to find materials for the closing chapters of a sensational novel. But he may well accomplish both objects—obtaining pictures of wild Africa life and scenery, and finding information as to the whereabouts of the lost traveller.—*Lawrence Courier.*

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY.—The Deputation of the Kingston and Pembroke railway Directors returned to town this morning from Toronto. The matter of the Government bonus, and finally arranged. The Government is to grant two thousand dollars per mile for the first forty miles of the road, and three thousand dollars per mile for the remainder, making in all about four hundred thousand dollars. The arrangement was quite satisfactory to the Government, as well as to the Directors. Payment is to be made on the completion of each thirty miles. Every expectation of the projectors of the road in regard to the bonuses and other capital has now been fulfilled. The success of the scheme has been most marked throughout, and its prospects have been growing brighter day after day. With nearly \$1,200,000 of capital to start with, its rapid completion is without a doubt. It but remains to follow up the practical work of the survey, with the actual work of the road, which will be a demonstration of breaking ground for a new era in our country's progress.—*Wag.*

It was announced that Manitoba College, at Kildonan, would be opened on the 6th instant. Rev. George Bryce, M.A., Principal Professor; Rev. John H. Bell, Business Lecturer. The college makes announcement that they have made arrangements, until the College building is finished, for accommodating a limited number of students at suitable boarding places in the neighborhood. The rate of board is from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. The authorities of Manitoba College state that they are determined to adapt the course to the wants of the agriculturalists, merchants, and traders of this great Northwest, untrammelled by educational theories brought from other countries, unsuited to the wants of the Province; and hope by their unsectarian and liberal, thorough modes of instruction, and of those committed to their charge, to deserve the hearty support of those anxious for the future of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

The Salt Lake Review says:—On the eve of Brigham's departure a levy was made upon the several quarters of November, Twelve, etc., and even women (a very few) borrowed a small amount to pay for bonds and attorneys on the part of the prophet after his departure. In this way about ten thousand dollars were raised outside of perhaps every public treasury, especially the municipal, which does not admit of even a report to the tax and license payers. When the matter shall be fully investigated, it will most likely be found that funds for a future settlement have been amply provided. In order to save the Bank deposit and the ready cash on hand, the seventy thousands of dollars, and the several smaller lights, have advanced the necessary travelling expenses for the present; which must be admitted to be very clever on the part of the dyed-in-the wool saints.

Panama dates to the 2nd of November says there was an earthquake at Iquique, on October 31st. It was very severe, lasting two minutes. Great confusion and panic prevailed among the inhabitants. In the interior of the Province several houses fell, and the railway was blocked by stones which fell from the sides of the cuttings. In Larapana many buildings were destroyed, including the town of "Windward" just opposite the Pantheon. The towns of Pisco and Matilla were laid in ruins. In the former town the earthquake was followed by a large fire.

Englishmen, as a rule, have very crude ideas of Canadian geography. Thus the usually well-informed editor of the *Exeter Express* locates the flourishing town of "Windward" just opposite Manitoba, and mentions its destruction by fire as an incident of the Fenian raid. It must be mortifying to the vanity of the good people of Windsor to find themselves so little known in the world.

An honest debt is better than a dishonest life.

GARIBOLDI IS WRITING MEMOIRS OF HIS LIFE.

Paris is complaining of scarcity of small silver coin.

California has packed about ten tons of rusins.

There are twenty-one Chicagoans still missing who are supposed to have been burned.

Camargo, Illinois, has two thousand population, and yet not a single young lady.

The Chicago Tribune calls upon the Council to prevent the erection of any more wooden buildings.

It is estimated that 160,000,000 feet of lumber were burned by the recent fires on the east shores of Michigan.

Twenty-two hundred to have water works, \$2,200 was subscribed for that purpose without any effort.

Why should young ladies seek good examples? Because young men are so apt to follow them.

In the last libel suit against a newspaper in Texas, damages were laid at \$12,000, and the jury awarded sixty cents.

Lovers of buckwheat cakes, and their name is legion, will be rejoiced to know that the crop of 1871 is reported to be an enormous one.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mr. Disraeli has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow over Prof. John Ruskin, who was also nominated for the honor.

A Wisconsin man reported that he couldn't find a word in the dictionary, because "the blasted book hadn't got an index."

At Ottumwa, Iowa, at the late election, a Democrat wrote a letter to a printed ticket, saying he "didn't want any new departure in his'n."

Some twenty families are coming from England to join the Shaker Society at New Lebanon, N.Y., the result of Elder Egan's labors abroad.

Proof Positive: Good young lady—Little boy, have you ever been baptized? Small heaven—Oh, yes, mum; I've the mark here on my forehead.

Nearly all the large engineering firms in England have consented to adopt the nine hour's movement, to take effect on the first day of the new year.

A Capt. R. Manley is spoken of as a probable candidate for the seat in the Commons made vacant by the acceptance by Mr. Dunkin of a Judgeship.

Mr. Ald. Dakin, President of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, and formerly Lord Mayor of London, has been knighted.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—An explosion occurred in a colliery at Wigan at a late hour yesterday. It was heard for miles around. Six men were killed and a number injured.

Meteorological Stations, in connection with the storm signal of the United States, are, it is reported, to be established at Montreal, Kingston, Port Stanley, Toronto, Goderich, Collingwood, Halifax, St. John, and Quebec.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British Government have granted a pension of £300 to the children of Dr. Livingstone. The Doctor when last heard from, was slowly making his way towards the coast.

GOVERNOR, NOV. 15, 1871. Last night about 11 o'clock, a barn on the Bayfield Road south of the town, containing about 10 tons of hay belonging to Wm. McCall, was burned down. No insurance.

The following is a statement of the imports and the exports at the port of Winnipeg for the quarter ending the 30th September 1871: Value of dutiable goods, \$279,832; Free goods, \$124,870; total goods imported, \$404,702; Goods paying specific duty, \$15,093; Duty collected, \$3,156; Goods ad valorem duty, \$260,329; Ad valorem duty, \$10,413; Total duty collected, \$13,542.