

# Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., JANUARY 21, 1863.

No. 20

## SABBATH READING.

### Cling to the Cross.

Cling not to earth with its vanishing joys,  
Its pleasures and sorrows, its joys and its pains;  
We need a support which will never fail,  
And a guide in our darkest and loneliest days.

Cling to the Cross.

Sweet are earth's pleasures that sparkle and sing,  
Bright are the dew-drops of morning and night,  
Dear the fond forms to which our hearts cling,  
Yet only afford us an uncertain light.

Cling to the Cross.

Where are the joys that are false and pure?  
Where are the pleasures that will ever abide?  
How many a life, never ending, secure,  
When crossing death's narrow but turbulent tide?

Cling to the Cross.

Hearts whose fond tendrils are bleeding and torn,  
Hearts that have bled the pure and the true;  
Rid of riches and life, and of all that is vain,  
There's a friend in the Saviour and Father for you.

Cling to the Cross.

Emblem of shame though it once may have been,  
Emblem of honor now worn on the breast;  
It speaks of redemption from sorrow and sin,  
It speaks of our glory, our heaven and our rest.

Cling to the Cross.

It tells of a saviour immortal above,  
Who suffered and died for our folly and crime;  
It speaks of his sympathy, mercy and love,  
And the crown that awaits us in happier clime.

Cling to the Cross.

It points us the way to bright fountains on high,  
Whose waters are life-giving, cleansing and free;  
It points us to pleasures that never more die,  
Weeping no more, for the boon is for thee.

Cling to the Cross.

Around the blessed cross is a desert of gloom,  
Dark are the clouds that encompass its form;  
But 'neath it the flowers of hope ever bloom,  
Its halo is faith in sunshine or storm.

Cling to the Cross.

### In Thee do I Put my Trust.

"Mother, what did David mean when he said,  
"Preserve me, O God; for in thee do I put my trust?"

"Do you remember the little girl we saw  
Walking with her father in the woods last week?"

"O yes, mother; wasn't she beautiful?"  
"She was a gentle, loving little thing,  
And her father was very kind to her. Do you remember what she said when she came to the narrow bridge over the brook?"

"Do not like to think of that bridge,  
Mother—it makes me feel giddy. Do you believe it is safe—just those two planks laid across and nothing? I have had stepped a little to one side she would have fallen into the water."

"Do you remember what she said?"  
"Yes. She stopped a minute, as if she did not like to go over, and then looked up in her father's face and asked him to take hold of her hand, and said, 'You will take care of me, dear father; I don't feel afraid when you take hold of my hand.' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took tight hold of her hand, as if she was very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read."

"Was David going over a bridge, mother?"  
"Not a bridge as the one in the woods; but he had to cross to one place of difficulty in his life, and whenever he was in any way troubled he looked up to God, just as this little girl did to her father, and said, 'Preserve me, O God.' It is the same as if he had said, 'Please take care of me, my kind heavenly father; I do not feel afraid if you take hold of my hand.'"

"O mother, how beautiful! But God did not really take hold of David's hand and lead him through the trouble?"  
"No; but God loves his children who trust him—who feel safe in his care—just as the father did his little daughter; and though he does not take hold of their hands, he knows how to make them feel as peaceful and easy as if he did."

"Mother, can I be one of God's children?"  
"Yes, my dear; if you love him and trust him, and try to please him he will call you his own, and lead you up all your life, and make you very happy."

"Will there be any bridges in my life? I mean, shall I have troubles? Now I have not any, have I? I have not to look up to God and ask him to take care of me."

"You must not think great troubles are the only ones we have to meet with. You will have many small troubles, and will need to look to your heavenly Father to take care of you through them."

"What troubles do you think I shall have, mother?"  
"You had one this morning. Sarah was unkind to you, and you were sadly grieved."

"Could I go to God with such troubles?"  
"Yes, my dear; you can tell him just as you would me all your happiness, and ask him to comfort you."

"Mother, I am very glad we read that psalm this morning. I think I love God better already, and I hope I shall always trust him."

"I hope you will; and if you begin when you are a little girl, you will learn better and better about him, and be far happier than those who have no such friend to go to in trouble."

"Why, cannot everybody go to God with their wants?"  
"Certainly, if they will; but a great many people never tell him their troubles—never ask him to forgive them, nor to take care of them. They did not begin in their childhood and it is difficult to learn this trust when we are old."

"O, I hope I shall learn it now, while you can help me, mother."

"God alone can help you, my child; ask him to teach you to trust him."—Young Reeper.

## Advantage of Aims-Giving.

Alexander being asked where he would like his treasure, answered well, *Apostle said*, that is "Among my friends," being confident that it would be kept with safety and returned with interest. Why, O man! why needest thou enlarge thy barns? Knowest thou not where to deposit thy plenty? Make the friends of Jesus Christ the vessels of thy bounty.

Let the hands of the widow and the bowels of the poor be thy storehouse. Here it is sure; no thief can steal it; no time can rust it; no change can loose it; and here it is improved. Then will not turn poorer by thus giving. A temporal gift is thus turned into an eternal reward. Thy charity in this ground and it will bring

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Public Lands.

There are few, even among the inhabitants of Canada, who have a clear conception of the amount of fertile land which is still awaiting settlement in this province. The districts lying beyond the limits of the settled portion of the country are to most people a terra incognita. There is a general lack of accurate information as to their capabilities and resources, and in the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, a sort of vague notion is prevalent that the habitable part of Canada—putting out of view the great territories in the North-West not yet surveyed—is the large spaces on the maps which are not dotted with post-offices, represent regions of irretrievable wilderness. The agents and officers of the Crown Lands Department know better. In the formation of which they are constantly engaged, they are able to the community at large. Their reports are stored away in the pigeon-holes of the Crown Lands office, where few have access to them, or if some of them do happen to be published, they are for the most part hidden out of view in some bulky book which the public do not read. What was required, in order to correct erroneous impressions, and to make generally known the capabilities of the Province to furnish comfortable homesteads for a population vastly greater than now inhabits it, was a concise statement suitable for general circulation, setting forth the information which Canada has to offer to intending emigrants from the old world, and especially showing the situation of the lands still open for settlement and the terms on which they can be obtained. This desideratum is now supplied, so far at least as the lands actually surveyed and open for immediate settlement are concerned, in a pamphlet just issued by the Crown Lands Commissioner, entitled "Canada: Information for Immigrants, Settlers, and Purchasers of Public Lands."

It presents within a brief compass all the leading facts which it is desirable that intending settlers should be acquainted with in their own department, since it is generally well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites.

Interesting information is also given about the lands to be disposed of at a shilling an acre on the shores of Huron and Superior, and about those open for settlement in Lower Canada. We trust the wide circulation of the pamphlet will have the effect of making more generally known and appreciated the advantages which Canada can offer to the surplus population of the old world who desire to make homes for themselves and their families on this side of the Atlantic.—Globe.

### The Lumber Trade.

The general yearly meeting of the board of Lumber Manufacturers was held on Tuesday, at the Union Hotel in this city, for the election of officers. There were present: Allan Gilmore, D. T. Brown, R. McConnell, David Moore, E. McGillivray, George W. Perry, J. Macdonald, William Stitt, T. Bryson, Joshua Smith, Robert Skedd, G. H. Perry, Esquires, Hon. James Skedd, W. F. Powell, Esq., M. P., D. McLaughlin, Esq., M. P., W. McD. Dawson, Esq., M. P., John Poirer, Esq., M. P., and Alex. Fraser, Esq.

The chair was taken by the Secretary and the minutes of last meeting read.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Board for the year 1863: Allan Gilmore, George E. Aird, Joseph Amund, Hon. James Skedd, Robert Skedd, Richard McYoung, Esq., David Moore, Levi Young, and Robert Conroy, Esquires.

Allan Gilmore, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the year 1863; Richard McConnell, Esq., Vice-President; George E. Aird, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Perry, Esq., Secretary.

George E. Aird and the Secretary were appointed a committee to audit accounts and order payment of same.

A very interesting debate on the present position and future prospects of the trade took place, in which Messrs. Dawson, Powell, James Skedd, and McGillivray, McConnell and the President took part. It was resolved, that A. Gilmore, R. McConnell, D. Moore, G. E. Aird, R. Skedd, Levi Young, J. Smith, G. W. Perry and E. McGillivray, be a committee to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, to amend the laws relating to the trade in lumber.

The meeting then adjourned.—Ottawa Union.

### Horrible Catastrophe at Barton.

A serious fire occurred in Barton, near Hamilton, on Tuesday night last. It appears that the elections for the Township of Barton took place on Monday, and that the day before the election, the fire broke out, and the consequence was that, before night, many persons in the neighborhood of the polling place were under its influence. The taverns did a good business, and cash flowed freely in exchange for beer and brandy, and the fire broke out about half past twelve in the morning, it was discovered that Hannan's tavern was on fire. The alarm was immediately raised and several neighbors instantly appeared on the scene. Although the flames were bursting out of the house, the inmates remained unconcerned of their dreadful situation.

Those who discovered the first outbreak of the flames, accompanied by Mr. H. Ryekman, who had been aroused by their cries, proceeded to the house and broke in the door. The noise awakened the landlord, Mr. Hannan, and his family were placed beyond danger. It was remembered, however, that upstairs there were two guests, and Mr. Hannan at once proceeded to look after their safety. He found one of them, Kemp, on the landing, and brought him down—a corpse. The unfortunate man had either attempted to escape, or his neck had been dislocated in the attempt. It was not known until after the excitement of the affair was over that he was dead. When it was ascertained, he was removed to the adjoining shed and stretched on a table. The next search was for William Kemp, who was known to be in the house. Mr. Ryekman was the first to discover him, but when he found him he was beyond human help. Lying on his back, the fingers spread, he was a ghastly sight, and those who were to save him were compelled to look on while the flames lapped

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Public Lands.

There are few, even among the inhabitants of Canada, who have a clear conception of the amount of fertile land which is still awaiting settlement in this province. The districts lying beyond the limits of the settled portion of the country are to most people a terra incognita. There is a general lack of accurate information as to their capabilities and resources, and in the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, a sort of vague notion is prevalent that the habitable part of Canada—putting out of view the great territories in the North-West not yet surveyed—is the large spaces on the maps which are not dotted with post-offices, represent regions of irretrievable wilderness. The agents and officers of the Crown Lands Department know better. In the formation of which they are constantly engaged, they are able to the community at large. Their reports are stored away in the pigeon-holes of the Crown Lands office, where few have access to them, or if some of them do happen to be published, they are for the most part hidden out of view in some bulky book which the public do not read. What was required, in order to correct erroneous impressions, and to make generally known the capabilities of the Province to furnish comfortable homesteads for a population vastly greater than now inhabits it, was a concise statement suitable for general circulation, setting forth the information which Canada has to offer to intending emigrants from the old world, and especially showing the situation of the lands still open for settlement and the terms on which they can be obtained. This desideratum is now supplied, so far at least as the lands actually surveyed and open for immediate settlement are concerned, in a pamphlet just issued by the Crown Lands Commissioner, entitled "Canada: Information for Immigrants, Settlers, and Purchasers of Public Lands."

It presents within a brief compass all the leading facts which it is desirable that intending settlers should be acquainted with in their own department, since it is generally well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites.

Interesting information is also given about the lands to be disposed of at a shilling an acre on the shores of Huron and Superior, and about those open for settlement in Lower Canada. We trust the wide circulation of the pamphlet will have the effect of making more generally known and appreciated the advantages which Canada can offer to the surplus population of the old world who desire to make homes for themselves and their families on this side of the Atlantic.—Globe.

### The Lumber Trade.

The general yearly meeting of the board of Lumber Manufacturers was held on Tuesday, at the Union Hotel in this city, for the election of officers. There were present: Allan Gilmore, D. T. Brown, R. McConnell, David Moore, E. McGillivray, George W. Perry, J. Macdonald, William Stitt, T. Bryson, Joshua Smith, Robert Skedd, G. H. Perry, Esquires, Hon. James Skedd, W. F. Powell, Esq., M. P., D. McLaughlin, Esq., M. P., W. McD. Dawson, Esq., M. P., John Poirer, Esq., M. P., and Alex. Fraser, Esq.

The chair was taken by the Secretary and the minutes of last meeting read.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Board for the year 1863: Allan Gilmore, George E. Aird, Joseph Amund, Hon. James Skedd, Robert Skedd, Richard McYoung, Esq., David Moore, Levi Young, and Robert Conroy, Esquires.

Allan Gilmore, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the year 1863; Richard McConnell, Esq., Vice-President; George E. Aird, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Perry, Esq., Secretary.

George E. Aird and the Secretary were appointed a committee to audit accounts and order payment of same.

A very interesting debate on the present position and future prospects of the trade took place, in which Messrs. Dawson, Powell, James Skedd, and McGillivray, McConnell and the President took part. It was resolved, that A. Gilmore, R. McConnell, D. Moore, G. E. Aird, R. Skedd, Levi Young, J. Smith, G. W. Perry and E. McGillivray, be a committee to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, to amend the laws relating to the trade in lumber.

The meeting then adjourned.—Ottawa Union.

### Horrible Catastrophe at Barton.

A serious fire occurred in Barton, near Hamilton, on Tuesday night last. It appears that the elections for the Township of Barton took place on Monday, and that the day before the election, the fire broke out, and the consequence was that, before night, many persons in the neighborhood of the polling place were under its influence. The taverns did a good business, and cash flowed freely in exchange for beer and brandy, and the fire broke out about half past twelve in the morning, it was discovered that Hannan's tavern was on fire. The alarm was immediately raised and several neighbors instantly appeared on the scene. Although the flames were bursting out of the house, the inmates remained unconcerned of their dreadful situation.

Those who discovered the first outbreak of the flames, accompanied by Mr. H. Ryekman, who had been aroused by their cries, proceeded to the house and broke in the door. The noise awakened the landlord, Mr. Hannan, and his family were placed beyond danger. It was remembered, however, that upstairs there were two guests, and Mr. Hannan at once proceeded to look after their safety. He found one of them, Kemp, on the landing, and brought him down—a corpse. The unfortunate man had either attempted to escape, or his neck had been dislocated in the attempt. It was not known until after the excitement of the affair was over that he was dead. When it was ascertained, he was removed to the adjoining shed and stretched on a table. The next search was for William Kemp, who was known to be in the house. Mr. Ryekman was the first to discover him, but when he found him he was beyond human help. Lying on his back, the fingers spread, he was a ghastly sight, and those who were to save him were compelled to look on while the flames lapped

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Public Lands.

There are few, even among the inhabitants of Canada, who have a clear conception of the amount of fertile land which is still awaiting settlement in this province. The districts lying beyond the limits of the settled portion of the country are to most people a terra incognita. There is a general lack of accurate information as to their capabilities and resources, and in the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, a sort of vague notion is prevalent that the habitable part of Canada—putting out of view the great territories in the North-West not yet surveyed—is the large spaces on the maps which are not dotted with post-offices, represent regions of irretrievable wilderness. The agents and officers of the Crown Lands Department know better. In the formation of which they are constantly engaged, they are able to the community at large. Their reports are stored away in the pigeon-holes of the Crown Lands office, where few have access to them, or if some of them do happen to be published, they are for the most part hidden out of view in some bulky book which the public do not read. What was required, in order to correct erroneous impressions, and to make generally known the capabilities of the Province to furnish comfortable homesteads for a population vastly greater than now inhabits it, was a concise statement suitable for general circulation, setting forth the information which Canada has to offer to intending emigrants from the old world, and especially showing the situation of the lands still open for settlement and the terms on which they can be obtained. This desideratum is now supplied, so far at least as the lands actually surveyed and open for immediate settlement are concerned, in a pamphlet just issued by the Crown Lands Commissioner, entitled "Canada: Information for Immigrants, Settlers, and Purchasers of Public Lands."

It presents within a brief compass all the leading facts which it is desirable that intending settlers should be acquainted with in their own department, since it is generally well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites.

Interesting information is also given about the lands to be disposed of at a shilling an acre on the shores of Huron and Superior, and about those open for settlement in Lower Canada. We trust the wide circulation of the pamphlet will have the effect of making more generally known and appreciated the advantages which Canada can offer to the surplus population of the old world who desire to make homes for themselves and their families on this side of the Atlantic.—Globe.

### The Lumber Trade.

The general yearly meeting of the board of Lumber Manufacturers was held on Tuesday, at the Union Hotel in this city, for the election of officers. There were present: Allan Gilmore, D. T. Brown, R. McConnell, David Moore, E. McGillivray, George W. Perry, J. Macdonald, William Stitt, T. Bryson, Joshua Smith, Robert Skedd, G. H. Perry, Esquires, Hon. James Skedd, W. F. Powell, Esq., M. P., D. McLaughlin, Esq., M. P., W. McD. Dawson, Esq., M. P., John Poirer, Esq., M. P., and Alex. Fraser, Esq.

The chair was taken by the Secretary and the minutes of last meeting read.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Board for the year 1863: Allan Gilmore, George E. Aird, Joseph Amund, Hon. James Skedd, Robert Skedd, Richard McYoung, Esq., David Moore, Levi Young, and Robert Conroy, Esquires.

Allan Gilmore, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the year 1863; Richard McConnell, Esq., Vice-President; George E. Aird, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Perry, Esq., Secretary.

George E. Aird and the Secretary were appointed a committee to audit accounts and order payment of same.

A very interesting debate on the present position and future prospects of the trade took place, in which Messrs. Dawson, Powell, James Skedd, and McGillivray, McConnell and the President took part. It was resolved, that A. Gilmore, R. McConnell, D. Moore, G. E. Aird, R. Skedd, Levi Young, J. Smith, G. W. Perry and E. McGillivray, be a committee to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, to amend the laws relating to the trade in lumber.

The meeting then adjourned.—Ottawa Union.

### Horrible Catastrophe at Barton.

A serious fire occurred in Barton, near Hamilton, on Tuesday night last. It appears that the elections for the Township of Barton took place on Monday, and that the day before the election, the fire broke out, and the consequence was that, before night, many persons in the neighborhood of the polling place were under its influence. The taverns did a good business, and cash flowed freely in exchange for beer and brandy, and the fire broke out about half past twelve in the morning, it was discovered that Hannan's tavern was on fire. The alarm was immediately raised and several neighbors instantly appeared on the scene. Although the flames were bursting out of the house, the inmates remained unconcerned of their dreadful situation.

Those who discovered the first outbreak of the flames, accompanied by Mr. H. Ryekman, who had been aroused by their cries, proceeded to the house and broke in the door. The noise awakened the landlord, Mr. Hannan, and his family were placed beyond danger. It was remembered, however, that upstairs there were two guests, and Mr. Hannan at once proceeded to look after their safety. He found one of them, Kemp, on the landing, and brought him down—a corpse. The unfortunate man had either attempted to escape, or his neck had been dislocated in the attempt. It was not known until after the excitement of the affair was over that he was dead. When it was ascertained, he was removed to the adjoining shed and stretched on a table. The next search was for William Kemp, who was known to be in the house. Mr. Ryekman was the first to discover him, but when he found him he was beyond human help. Lying on his back, the fingers spread, he was a ghastly sight, and those who were to save him were compelled to look on while the flames lapped

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Public Lands.

There are few, even among the inhabitants of Canada, who have a clear conception of the amount of fertile land which is still awaiting settlement in this province. The districts lying beyond the limits of the settled portion of the country are to most people a terra incognita. There is a general lack of accurate information as to their capabilities and resources, and in the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, a sort of vague notion is prevalent that the habitable part of Canada—putting out of view the great territories in the North-West not yet surveyed—is the large spaces on the maps which are not dotted with post-offices, represent regions of irretrievable wilderness. The agents and officers of the Crown Lands Department know better. In the formation of which they are constantly engaged, they are able to the community at large. Their reports are stored away in the pigeon-holes of the Crown Lands office, where few have access to them, or if some of them do happen to be published, they are for the most part hidden out of view in some bulky book which the public do not read. What was required, in order to correct erroneous impressions, and to make generally known the capabilities of the Province to furnish comfortable homesteads for a population vastly greater than now inhabits it, was a concise statement suitable for general circulation, setting forth the information which Canada has to offer to intending emigrants from the old world, and especially showing the situation of the lands still open for settlement and the terms on which they can be obtained. This desideratum is now supplied, so far at least as the lands actually surveyed and open for immediate settlement are concerned, in a pamphlet just issued by the Crown Lands Commissioner, entitled "Canada: Information for Immigrants, Settlers, and Purchasers of Public Lands."

It presents within a brief compass all the leading facts which it is desirable that intending settlers should be acquainted with in their own department, since it is generally well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites.

Interesting information is also given about the lands to be disposed of at a shilling an acre on the shores of Huron and Superior, and about those open for settlement in Lower Canada. We trust the wide circulation of the pamphlet will have the effect of making more generally known and appreciated the advantages which Canada can offer to the surplus population of the old world who desire to make homes for themselves and their families on this side of the Atlantic.—Globe.

### The Lumber Trade.

The general yearly meeting of the board of Lumber Manufacturers was held on Tuesday, at the Union Hotel in this city, for the election of officers. There were present: Allan Gilmore, D. T. Brown, R. McConnell, David Moore, E. McGillivray, George W. Perry, J. Macdonald, William Stitt, T. Bryson, Joshua Smith, Robert Skedd, G. H. Perry, Esquires, Hon. James Skedd, W. F. Powell, Esq., M. P., D. McLaughlin, Esq., M. P., W. McD. Dawson, Esq., M. P., John Poirer, Esq., M. P., and Alex. Fraser, Esq.

The chair was taken by the Secretary and the minutes of last meeting read.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Board for the year 1863: Allan Gilmore, George E. Aird, Joseph Amund, Hon. James Skedd, Robert Skedd, Richard McYoung, Esq., David Moore, Levi Young, and Robert Conroy, Esquires.

Allan Gilmore, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the year 1863; Richard McConnell, Esq., Vice-President; George E. Aird, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Perry, Esq., Secretary.

George E. Aird and the Secretary were appointed a committee to audit accounts and order payment of same.

A very interesting debate on the present position and future prospects of the trade took place, in which Messrs. Dawson, Powell, James Skedd, and McGillivray, McConnell and the President took part. It was resolved, that A. Gilmore, R. McConnell, D. Moore, G. E. Aird, R. Skedd, Levi Young, J. Smith, G. W. Perry and E. McGillivray, be a committee to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, to amend the laws relating to the trade in lumber.

The meeting then adjourned.—Ottawa Union.

### Horrible Catastrophe at Barton.

A serious fire occurred in Barton, near Hamilton, on Tuesday night last. It appears that the elections for the Township of Barton took place on Monday, and that the day before the election, the fire broke out, and the consequence was that, before night, many persons in the neighborhood of the polling place were under its influence. The taverns did a good business, and cash flowed freely in exchange for beer and brandy, and the fire broke out about half past twelve in the morning, it was discovered that Hannan's tavern was on fire. The alarm was immediately raised and several neighbors instantly appeared on the scene. Although the flames were bursting out of the house, the inmates remained unconcerned of their dreadful situation.

Those who discovered the first outbreak of the flames, accompanied by Mr. H. Ryekman, who had been aroused by their cries, proceeded to the house and broke in the door. The noise awakened the landlord, Mr. Hannan, and his family were placed beyond danger. It was remembered, however, that upstairs there were two guests, and Mr. Hannan at once proceeded to look after their safety. He found one of them, Kemp, on the landing, and brought him down—a corpse. The unfortunate man had either attempted to escape, or his neck had been dislocated in the attempt. It was not known until after the excitement of the affair was over that he was dead. When it was ascertained, he was removed to the adjoining shed and stretched on a table. The next search was for William Kemp, who was known to be in the house. Mr. Ryekman was the first to discover him, but when he found him he was beyond human help. Lying on his back, the fingers spread, he was a ghastly sight, and those who were to save him were compelled to look on while the flames lapped

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Public Lands.

There are few, even among the inhabitants of Canada, who have a clear conception of the amount of fertile land which is still awaiting settlement in this province. The districts lying beyond the limits of the settled portion of the country are to most people a terra incognita. There is a general lack of accurate information as to their capabilities and resources, and in the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, a sort of vague notion is prevalent that the habitable part of Canada—putting out of view the great territories in the North-West not yet surveyed—is the large spaces on the maps which are not dotted with post-offices, represent regions of irretrievable wilderness. The agents and officers of the Crown Lands Department know better. In the formation of which they are constantly engaged, they are able to the community at large. Their reports are stored away in the pigeon-holes of the Crown Lands office, where few have access to them, or if some of them do happen to be published, they are for the most part hidden out of view in some bulky book which the public do not read. What was required, in order to correct erroneous impressions, and to make generally known the capabilities of the Province to furnish comfortable homesteads for a population vastly greater than now inhabits it, was a concise statement suitable for general circulation, setting forth the information which Canada has to offer to intending emigrants from the old world, and especially showing the situation of the lands still open for settlement and the terms on which they can be obtained. This desideratum is now supplied, so far at least as the lands actually surveyed and open for immediate settlement are concerned, in a pamphlet just issued by the Crown Lands Commissioner, entitled "Canada: Information for Immigrants, Settlers, and Purchasers of Public Lands."

It presents within a brief compass all the leading facts which it is desirable that intending settlers should be acquainted with in their own department, since it is generally well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites.

Interesting information is also given about the lands to be disposed of at a shilling an acre on the shores of Huron and Superior, and about those open for settlement in Lower Canada. We trust the wide circulation of the pamphlet will have the effect of making more generally known and appreciated the advantages which Canada can offer to the surplus population of the old world who desire to make homes for themselves and their families on this side of the Atlantic.—Globe.

### The Lumber Trade.

The general yearly meeting of the board of Lumber Manufacturers was held on Tuesday, at the Union Hotel in this city, for the election of officers. There were present: Allan Gilmore, D. T. Brown, R. McConnell, David Moore, E. McGillivray, George W. Perry, J. Macdonald, William Stitt, T. Bryson, Joshua Smith, Robert Skedd, G. H. Perry, Esquires, Hon. James Skedd, W. F. Powell, Esq., M. P., D. McLaughlin, Esq., M. P., W. McD. Dawson, Esq., M. P., John Poirer, Esq., M. P., and Alex. Fraser, Esq.

The chair was taken by the Secretary and the minutes of last meeting read.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Board for the year 1863: Allan Gilmore, George E. Aird, Joseph Amund, Hon. James Skedd, Robert Skedd, Richard McYoung, Esq., David Moore, Levi Young, and Robert Conroy, Esquires.

Allan Gilmore, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the year 1863; Richard McConnell, Esq., Vice-President; George E. Aird, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Perry, Esq., Secretary.

George E. Aird and the Secretary were appointed a committee to audit accounts and order payment of same.

A very interesting debate on the present position and future prospects of the trade took place, in which Messrs. Dawson, Powell, James Skedd, and McGillivray, McConnell and the President took part. It was resolved, that A. Gilmore, R. McConnell, D. Moore, G. E. Aird, R. Skedd, Levi Young, J. Smith, G. W. Perry and E. McGillivray, be a committee to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislature, to amend the laws relating to the trade in lumber.

The meeting then adjourned.—Ottawa Union.

### Horrible Catastrophe at Barton.

A serious fire occurred in Barton, near Hamilton, on Tuesday night last. It appears that the elections for the Township of Barton took place on Monday, and that the day before the election, the fire broke out, and the consequence was that, before night, many persons in the neighborhood of the polling place were under its influence. The taverns did a good business, and cash flowed freely in exchange for beer and brandy, and the fire broke out about half past twelve in the morning, it was discovered that Hannan's tavern was on fire. The alarm was immediately raised and several neighbors instantly appeared on the scene. Although the flames were bursting out of the house, the inmates remained unconcerned of their dreadful situation.

Those who discovered the first outbreak of the flames, accompanied by Mr. H. Ryekman, who had been aroused by their cries, proceeded to the house and broke in the door. The noise awakened the landlord, Mr. Hannan, and his family were placed beyond danger. It was remembered, however, that upstairs there were two guests, and Mr. Hannan at once proceeded to look after their safety. He found one of them, Kemp, on the landing, and brought him down—a corpse. The unfortunate man had either attempted to escape, or his neck had been dislocated in the attempt. It was not known until after the excitement of the affair was over that he was dead. When it was ascertained, he was removed to the adjoining shed and stretched on a table. The next search was for William Kemp, who was known to be in the house. Mr. Ryekman was the first to discover him, but when he found him he was beyond human help. Lying on his back, the fingers spread, he was a ghastly sight, and those who were to save him were compelled to look on while the flames lapped

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Public Lands.

There are few, even among the inhabitants of Canada, who have a clear conception of the amount of fertile land which is still awaiting settlement in this province. The districts lying beyond the limits of the settled portion of the country are