

2200,000 A SPLENDID STORY
Porter's Bookstore.

Room Paper & Window Shades
The Greatest Variety and Cheapest in
Town, at
PORTER'S BOOKSTORE.

Apprentice Wanted
A SMART, Active Lad, wanted to learn
the Printing Business. Apply at
this office immediately.

The Victoria Warder.
"Man's noblest motive is the public good."
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

THE NORTH-WEST.

We referred last week to the difficulties which beset this perplexing question, and hinted at what we considered to be the duty of all in the present emergency. The tone of the Quebec press is indeed to be deplored, but we did not expect that a Lindsay Journal would take up the cause of some of the chief promoters of the rebellion, and endeavor by insinuations white and seeking dissimulation, to palliate the crimes of those who are known to have given countenance and support to the infamous scoundrel who for the time being reigns at Red River. But need we wonder that the journal which only a short time ago libelled the Prince of Wales, and betrayed its desire for departure from the law of hereditary succession, and even advocated a rejection of the Prince, if deemed necessary, should now be found endeavoring to palliate the crimes of the last rebellion in the North West? What new *Quidam* which could be used to part from the beaten track, and use the *Globe*, and to speak of its prophet, the latter's wrath in the following terms? "No doubt a great many of the clergy who would profess that least of the weaknesses and abominations, jealous of human heart—the which render life so like and dislikes these present conditions—would find much to say in this exceedingly sinful Italy."

It really has a sentimental or coten. In the late issue of the *Globe*, the editor has effected his latest important change in the editorial staff, who has been stirring up rebellion while sitting by the friends of law and order! We would recommend the editor of the *Globe* to get up a testimonial to manifest the appreciation which he and other admirers of these unscrupulous instigators of insurrection entertain of the efforts put forth by these reverend gentlemen for smoothing the rasper which existed at Red River! What a fitting testimony this would be of the horror which our coten feels at the iniquitous events which have transpired in the newly acquired territory.

Whist our coten, however, for some peculiar reason, departs from the teaching of his Toronto master, he is at one with him in his denunciation of the Government. Now, even our coten, with all his obtuseness, is aware that the over-throw of the Government at the present juncture of affairs, in the face of the tone of the Quebec press, would be the death-knell of confederation, and pave the way for the furtherance of the schemes of those discontented spirits who would gladly see annexation accomplished. The *Globe* knows this, and yet in spite of the inevitable consequences of its own advice, if acted upon, allows its hostility to the Government to get the better of its common sense, and advocates a course disastrous to the great cause of which it openly professes to be a champion. Can the *Globe* or our coten, point to one in the Opposition ranks who could have any chance of successfully guiding the ship of state at the present time? It is quite true they have some very able and straightforward men in the ranks, but none who can yet lay claim to those qualities which will fit them for the performance of those duties which the momentous questions at present involved demand at the hands of those who shall aspire to the chief direction of affairs. The *Globe* and its followers would have more influence after the suppression of this little insurrection were they to range themselves at present on the side of the Government, so far as this question is concerned. The majority which the Government commands must be gratifying to many reformers at the present time—reformers who do not believe in all the *Globe's* teachings. They see in the strength of Sir John A.'s Cabinet the safety of confederation, and the utter discomfiture of those who would involve us in troubles more serious than that at Fort Garry.

Richard and Scott, Riel's Delegates, who were arrested for complicity in the murder of Scott, were discharged on Saturday last, there being no evidence to warrant their detention.

First Inquiry.—An enquiry into the origin of the late fire, which destroyed the Wagon shop &c, opposite the Post, office, took place on Monday last before Coroner Bell, and resulted in a verdict being returned against an unknown incendiary.

Read Messrs. Thickett and Portin's advertisement in another column.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers, will preach again in the St. Andrew's Church, at the usual hours, on Sabbath next.

Belleville's oldest inhabitant has just died, at the age of 103. Lindsay's oldest inhabitant is "Old Bye."

In Town women prisoners leave the rights of men. They are set to breaking stones.

Mr. M. Dobb, Kent Street, is now selling at reduced prices, his stock of Groceries, to make room for his Spring stock.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.—There were three murders in and around New York last week, and five in Baltimore. We haven't heard from Chicago.

The Court of Revision for the Township of Emily will be held in the Town Hall, Omemee, on Monday, 27th and 28th of May next.

It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. James Ivory, Omemee, has purchased a Steam Engine for his carding machinery, which will be in full blast for this season's work.

REFFENSTEIN by a last received his reward. He was sentenced by Judge Gault on Thursday last for four years' imprisonment with hard labor, one month of which is to be spent in the common jail (without the labor) and to be devoted to arranging labor and to be devoted to some other business which are doubtless somewhat mixed.

Mr. Y. GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE.—Also wholesale and retail Grocery and Liquor Store, in Kennan's New Block. Here he has received a large stock. The best Family Groceries and the best brands of Liquors will be always kept on hand. Opposite the Jewett House.

BABY CARRIAGES, JUMPERS &c.—Mr. John Halsey imports, in a few days, a large assortment of baby carriages, &c, which will be found to be the best variety ever imported to Lindsay. Parties wanting such had better do before until they examine his stock. Advertisement next week.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Samuel Dixon of Peterboro met with an almost fatal accident on Monday last. We learn that he was standing on the bridge near his own mill, when the pole gave way, and he was carried with the wreck down the stream. When picked up he was dreadfully bruised. His recovery is doubtful.

APOLY.—The number of new advertisements has necessarily reduced the amount of reading matter in this issue. We trust our readers will excuse us this week. The liberal patronage bestowed on the *WARDER* has encouraged us to think seriously of enlarging to thirty-six columns, which we intend to carry out at no very distant day.

MAGAZINES, &c.—Go to Porter's for all the popular Magazines of the day, such as *Donnerstag*, *Godey*, *Frank Leslie's Lady's Book*, *Peterman's Gentleman's Journal*, *Family Herald*, *Every Week*, and *Illustrated Paper*, such as *Harpers Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's*, *Every Saturday*, *Weekly Budget*, *Chimney Corner*, *N. Y. Weekly Ledger*, &c.

ILLNESS OF THE REV. MR. GREENER.—In consequence of the illness of the Rev. Mr. Greener, there were no services in the Wesleyan church last Sabbath; but we are pleased to state that the Rev. gentleman is somewhat recovered, and it is hoped he will be able to attend to his duties next Sabbath, when he intends preaching a funeral sermon on the late Mrs. Winters, at 6.30 p. m.

UNPRINCIPLED ATTACKS.—Any person in the habit of reading the *Canadian Post*, cannot but notice the persistent and cowardly attacks made on Mr. Whalley by the individual who does the dirty work of that slandering journal. There is hardly a week passes that there is not some attack made upon him without the slightest of a cause. Last week we have a paragraph in that detestable sheet concerning,

"Whalley, Insurance Agent, Book canvasser, one of the Editors of the *WARDER*, Teacher, &c."

Now it will be admitted that this slander-monger must be driven to the last extremity when he cannot bring any more serious charge against a gentleman to whom he cannot raise his finger to point out dishonorable act, but who performs his duty in every situation wherein he is placed. Perhaps we should not take up the pen in Mr. W's behalf, were it not that it is very peculiarly handled "great ingenuity" in a "diver." The supposed writer in the *Post* never meets a charge; he sets like a boy behind a fence, who throws dirt on the passer-by, and then either runs away or denies the act. His style is in the sensational, little caring where he may wound, having little or no feeling himself he cannot appreciate that of respectable people. In a journal having any pretence to respectability this course would be *infra dig*, but where dignity is unknown it is waste of words to apply the remark.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the House of Assembly, Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin, considered the condition of the navy discreditable to the country. Referring to the commercial iron steamships of England he said that what little American commerce there was left was being swept from the coast by thirty ships, the United States had no such ships. This is the most humiliating statement, and he thought it well to consider whether the United States government might not wisely divert part of the money now spent for the navy in constructing the building of a class of ships that would be useful in peace and in war.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. Kennedy, of the firm J. Costello & Co., has returned from Montreal after having made some purchases. The stock now being opened out by this old established house is very large and comprises all the novelties of the season. Gentlemen wishing to have a spring suit fashionably made, will have their case attended to by Mr. Bewick, who still superintends the tailoring department. Special inducements offered in cotton goods.

THE THREATENED FENIAN RAID.
WHAT A REPORTER FROM THE FRONT SAYS.

St. Albans, Vt., April 18, 1870.
From the fact that a table has recently been said about the Fenians and their movements, it is evident that their preparations for hostile operations have been guarded with the utmost secrecy, and this secrecy has, in fact, strengthened the opinion of many that they were really no ground for the sudden alarm that has taken place in Canada. The truth is, that while everything has been done in the utmost secrecy, the Fenians have been quietly and systematically preparing for their operations. As long ago as last December arms and ammunition began to arrive in this section, and they were continued to come in greater or less quantities until within a week or two of the present time. The ammunition, several tons of it, has arrived generally in tierces and boxes, marked "Blacksmith's" and has been forwarded over the Vermont Central road and dropped either here at the Georgetown (a few miles east), or at Essex Junction, near Burlington. The parties claiming these mysterious packages have almost uniformly been residents of Fairfield, an Irish settlement a few miles south-west from St. Albans, and they have invariably carried them away at dark, and most secretly, in some of the numerous forests which abound in this vicinity.

SEVEN THOUSAND SPEECH RIFLES, in cases bearing the mark of "British Rifles," were also received by a single firm in this town, and they have been quickly and silently sent off into the interior of the country in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

MANUFACTURE OF SHELLS AND SOLD shot. At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

At a certain foundry in the State, on the line of the Central railroad, the shells have been employed until within a week of the present time, and they have been taken to the foundry in the direction of the Canadian line. Twenty-four cases of another kind of arms were also received about the same time at the Georgetown station, and they have been carried as rapidly and quietly back into the country.

THE NORTH-WEST.
(Correspondence of the Telegraph.)
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, April 23.—
Mr. Hill says that on the 10th, when the Red River Farmers commenced their spring ploughing, on returning he found the interior valley of the Red River flooded.

Mr. Hill had an interview with Mr. Bishop Tache, Governor McTavish and others. They and the community believe if strong Indians come into the Territory with the Canadian forces, all the Indians of the Northwest will unite in a fierce resistance, and the friends of Canada are especially apprehensive of the effects of such a policy. Mr. Hill thinks the Scotch and English settlers insincere in their acquiescence to the provisional Government, and that they would rise against Riel if the opportunity offered. One of them declared he would give fifty pounds each for the heads of the four provisional government.

Riel has surrendered the McKenzie River furs, valued at \$50,000. Riel had imprisoned the U. S. Vice-consul because he would not take the oath of allegiance.

The *Pioneer* ridicules the report that the Fenians are operating at Red River matters, and says that the idea is preposterous.

The *Pioneer* has now publishes the following:—We received yesterday by private hands a number of letters from Red River, from which we glean the latest intelligence. Matters at Fort Garry have quieted down completely, and all the inhabitants look upon the execution of Riel and fellow conspirators as expecting a speedy settlement of all matters of difference between the insurgents and the Canadian Government. The people expect and desire to become subject to the Canadian Government on the basis of the so-called Bill of Rights, which was adopted by the Council, and they will accept those terms and will not tolerate any adjustment of affairs, and that all matters will be forward as usual. This state of feeling is no doubt largely attributable to the presence and advice of Bishop Tache, who has been quietly at work ever since his arrival to bring about a change of sentiment, and prepare all classes for a peaceable adjustment of differences.

Riel's government is looked upon as only temporary, and tolerated simply because the people look for an early assumption of authority by Canada. The Hudson Bay Company resumed business on the 9th inst., by permission of Riel, and things, now wear their ordinary appearance, aside from the general prostration of all business. Riel has only fifty or sixty men under arms. They look upon the English to be sent to Fort Garry, but they do not seem to imagine it simply to protect the settlement from the Indians, who are represented as in a very excitable state, and are likely to make war on the whites at any moment. They had heard nothing of the storm of indignation sweeping over Canada, consequent upon receiving the news of Scott's execution, but they are looking upon our advice that they had settled down into the conviction that the Commissioners would be joyfully received by Canada, and the matter of difference speedily settled. Riel is still nominally head of affairs, but his Government is practically at an end. He still retains the title of President, and is located with the outward show of respect, but all look for his speedy restoration. With the result will be when the news of the settlement of two of their Commissioners and preparations being made for sending a large force of men to Fort Garry to punish Riel for the murder of Scott reaches the Settlement, it is difficult to conjecture. Should Riel be convinced that the Canadian Government will not treat with them, he may become reckless, and by the result of the large amount of goods at the Fort, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, as presents to different tribes of Indians, induce them to join in resenting the advance of the Canadian troops.

THE RED RIVER.
The following debate relative to the expedition to the Red River territory, which we condense from the *London Times* of April 5, will be read with great interest:—In the House of Commons, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun, the large secretary of the colonies, whether there was any truth in the report that imperial troops are to be sent to the Red River settlement; and, if so, whether he had any objection to lay upon the table copies of any correspondence on the subject between the Colonial Office and the Government-general of Canada?—Mr. Monell said the correspondence was not yet complete, and therefore it would not be convenient to lay it upon the table of the House. In consequence of the disturbances at the Red River settlement, the government of Canada had taken a small body of British troops to be sent to preserve peace between the different sections of the community. Complaints had also been made by the government of the United States by the Red River settlement, upon their citizens. Under the circumstances the expediency of despatching a small body of troops is under the consideration of the government, but no definite arrangements have been made upon the subject.—Mr. Estlin said that he had been informed that Mr. R. N. Taylor, who was absent from the House, would, on April 8, call attention to the recent disturbances in the Red River settlement, and ask whether the Government had any objection to lay on the table any correspondence which might have taken place on the subject.

The people of Washington and Baltimore were much exercised and mysterious chalk marks which have appeared, through unknown agency, on their sidewalks. They were caused by a curdled milk through which a straight line was drawn, and other short lines at the end, and in this curve is the figure 3. Some persons are said that they are designed to advertise a quack medicine, but others think they have something to do with the Fenians.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.
The following rules and regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, pursuant to the provisions of 22 and 23 Vic., Chapter 29, Section 115, to be observed on the execution of the judgment of death in every case, as well as guarding against any abuse in such execution, as also to give greater solemnity to the same, and to make known without the prison walls, the fact that such execution is taking place:—

1. For the sake of uniformity it is recommended that executions should take place at the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon.

2. The mode of execution, and the ceremony attending it to be the same as heretofore.

3. A black flag to be hoisted at the moment of execution, upon a staff placed upon an elevated and conspicuous part of the prison, and to remain displayed for one hour.

4. The bell of the prison, or, if arrangements can be made for that purpose, the bell of the parish or other neighboring church, to be tolled for fifteen minutes before, and fifteen minutes after the execution.

SINGULAR CASE OF TRANCE.—A case of trance, which we are now about to relate, is certainly one of the most remarkable, as it undoubtedly is among the best verified, upon record. It appears that a young girl, named Elizabeth in Newcastle, who had been unwell for some time was observed by her attendants to be gradually sinking, and what had every appearance of death, and what was believed to be death, occurred during the course of the day. An undertaker was communicated with, and all the arrangements were completed for the funeral. The relatives were acquainted with what had happened, and a son came all the way from London with the intention of accompanying his mother's remains to "the house appointed for all living." Several of her friends were invited to be present at the "coffining," and they included a considerable number of women. Immediately before the ceremony was about to be performed, one of the intimate friends, one, an intimate friend, rose, as she said, to "take a last look at the deceased." No sooner had she gone forward to the bedside than she uttered a sharp scream, and started all around by exclaiming that she saw the body moving. Some of those present were terrified; others, less timorous, approached the bed; a doctor was sent for, and it was found that the "dead had actually come to life again." The poor woman is still, we believe, in a very low state, however, and but little hope is entertained of her ultimate recovery.

From numerous cases of *Dyspepsia* and *Constipation*, cured by the use of FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, after every other known remedy had been used in vain, its efficacy in restoring the functions of *Digestion* and *Evacuation* is manifest.

Price \$1.50 a bottle; 6 for \$7.50 Sold by apothecaries and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.

MARRIED.
By the Rev. J. Greener, on the 25th inst. at Wesleyan, James Watson, Esq., of Lindsay, Mr. John Kelet, of Fenelon Falls, to Miss Ellen Harding of this Town.

By the Rev. Mr. Burns, Wesleyan Minister, on the 19th inst., at the house of Mr. David Moore, Ops, Mr. Thomas Keys, of Ops, to Miss Ellen Rowe, of the same place.

THE COURT OF REVISION FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF EMILY.
Will be held in the Town Hall, in the Village of Omemee, on Monday, 23rd Day of May, 1870, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Of which all parties interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
ROBERT GRANDY, Township Clerk.
Omemee, April 22, 1870.

TENDERS.
ADDRESSED to the undersigned, will be received until noon on Tuesday, the 16th May, For the supply of 700 BEDSTEDS, With Hair Mattresses and Pillows, and Stair Pillars, for the Toronto and London Lunatic Asylums.

Full particulars as to condition of tender, with specifications, will be supplied on application to the Secretary of the department.
JOHN CARLING, Com. of Agriculture and Public Works, Department of Public Works, Ontario, April 19th, 1870.

CLOVER SEED!
For Sale at \$7.50 per bushel, at A. CAMERON'S, Oakville.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
Andrew Frederick Gault, Plaintiff, and Samuel Finley, Defendant, vs. Gomer Potter Edwards, Defendant.

A WRIT of Attachment has issued in this cause.
NEIL McDOUGALL, Sheriff, C. V. Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, 23rd April, 1870.

Chancery Sale!
OF A FARM IN OPS!
To be sold by Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery for Ontario, in the cause of HENRY WALLS, at the Court House in the town of Lindsay, on Tuesday, the

Tenth Day of May, 1870, at eleven o'clock A.M.

by the undersigned, Clerk Master of the Court, or his clerk, East Half Lot No. 15, 6th concession of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, containing one hundred acres, more or less, of which about sixty acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

The property is of good quality, well fenced, and contains four miles from Lindsay, and will be sold free from all claims of the wife of the late Nell Walls. There is a dwelling house and barn on the premises.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. down, and the balance in monthly payments on the day of sale, without interest. There will be reserved bid in the premises. In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court. There are about four acres of fall wheat in good condition growing on the said premises, and there has been about ten acres of fall ploughing done, for which the purchaser shall, before being let into possession, pay the Defendant James Walls, who sowed the said wheat, and did the fall ploughing, a sum representing the value thereof not exceeding \$50, the value to be settled by the Master, if the parties cannot agree.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the said Master's office, and at the Law Office of Messrs. Dennistoun & Hudspeth, and Messrs. Cameron & Dorrner, Lindsay.

W. H. WELLES, Dated at Lindsay, 21st April, 1870.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.
THE half-yearly examination of candidates for certificates of qualification as Common School Teachers for the County of Victoria will be held as follows:—
At Omemee, on 1st June; at Kirkfield, on 8th June; at the Union School House, Lindsay, on the 22nd, 29th, and 30th of June, commencing at 10 o'clock each day. Candidates attending before the Board at Lindsay must all be present the first day at 10 o'clock a.m.

The examinations at Bobcaygeon and Kirkfield are only for Teachers in the northern part of the County.
By order
ADAM HUDSPETH, Secretary C. B. of S. S. Lindsay, April 29, 1870. 695.

Paints & Oils.
The subscribers are now receiving their spring stock of Paints and Oils, consisting of

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, WHITE LEAD, James' No. 1, do do do Genuine, RED LEAD, YELLOW & SPRUCE OCHRE, VENETIAN RED, SPANISH BROWN, Spirits of Turpentine, PATENT DRIERS, WHITE, BLUE & GREEN PAINT, in oil, in tins from 1/2 to 4 lbs.

VARNISHES. Furniture, Japan, Shellac, and Damar, Walnut Stain. Tube Paints, all Colors. Gold Leaf, G. d. Bronze, Brushes.—Paint Varnish, and Whitewash, Sash Tools, Whiting, &c.

MEDICAL HALL, THIRKELL & FERRIN. Lindsay, April 21, 1870.

CAUTION.
I THE undersigned, hereby forbid any person or persons to give credit, on my account to my wife, Joanna McCarthy, as she let my bed and board without just cause.
CHARLES MCCARTHY, Ops, Ops, April 21, 1870.

NOTICE!
The Court of Revision FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF EMILY Will be held in the Town Hall, in the Village of Omemee, on Monday, 23rd Day of May, 1870, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Of which all parties interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
ROBERT GRANDY, Township Clerk.
Omemee, April 22, 1870.

TENDERS.
ADDRESSED to the undersigned, will be received until noon on Tuesday, the 16th May, For the supply of 700 BEDSTEDS, With Hair Mattresses and Pillows, and Stair Pillars, for the Toronto and London Lunatic Asylums.

Full particulars as to condition of tender, with specifications, will be supplied on application to the Secretary of the department.
JOHN CARLING, Com. of Agriculture and Public Works, Department of Public Works, Ontario, April 19th, 1870.

CLOVER SEED!
For Sale at \$7.50 per bushel, at A. CAMERON'S, Oakville.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
Andrew Frederick Gault, Plaintiff, and Samuel Finley, Defendant, vs. Gomer Potter Edwards, Defendant.

A WRIT of Attachment has issued in this cause.
NEIL McDOUGALL, Sheriff, C. V. Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, 23rd April, 1870.

Chancery Sale!
OF A FARM IN OPS!
To be sold by Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery for Ontario, in the cause of HENRY WALLS, at the Court House in the town of Lindsay, on Tuesday, the

Tenth Day of May, 1870, at eleven o'clock A.M.

by the undersigned, Clerk Master of the Court, or his clerk, East Half Lot No. 15, 6th concession of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, containing one hundred acres, more or less, of which about sixty acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

The property is of good quality, well fenced, and contains four miles from Lindsay, and will be sold free from all claims of the wife of the late Nell Walls. There is a dwelling house and barn on the premises.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. down, and the balance in monthly payments on the day of sale, without interest. There will be reserved bid in the premises. In other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court. There are about four acres of fall wheat in good condition growing on the said premises, and there has been about ten acres of fall ploughing done, for which the purchaser shall, before being let into possession, pay the Defendant James Walls, who sowed the said wheat, and did the fall ploughing, a sum representing the value thereof not exceeding \$50, the value to be settled by the Master, if the parties cannot agree.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the said Master's office, and at the Law Office of Messrs. Dennistoun & Hudspeth, and Messrs. Cameron & Dorrner, Lindsay.

W. H. WELLES, Dated at Lindsay, 21st April, 1870.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.
THE half-yearly examination of candidates for certificates of qualification as Common School Teachers for the County of Victoria will be held as follows:—
At Omemee, on 1st June; at Kirkfield, on 8th June; at the Union School House, Lindsay, on the 22nd, 29th, and 30th of June, commencing at 10 o'clock each day. Candidates attending before the Board at Lindsay must all be present the first day at 10 o'clock a.m.

The examinations at Bobcaygeon and Kirkfield are only for Teachers in the northern part of the County.
By order
ADAM HUDSPETH, Secretary C. B. of S. S. Lindsay, April 29, 1870. 695.

NOTICE.
COURT OF REVISION
The Court of Revision for the TOWNSHIP OF LINDSAY! will be held in the Council Chamber in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 10th day of