R. S. Porter.

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Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1877

THE CONTINUED AMNESTY

In [illegible] the review of the [illegible] week, and [illegible] than once [illegible] credit to the Government [illegible] on amnesty has [illegible] O'Donoghue on the same [illegible] Lord Lepine [illegible] on behalf of the Government, which [illegible] by the Imperial [illegible] the O'Donoghue will be [illegible] return to Canada, and [illegible] the rights, privileges [illegible] of citizenship. The [illegible] in all these [illegible] in April, 1875, so [illegible] years have [illegible] the misguided [illegible] of the [illegible] We [illegible] at a period [illegible] on which [illegible] O'Donoghue is [illegible] Parliament, [illegible] worthy of [illegible] as the twen[illegible] the Order [illegible] the sincerity [illegible] of October [illegible] of the absurd [illegible] to the Opposition [illegible] being got up to [illegible] candidature [illegible] At the time the [illegible] in the Cabinet [illegible] expected that [illegible] the Interior would [illegible] Drummond and [illegible] one at that time [illegible] Order-in-Council [illegible] a long-standing [illegible] they [illegible] Fair opinion [illegible] Lady attention to the [illegible] O'Donoghue case in [illegible] easily remember that [illegible] as Minister of Justice [illegible] colleagues, never took [illegible] no amnesty should be [illegible] the contrary he always [illegible] time O'Donoghue [illegible] agitated, but not till he [illegible] put himself in a [illegible] for becoming a little [illegible] amnesty. When men [illegible] revolution they play for [illegible] If they win they are, [illegible] patriots, great saviors; [illegible] they must calculate on everything. Why an intelligent [illegible] O'Donoghue's friends [illegible] to be, should ever have [illegible] easily a part to join in a [illegible] on his former neighbors [illegible] native land is an incontestable [illegible] but having made up his mind [illegible] he could not expect nor [illegible] had from it expect it for him [illegible] good free.

The [illegible] made if the O'Donoghue case in the Quebec East election has led to some investigation of the votes and proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining how certain parties voted when the amnesty question was before the House of Commons. It has [illegible] charged against Mr. Laurier that he voted against an amnesty on both of the occasions on which it came before the House since he became a member. This is perfectly true, but it implies no inconsistency on his part, or the part of the Grits. For motions were made in such a way as to compel the Ministry to vote either on motions of want of confidence, and had those who had made themselves so zealous in aiming solely at obtaining a free expression of opinion on the subject of extending an amnesty to O'Donoghue they would have chosen the method of presenting his case. As it was Sir John A. Macdonald, who has been trading on the case with an eye to the political O'Donoghue's co-religionists, slacked the vote for three successive sessions, and voted for the first time for an amnesty in 1877 after Mr. Blake intimated in a very unmistakeable way that the granting of an amnesty by the Government was only a question of time. With the promulgation of this Order-in-Council the curtain falls for the last time on the ill-advised tragedy enacted at Fort Garry seven years ago, and for the sake of all concerned as well as the public peace and harmony it is to be hoped that all parties will now agree to drop all such references to it as tend to keep alive sectarian bitterness. The *Irish Canadian* ought especially to set others a good example.

A MEAN AND SPITEFUL ATTACK.

Where is he?

[From the Wanler, Nov. 22.]

The time draws near for the assembling of the Local Legislature, and this reminds us that among the bright galaxy of stars there is one upon whom the eyes of the people of this section have been looking longingly ever since he took a portfolio and consented to become one of the Lieut. Governor's advisers and devote his wonderful talent to carrying on the momentous affairs of this great Province. We refer to Samuel Clem Wood. Were it not that the Legislature is required to meet once a year people would have quite forgotten that there was such a person in existence, unless, perchance, they picked up a copy of the salaries' account for the year. During the first picnic campaign Mr. Mowat fired the Ministerial heart by the force of his eloquence, and Mr. Hardy roused his followers by telling of the great reforms which his and their forefathers had carried out. But our own Samuel Clem was dumb. He never lifted up his voice at the gay and festive picnic nor mourned over the wickedness of his opponents by the stump. In fact he has been as completely lost to us as if he had been transported to the wilds of Timbuctoo or made a Senator or an ambassador to the pagan tribes of Kamschatka. When Samuel Casey was taken into the Cabinet at Toronto we were told that he would make a sensation, and that the Legislature would be a very lively place during the session. We are prepared to see the whole machine and make about [illegible] respectable. But so far he has done nothing to justify the great expectations formed of him, and seems to have sunk to the position of the most important of the whole batch of Ontario Ministers. Mr. Mowat we often hear of, Mr. Crooks now and then is heard of, and Mr. Fraser is frequently spoken of, and even Mr. Hardy, while [illegible] Mr. Pardee is occasionally mentioned by some body or other, but who ever heard any body speak of Mr. Wood? We are beginning to have our doubts of his being in the Cabinet at all.

This is, under the circumstances, the meanest of the *Wanler's* many spiteful attacks on the Hon. Mr. Wood, but calls for only brief comment on our part, as public opinion will at once on all sides condemn such unworthy political warfare. We shall not attempt to characterize this attack as it deserves. The fact that Mr. Wood did not speak at any of the Reform demonstrations requires neither explanation nor defence. Everyone knows that he was hard at work in his department, and being a new Treasurer is not to be adjudged until he makes his budget speech. His departmental duties in the meantime have been thoroughly performed; and we have no doubt that when the House meets he will prove himself the right man in the right place.

Just now, we regret to have to say, Mr. Wood is kept at his home in Lindsay by the serious illness of nearly all the members of his family. Owing to this cause, as is well known in town, he has been absent from his department for two or three weeks past, but no one is so heartless as to second the *Wanler's* scandalous attempt to make a point against him on this account. It is to be hoped for the credit of Canadian journalism that the *Wanler* will apologize for its ill timed assault.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

The Fisheries Commission which met for the past six months been sitting at Halifax has awarded to Canada five and a half millions of dollars in payment of her claim under the Washington Treaty. The two countries agreed in that treaty to exchange fishing privileges, and as those surrendered by Canada were generally admitted to be the most valuable, arbitration was resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining what sum we should be entitled to by way of indemnification. The award is not a unanimous one, the United States Commissioner holding that the right to import fish free into the United States market was a fair offset to the concession made by Canada under the treaty. This dissent, however, will no doubt turn out to be a matter of little consequence as the United States Government can hardly afford to refuse payment under the circumstances. Great Britain surrendered San Juan without a moment's hesitation when the dispute in connection with it was decided against her, and notwithstanding the dissent of her representative on the Geneva Commission she paid over with equal promptitude the Alabama indemnity. It is gratifying to notice that the more influential and respectable United States journals insist on the prompt payment of the Halifax indemnity in spite of the want of unanimity amongst the Commissioners.

It is well to remember that the five and a half millions have been awarded as payment simply for the right to catch fish in British waters. By a previous decision of the Commissioners the right to land for the purpose of curing fish and preparing bait and other supplies was not conceded under the treaty, and therefore was excluded from all consideration in estimating the indemnity. It remains to be seen what action will be taken in this connection. If the right was not granted to United States fishermen by the Washington Treaty it was not granted at all, and they never were in a position to claim it. It follows that they have no right to land now or at any future time for any such purpose notwithstanding the award just made, and that if they attempt to do so they can legitimately be prevented by force. If the sum awarded is paid, however, it will not be worth while for our authorities to interfere with these privileges without which the right to catch fish in British waters would be almost worthless to United States fishermen. The trade in bait and supplies is of some advantage to certain classes of people who live on the coasts of the Maritime Provinces and except as the result of some grave necessity it would not be wise to interfere with this species of traffic. On the other hand should the United States Government refuse to pay the indemnity awarded our Government could take no more popular step than to forbid all traffic in bait and supplies, which it has a perfect right to do, and even drive foreigners out of our waters if such a course is allowable under the treaty. The sooner we insist upon our rights being respected the sooner we shall be fairly treated by our somewhat bully neighbors.

Already there is some talk of exchanging the indemnity awarded for a new reciprocity treaty. It is quite possible that the United States Senate might be more willing to adopt such a treaty now than it was when last appealed to, but we do not care to see our five and a half millions surrendered for a reciprocity treaty that would benefit our neighbors as much as us, if there is an absolute refusal to pay the sum awarded we can survive the loss, but we must begin to treat the United States as an equal in matters of diplomacy if we do not wish to get the worst of it in every encounter. The five millions are of less consequence to us than the moral victory we have already won, which would undoubtedly be partially thrown away if the indemnity were abandoned in consideration of our obtaining reciprocity.

THE "POST" AND "GLOBE."

As usual THE POST and the *Weekly Globe* will be supplied for the year for $3.25 strictly cash in advance. New subscribers will have the two papers to the 1st Jan., 1879, for $3.25.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Hon. Mr. Laurier has been elected for Quebec East by a majority of 316.

—The Local Legislature is to meet for the despatch of business on Wednesday, Jan. 9th.

—The Council of Victoria County is called to meet on the 11th of December next.

—The crisis in France continues. A new reactionist ministry has been formed, but a vote of non-confidence has been adopted by the Legislature.

—Severe fighting has been kept up at Plevna and it is expected Osman Pasha will have to surrender. The Turks are making desperate efforts to turn the scale in their favour.

—Written for THE POST in view of recent *Mail* changes:

Buy-a-baby Bunting
John A. × been a hunting,
To get a papaive-Hiordin,
To wrap his baby Bunting in."

Josiah Burr Plumb × his mark.

TORONTO JOTTINGS.

TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY—THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENQUIRY—NEWSPAPER CHANGES—BURGLARIES—"SOUR PRESERVES"—THEATRICAL—POLITICAL.

[From an occasional correspondent of The Post.]

The Toronto and Ottawa Railway bonus by-law of $300,000 has been passed by the City Council after considerable delay and a very spirited discussion, and will come before the ratepayers for their approval or disapproval on 20th December next. The scheme can hardly fail to carry, although it will have some weighty interests to fight against, chief among which, of course, is the Grand Trunk influence. The high rate of taxation at present levied in this city will also militate against it severely, but its supporters are sanguine of success. The inherent soundness of the project is, however, the best augury for its acceptance by the electorate.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

The evidence given before the Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to inquire into certain charges, made chiefly through the *Mail* newspaper, against the Central Committee of Education, was concluded last week. The investigation was conducted before Mr. Justice Patterson. The Minister of Education was represented by Mr. J. D. Edgar, and Mr. N. F. Davin appeared in the interest of the *Mail*. The charges were substantially as follows: (1) That of collusion between members of the Committee acting as examiners, and one of the masters of the Normal School; (2) That Dr. McLellan, chairman of the Central Committee, in preparing his paper on statics for the examination of July last prepared it in such a way as to promote the sale of a work on "Statics" by the same Normal School master, Mr. Kirkland; (3) That some member or members of the Committee furnished in advance to the publishing house of Adam Miller & Co., such information about the text books to be recommended for authorization as enabled that firm to secure copyrights of a number of valuable books; (4) That Dr. McLellan asked and obtained some years ago the aid of a certain high school master (Mr. Teefey) in the preparation of his arithmetic papers for teachers' examinations, for which examinations he (the high school master) was preparing candidates. His Lordship, in closing the investigation remarked that whatever the result might be the enquiry was thorough. Nine days were consumed in taking the evidence. It will be proper to reserve comment until the Judge gives his report.

THE "MAIL" CHANGE OF PROPRIETARY.

Last Friday's *Mail* contained the not very surprising intelligence that the plant and good-will of that establishment had changed hands. Mr. Christopher W. Bunting, of Clifton, a successful importer of sugars, is the purchaser, and under whose sole management and control that establishment will for the future be carried on. The new proprietor will no doubt, as a facetious friend remarked the other day, in his new avocation experience enough of *bunting* to give him an undisputed claim to his name should there be any questions on these score; and his happy and intimate knowledge of saccharine matter will doubtless prove, or at least so it is hoped, an immense help to him in making somewhat more palatable the hitherto "critical stalkit" nature of that journal. Mr. T. C. Patteson, who conducted the paper under the joint stock *regime* still retains a position on the editorial staff. During the *Mail's* existence of six years upwards of $100,000 have been thrown into the concern, and squandered in stabbing people under the fifth rib.

BURGLARIES.

The increasing number and extent of burglarious depredations occurring almost daily, or rather nightly, in this city is becoming alarming. Scarcely a day passes but that the papers have one or more new cases of this kind to report, and the police are beginning to think it high time to look more closely to the efficiency of their doors and window fastenings. The individuals engaged in these exploits are none of the "most fastidious," however, for they address themselves with as much cordiality to the larder as to the money drawer or safe. It is no uncommon thing, now-a-days, for a respectable family to wake up in the morning and find that during their slumbers some hungry individual has been coolly regaling himself upon the delicacies of the house. One case is reported where a note was left complaining bitterly of the sourness of the preserves. Doubtless the frequency of these occurrences is attributable to the large number of persons at present out of employment in the city. The authorities, I observe, have taken this view of the matter, and are placing as much employment as possible in the hands of these men, while arrangements are being made for the alleviation of the wants of the needy during the coming winter in the way of soup kitchens, etc.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE

during the past ten days Mr. Rowe has been delighting the frequenters of Mrs. Morrison's, with his rendition of "Micawber" in "Little Emily," a dramatization of Dickens's "David Copperfield." All the idiosyncracies of that celebrated personage who is always "waiting for something to turn up" were vividly and faithfully portrayed by Mr. Rowe, whose ability is such as to place him in the first rank of comedians. Mrs. Morrison played in the part of the wife of "Wilkins," and lost none of her former popularity thereby.

POLITICAL.

"Mr. friend" Nicholas Flood Davin has come off very creditably at the Central Committee Enquiry, and was complimented by His Lordship, by Rev. Mr. Young and others for his skill and courtesy. He had a difficult case, or rather no case, and he handled it well. It is said here that he is to be the Tory candidate for South Victoria for the Commons, and made his appearance at the Lindsay picnic with that end in view. His friends claim that he can secure a very strong personal influence in the riding, and if the local men can be induced to give way and to support him heartily he may have a fair chance of being elected. There is some doubt about this, because in the U. E. Club confabulations and calculations it is said South Victoria for the Commons at any rate is set down as being a "sure thing," a sort of Tory preserve, and it is likely that the local magnates will be ambitious of claiming the easily won honor as they think it and the $1,000 a-session. Hector Cameron is regarded as the man for the North, and as Sir John regards him as a worthy successor of the late John Hillyard Cameron in legal ability, the North and South ought send in a very strong team to the House. If N. F. runs you may expect a spicy and spirited campaign.

WASTLE.

On Wednesday Bishop Walsh, of London, was on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his consecration, presented by the clergy of the diocese with an address and a purse containing $1,000.

A great storm raged last week along the Atlantic coast, it being heaviest opposite Virginia. There were heavy floods on the Potomac and other rivers, the water at Harper's Ferry rising twenty-five feet higher than at ordinary high tide. There was much suffering and loss in flooded towns along the banks of the river, which had not been so high since 1870. The most disastrous result of the storm was the loss of a United States war steamer, the Huron, with a large number of lives. Thirty, out of one hundred and thirty-five, have been saved,—how many more is not known. Many bodies have already been washed ashore.

DRAINING LAKE SCUGOG.

A LARGE PROJECT—RECLAIMING DROWNED LAND—SANITARY ASPECTS.

A project of great importance has been mentioned by the Whitby and Port Perry papers, as being in a shape likely to be carried out. It is no less than the drainage of Lake Scugog and the reclamation of many thousand acres of land now in a swampy condition or altogether covered with water. These lands not only border on the Lake, but on the River Scugog and on numerous tributary streams or creeks. The scheme has been talked of for years and is just now being keenly discussed at Port Perry, as will be seen from the subjoined extracts from the powerful organs of public opinion at that place.

The project is one in which Lindsay and the country surrounding is largely interested. As far as navigation is concerned it would probably make little difference what was done with the river, now that we have the Whitby Railway. The probability is that there will be little or no commerce on the river above this point in future. It would probably not affect navigation below Lindsay or on Sturgeon Lake, as the level is kept up by the Bobcaygeon dam and by Gull River waters. A large number of farmers in Ops whose farms border on the river or on tributary streams would like to see the scheme carried out and the dam at Lindsay lowered or taken away altogether, as it is claimed the dam causes the water to back up on their farms making useless swamps of thousands of acres of what would otherwise be good dry land. This has been a cause of complaint for some years, and in the spring of 1876 when the locks at Lindsay were being repaired by the Government the work occupied more time than expected and was carried into spring and the water was dammed up higher than before. The consequence was that several fields never before flooded were covered with water, and a large amount of damages was paid to different parties. It is claimed that in Ops alone nearly ten thousand acres of what would be first-class land can be reclaimed. The damage caused in the spring of 1876 induced a number of farmers more immediately interested to take some action in the matter and Messrs. O'Leary & O'Leary, Barristers, of this town, were engaged to take the necessary steps. The subjoined petition was prepared and has received a large number of signatures. A similar petition to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has been circulated and signed. It should be kept in mind, however, that the Government years ago indemnified many of the owners of the drowned land, and a very large proportion of the reclaimed property would consequently accrue to the Government. If the drainage plan should be carried out there will be several large claimants for damages, the principal being Messrs. Needler & Saddler, mill owners; the corporation of Lindsay, and Commodore Crandell. The claim of the corporation of Lindsay would arise from the investment of over ten thousand dollars in the water-works. These works would be useless if the water power is taken away. The sanitary question would be the most important one. We do not at present offer an opinion regarding it; but we are informed that some thirty years ago when the original Purdy dam at this place was lowered from eight feet to five or six feet an operation precisely similar to that proposed—the health of the district suffered greatly and got a bad name that it retained for years. Old residents, however, can give more precise information on this point.

Petition.

To the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The humble petition of the undersigned freeholders in the township of Ops, Mariposa, Eldon, Fenelon, Verulam, Bexley and Somerville, humbly sheweth:

1. That prior to the building of the mill dam at the town of Lindsay many years ago, the original beds of the River Scugog and the streams known as the cross creek tributaries thereto, were very narrow—not more than six rods wide at the widest parts thereof—and did little or no damage to the lands adjoining.

2. That after the building of the first mill dam at the said town of Lindsay by Mr. Purdy, the water was raised to a great height in said river and creeks, doing great damage and overflowing a great quantity of valuable lands belonging to the Crown as well as private persons.

3. The said dam, as it at present stands, backs up the waters of the said Scugog River and cross creeks to a great distance, and still overflows and renders useless a very large quantity of good land belonging to the Crown as well as to private individuals; in some instances as much as 120 acres being drowned off one lot, and in many cases whole lots belonging to the Crown being drowned.

4. Besides the lands actually overflowed by water occasioned by the said dam there are large tracts of swamp lands in the vicinity of said river and tributaries which cannot now be drained as the water in said river is raised too high to allow sufficient fall; but by the taking away of said dam the said swamps can then easily be drained, and a large tract of now useless land be drained and made valuable.

5. The reason for building the said dam was to make the waters of the said river useful for the purposes of navigation by steam and other boats of good size, and suitable for the wants of the settlers then in the townships adjoining the said river.

6. The keeping up of the said dam is now and has for many years been the occasion of a great expense to the Government in the repair and maintenance thereof and of the locks at the town of Lindsay, and in paying lockmasters and caretaker of the locks and bridges on the river.

7. The adjacent swamps are being cleared up, and so drying up the sources of the river that to continue navigation will certainly entail great expense in dredging the river and said lake all the way from Lindsay to Port Perry, an expense altogether incommensurate with the very doubtful advantage of such navigation, which will be used by very few, while it is the cause of much damage to your petitioners and others.

8. That through the construction of the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway the necessity for the said dam is removed, as the Scugog River will no longer be required for the purposes of navigation, the said railway running between the same points, viz., the town of Lindsay and the village of Port Perry, running to the Scugog river below the town of Lindsay and below the said dam and locks.

9. That by the removal of the said dams a very large tract of good land will be reclaimed (now entirely useless) to the Crown and also to private individuals, which said lands of the Crown so reclaimed can be sold to persons owning adjoining lands at a remunerative price, and will be a source of revenue to the Crown, as well as a benefit to those owning lands adjoining the said river, and who may be allowed to purchase the said lands.

10. And further, by the removal of said dam the Government will be saved any further expenditure in the repair of maintenance of the said dam, or the locks at the same town of Lindsay and of the bridges across said river, thereby removing a source of large yearly expenditure of money, and great annoyance to the Government.

11. That owing to keeping up of said waters by said dam, great inconvenience is occasioned to the ratepayers in going from one side of said river to the other, having in all cases to go around by the bridge at Lindsay or Port Perry, a distance of several miles; the construction and maintenance of bridges across said river (such bridges necessarily being swing bridges), being a great deal more than the townships interested can afford.

12. If said dam is removed and the river reduced to its original size (there being no necessity for navigation with large boats), the townships can at a small cost build all the bridges across said streams, thus benefiting the ratepayers generally in said townships.

14. In many cases the sons of your petitioners adjoining said river, and whose lands are overflowed by the waters thereof, are leaving home to get lands in other countries—some going to the United States and if the said dam is taken down and the lands so overflowed thus reclaimed, these young men can find employment and be kept at home and be a benefit to the country.

15. In all cases where the lands of private individuals are overflowed by the waters of the said river, and by reason of the said dam, the said lands have been patented to the owners thereof by the Crown and the Crown has received pay therefor, and the owners of said lands have never been compensated for the land so overflowed.

Your petitioners therefore pray,—

(1.) That the said dam at the town of Lindsay may be removed, and the said River Scugog reduced to its original level.

(2.) That the owners of lands along the said river, whose lands adjoin that which will be reclaimed to the Crown by the removal of said dam, may be allowed the first right to purchase the said lands from the Crown at a fair valuation to be fixed by the valuators of the Government.

(3.) Your petitioners recommend that the work of the removal of the said dam be commenced the coming winter, thereby preventing to a great extent, any danger of fever or other sickness which might arise from the removal of said dam in warm weather.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Let the Water Flow.

[Port Perry Observer.]

That the letting off the waters of Lake Scugog or rather Scugog dam—for it is only a dam—is a public improvement the accomplishment of which cannot much longer be delayed. One hundred thousand acres of choice lands impatiently awaiting the benign influences of the sun and atmosphere being let in upon them. A world of otherwise productive and profitable land cannot much longer be lost at the bottom of a pond such as Scugog or remain unproductive, except of mischief, as that of the great Nonquon swamp. But the effectual drainage of that great swamp cannot be accomplished till the waters of Scugog have been let off; but this is of comparatively easy accomplishment, remove the embankment at Lindsay and a clear, healthful little creek will be all that is left of the overgrown dam, which only increases and renders useless so many thousands of acres of excellent land all of which will be redeemed when the sluggish waters of Scugog shall have been let off. These lands which now serve no good purpose will then become of much profit to their proprietors, to the municipalities of which they form a part and to the counties of which these municipalities in which the lands so situated, form a part. Convert even fifty thousand acres of water-covered or swamp-covered land, utterly worthless and only sending forth its injurious miasmatic influences into blooming, fruitful fields, salubrious in their influences, profitable to the community and advantageous to their owners and you confer an everlasting benefit on society, you add largely to the wealth of the community and reduce the taxes of the ratepayers in direct proportion to the value of the land you reclaim. The sanitary benefits which the letting off the waters of Scugog would confer on all the municipalities concerned can scarcely be over-rated. The municipalities of Port Perry, Cartwright, Scugog, Reach, Brock and Mariposa and the counties of which these form a part will all be gainers to a great extent by the letting off of the waters of Scugog. But the indirect benefits which will arise from letting off these waters, will be important, extensive and lasting; they everlasting bridge, bridging over the Scugog and other ponds and swamps would be done away with and prove an immense saving to the county and the minor municipalities concerned. The county would get rid of that expensive *bete noir*, the Scugog bridge. The municipalities of Brock, Reach and the other municipalities concerned will be relieved from the continual drain on their funds in bridging and road making over miles now worthless, unsightly disease creating swamps which contribute scarcely anything either in taxes or otherwise, while all parties living in the neighborhood of these worthless shoals are forced to travel hundreds of miles every year in going to market and otherwheres further than they otherwise would do if these swamps were drained, proper and direct communication being entirely out of the question so long as these abominable swamps exist. But let these be drained and that which was only an inconvenient costly blot on these otherwise magnificent municipalities, will become our best lands, fertile, profitable and blooming as the rose. The imaginary danger to the health of the locality from letting off the waters of Scugog need be no obstacle in the way of the improvement. Let the drawing off commence at the beginning of October and the purifying influences of the winter's frost will do much towards preventing any injury arising from the exposed bottom of the lake. All this is only a matter of time and the sooner it is accomplished the better. Let the several minor municipalities unite their efforts and let them carry the matter before their several counties councils and the combined influence of all will soon bring about the accomplishment of this desirable object.

Draining Scugog Lake.

[Port Perry Standard.]

During the past week a little uneasiness has been manifested, and not a few questions asked, about the draining of Lake Scugog. All we can say at present is this: a company in Bowmanville propose to drain that portion of the lake on the west, south of the bridge, and on the east south of Cawarra; but we have no hesitation in saying that the effort will prove as futile in the future as it is hair-brained at present.

The company in question appear, however, to have subsidized one or two of our county papers to assist them in their little game of grab, and accordingly we were last week and the week before regaled with editorial pleading, not only for what we refer to, but the draining of the whole lake, and the Xonquon Flats to boot. So far as the latter are concerned we agree with our contemporaries, and believe that their drainage would be an advantage. This can be accomplished with comparative ease by blasting a small amount of rock near the mouth of the river, and would be of great public service. But the draining of Lake Scugog is a "horse of another color." When it is remembered that almost anywhere in the lake a twenty-foot pole can be pushed out of sight into the black organic mud at the bottom, one can easily conceive of if not picture the widespread disease and death which would follow any such crazy attempt as that of drawing off the lake water. Even if the climate should prove more salubrious ultimately, which we very much doubt, the immediate effect of the exposure of this vast fellow mass of mud and rotting vegetable matter in the summer air and sun would be to simply kill off the present generation; and we question if even the philanthropic spirit of the "knights of the quill" we refer to are capable of rising to the heroic height of killing themselves in order to benefit their grand-children, be they many or few. The rubbish about a winter's frost destroying the malaria is unworthy of an intelligent school-boy. Every man, woman and child of ordinary capacity knows that ten winters' frost would not, in the natural order of things, and could not destroy the vegetable matter or prevent its rotting during the summer months, and in that way filling the air with the deadly poison of miasma. * * * We can assure all concerned that Lake Scugog is not drained yet, and that it will not be drained for a month of Sundays.

GRANGE TEAS, at 37½ cts. Try them. JAMES WATSON.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—I hereby forbid all parties giving credit to any one on my account without my written order, as I will not be responsible for the same. WILLIAM MITCHELL. Lifford, Nov. 13, 1877.—949-3pl.

STRAY CALF.—Came into the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 13 in 8th Con. Ops, about the beginning of November, a **Spring heifer calf.** The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away. P. FISHER. Ops, Nov. 21st, 1877.—950-3.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims against, and all debts due the late Henry Pollock, will have them adjusted by calling upon Smith Pollock, Lot 28, 2nd Con, Fenelon, or address Glenarm P. O. SMITH POLLOCK. Nov. 14th, 1877.—950-3.

STRAY SHEEP. Came into the premises of the subscriber about the middle of July last, **one Sheep and a Lamb.** Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the same away. JOHN CLENDENAN, L-4 5, Con. 2, Township Fenelon, Cambray, Nov. 20, 1877.—951-3.

LOST.—On Wednesday, 22nd Oct., on the main streets between the Methodist Church and the Separate School Building, a **Parcel** in a piece of oil cloth, containing brown napcloth, cut out for a little boy's over coat, but not made up. Finder will be suitably rewarded on bringing same to C. D. BARR, Canadian Post Office. Lindsay, Nov. 10, 1877.—949-tf.

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

The COUNTY COUNCIL

Will meet at the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

In the

COURT HOUSE, LINDSAY,

On

Tuesday, 11th day of December, 1877,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., for the transaction of general business. By order,

T. MATCHETT, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Lindsay, 20th Nov., 1877.—951-2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Court will be held, pursuant to the

Voters' Lists Act of 1876,

By His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria, at the

Town Hall, in the Village of Oakwood,

On the

10TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1877,

At 10 o'clock, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Mariposa for 1877.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated the 27th day of November, 1877.

JOHN F. CUNNINGS, Clerk of the said Municipality.
951-1.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The North Half of Lot No. 23, in the 3rd Con., and the West Half of Lot 23, in the 4th Con. of Eldon,

200 Acres. There are about 120 acres of excellent farming land, consisting of part clay and part sandy loam. About 40 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, remainder hardwood bush. A comfortable Log House is erected thereon. About 60 acres of the land consists of a beaver meadow, capable of raising from 50 to 60 tons of hay per annum, and considered the best beaver meadow in the county. The remaining portion of the land is swamp, cut by cleaning out a creek that runs through the lots, and proper drainage, both the swamp and beaver meadow are capable of being converted into excellent meadow land. The farm offers unusual advantages to a party desirous of raising stock. Never failing creek and spring on lots. Two miles from Eldon Station, on T. & N. R. R., and 9 miles from Woodville.

Also the

East Half of said Lot 23, in the 4th Con. of Eldon,

Nearly all dry land and easily cleared, and within one mile of Eldon Station.

Also,

Lot No. 4, in the 9th Con. of Laxton,

200 Acres, good land, in good settlement, and within 3 miles of Norland and 5 from Coboconk.

Also about

4,000 Acres of land in the Townships of Somerville, Laxton and Bexley.

Lists and particulars of which can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

TERMS:—One-third down, and balance in five yearly instalments with interest.

E. D. ORDE, Lindsay.

Lindsay, 7th May, 1877.—922-tf.

R. Turcotte.

BOOTS, GAITERS, BALMORALS,

IN

KID, KIP, and CALF,

Cheap at the Subscriber's.

OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS

Cheaper than

Any other Store in Lindsay.

TERMS, - CASH,

But Small Profits.

R. TURCOTTE.

Three doors West of William Street, fronting on Kent. 949-tf

New Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE Town of Lindsay, IN THE COUNTY of VICTORIA.

In pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale herein, there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, in the Town of Lindsay, on

TUESDAY, 8th January next,

1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable property, viz.:—All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, in the Province of Ontario, and being composed of **Lot Number Five on the East side of St. Patrick Street, in Block "E.E."** in the said Town of Lindsay, as laid down on a plan thereof made by Edward Haycock, Esquire, and filed in the Registry Office for said County of Victoria, and being sub-division of Lots numbers twenty-two and twenty-three in the sixth concession of the Township of Ops in the said County of Victoria.

The above property is situated in a good location. There is erected on the premises two frame buildings with additions; good well and pump; well fenced with pickets and rails; a healthy position and a very desirable homestead for a mechanic or labourer.

TERMS:

One half of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale and the balance can be left on Mortgage on the land according to terms to be made known at the time of sale. There will be a reserved bid. Other conditions will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to

D. CHISHOLM, Barrister-at-Law, Port Hope, Vendor's Solicitor.

Port Hope, 24th Nov., 1877.—951-6.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWNSHIP of FENELON, IN THE COUNTY of VICTORIA.

In pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale herein, there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, in the Town of Lindsay, on

Tuesday, 8th Jan'y next, 1878.

At one o'clock in the afternoon. The following valuable property, viz.: "All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Fenelon, in the County of Victoria and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, being composed of **the East Half of Lot Number Nineteen in the Sixth Concession of the aforesaid Township of Fenelon.**

The above property is situate about eleven miles from the Village of Fenelon Falls. The soil is a good heavy clay with some swamp. The Lot is uncleared and the timber consists of First-class Hardwood, Pine and Cedar. There is a good creek watering the land.

TERMS.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance can be left on mortgage on the land according to terms to be made known at the time of sale. There will be a reserved bid. Other conditions will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to

D. CHISHOLM, Barrister-at-Law, Port Hope, Vendor's Solicitor.

Port Hope, 24th Nov., 1877.—951-6.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE VILLAGE OF FENELON FALLS, IN THE COUNTY of VICTORIA.

In pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale herein, there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in the Town of Lindsay, on

TUESDAY, 8th JANUARY Next, 1878,

At one o'clock, in the afternoon, the following valuable property, viz.: "All and singular, those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Fenelon Falls, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Ontario, being composed of Lots Numbers Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen and Seventeen, East of Colborne Street North of Princess Street, and Lots Nos. Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen and Seventeen, West of Church Street and North of Princess Street, all in the said Village of Fenelon Falls as laid out and described in a plan of the said Village of Fenelon Falls made by Edward R. Cauldy, Provincial Land Surveyor, and registered in the Registry Office for the said County of Victoria."

This property is beautifully situated at the head of Colborne Street in the thriving Village of Fenelon Falls. There are about sixteen acres of land, and being rising ground the Lot commands a splendid view of the Village along the Main Street. There is a large brick dwelling-house on the lot built about three years ago; two stories high and measuring 28 ft. by 34 ft., to which is attached a brick wing, one and a-half storeys high and measuring 16 ft. by 28 ft. There is also a good frame stable 16x28, and a frame shed 18x24. All the buildings are in good repair. There is a good well on the place. There are also some fine trees upon the lot.

TERMS.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance can be left on Mortgage on the land according to terms made known at time of sale. There will be a reserved bid. Other conditions will be made known at the time of the sale. For further particulars apply to

D. CHISHOLM, Barrister-at-Law, Port Hope, Vendor's Solicitor.

Port Hope, 24th Nov., 1877.—951-6.

CHANCERY SALE OF LANDS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA, Known as

Washburn's Island

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery, bearing date the 20th day of June, A. D. 1874 made in a suit of Coedy vs. Washburn and a final order for sale made in the same suit, and bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of October, 1877, there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

Wednesday, the Fifth day of December,

A.