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Lindsay, May 10, 1870. 13

ALL THE FASHION BOOKS *FOR JUNE*, at PORTER'S.

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The Victoria Warder.

"Man's noblest motive is the public good."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Sir John A. Macdonald.

We deeply regret to learn by telegraph, that Sir John is sinking so rapidly that his physicians have faint hopes of his recovery.

A later dispatch says he is somewhat better, though still in a critical condition.

THE FENIAN RAID.

During the past week the people of Canada were necessitated to pass through the excitement of another Fenian Raid; but the scoundrels who planned the invasion and induced ignorant and illiterate characters to cross over the line, were not allowed to desecrate Canadian soil many minutes when they had to fly, "demoralized," leaving a number killed, and hurrying off their wounded to die in the land of the free. The fight, if it may be dignified by that name, was not even up to the "Cabbage Garden Row" in Ireland in 1848; and we hope the last is almost heard of the "Finnigans." There is a great deal of complaint against the American authorities for their supineness in dealing with the Fenians. We copy a portion of an excellent article on this subject from Monday's *Globe*. Elsewhere will be found full particulars of the fight:

The United States Government, weeks before the raid began, knew that it was to be made, and warned the British Ambassador of it—but took no steps themselves to stop it. Guns, rifles, and military stores of all kinds, weeks before the raid, were transported in large quantities to the Canadian border, and distributed along the lines—but no American authority, either Federal or State, interfered with the preparations. Large meetings of Fenians, some of them with closed doors, but most of them open to all comers, were held in nearly every Northern town and City for the avowed purpose of raising funds and recruiting men for the invasion of Canada—but Mr. President Grant did not think it his duty to interfere. Gatherings of men at Fenian headquarters, appointments of Generals and staff officers, drillings and paradings of armed soldiers—all in avowed preparation for the grand coming attack on Canada, were announced daily in the newspapers—but still Mr. President Grant made no move. Special arrangements for the transport of the Fenian hordes to the Canadian border were made with the great railway lines, and the Fenians began to move—but the United States Government moved not. The arrival of the first detachments on the border, and the departure of large numbers more from the various points of rendezvous in the Northern Republic, were proclaimed in all the newspapers throughout the Union—and then, at last, Mr. President Grant issued his paper proclamation! which the Fenians who heard of it treated with contempt. From two to three thousand of the miscreants arrived at the Canadian border; received their arms, uniforms, and accoutrements, and were marshalled for the attack—but not the slightest step was taken by President Grant to stop the outrage. The raid on Canada began at St. Albans, by several hundreds of armed Fenians, led personally by General O'Neill, crossing the lines and taking up position—and the real attitude of the United States Government is indelibly marked by what then occurred. *The United States Marshall crossed over to the Canadian force and informed the officer in command that no U. S. troops were on the border, and he had no power to prevent the Fenians from crossing!* The Canadian General knew precisely where the point of attack was to be, and had men ready to repel it; General Grant knew the point of coming far better than General Lindsay, but not one soldier had he there. But let us proceed. The Canadian force attacked the Fenians, routed them completely, and drove them back across the lines in the wildest dismay and disorganization.—The cowards threw away their arms, cursed their officers, refused to cross the line again, and deserted in crowds. Then, and not till then, the power of the U. S. Government was displayed.

The Fenians had had a good chance, unmolested, to try their hands on Canada, but they had been beaten and broken up—and now *action* must be taken. And so General O'Niell was arrested! The United States Marshal pushed him into a cab, cried "Drive on, Jim," and the International obligations of the American Republic were redeemed! Not another arrest was made that day—not another step taken towards the stoppage of the outrage. Were the Fenians to have a chance of appointing a better leader and another chance to whip the Canadians? It looks wonderfully as if it was the intention. There were rumors of coming U. S. Generals and U. S. Infantry, but not a man of them appeared. General Gleeson, General Spear, General Prim, General Dwyer, and all the rest of the Fenian Generals and Colonels, had their full swing, without the slightest interference from General Grant, from Wednesday afternoon, when O'Niell was arrested, until Friday morning, when they began their second grand movement at Trout River. Full time was given the desperadoes to beat up reinforcements and wait for their arrival; the telegraph wires and Railway lines were entirely at their disposal; train after train arrived, loaded with recruits; arms, uniforms and ammunition, were distributed to them; and at last the Fenian Generals felt strong enough to attack Canada with 1,500 men. Without the slightest effort to stop them by the United States authorities, the Fenians began their attack upon Canada.

They crossed the lines in force, were met by the Canadians, were completely defeated and driven back across the lines in more disgraceful disorder and dismay than they were at Pigeon Hill. The rout was complete—a regular stampede for the south began—only money to pay their railway fares was needed to free the Canadian border from the ruffianly gang—and the peaceful farmers on the American side of the lines were in terror. *Then* General Grant really interfered. *Then*, for the first time, United States Regulars appeared upon the stage. And the man who believes that they would have been seen at all, had the first attack or the second attack on Canada succeeded, or that the accumulating crowds of Fenians, excited with success and hope of plunder, would have cared one straw for them if they had—is a fit inmate for a lunatic asylum. We expect any amount of trash from United States papers as to the "kindly interference" of General Grant to save Canada from attack—but we fervently hope that, at least, British newspapers and British statesman will cease to make themselves ridiculous, and to insult those who so gallantly defended their country by sending across the Atlantic Cable such specimens of sycophancy about "General Grant's loyalty" as they we have been subjected to for some days past.—*Globe*

SHORTS.

The Bobcaygeon *Independent* says the rapid fall of the waters in the back country has seriously interfered with the lumbering operations.

WHEAT.—Mr. Robert Spier will pay the highest price in cash for good merchantable Fall and Spring Wheat. Mr. Veitch is engaged to purchase for him.

IF American citizens are allowed to cross the border and shoot Canadians, why should not Canadians be allowed to likewise cross the line and shoot Americans?

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. C. L. Baker publishes a card of thanks to the Western Assurance Company. This Co. has, we are glad to learn, dealt very liberally with Mr. Baker.

CRICKET.—An interesting game of cricket will be played to day (Wednesday) on the cricket ground in this town, between the Port Hope and Lindsay clubs. We expect to see some good play.

At about 3 o'clock last Wednesday morning, after the conclusion of the firemen's banquet at Peterboro, a general row took place among the "jolly dogs." Quite a number were arrested and were fined $5 each.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—The Red River Expedition is progressing favorably. They occassionally meet with a Fenian Scare, but we have no doubt the scoundrels have got enough of the Redcoats for the present.

FIRE.—We learn that the barn belonging to Mr. T. Adam, on lot 27 in the 5th con. of Ops was destroyed last week by fire. The farm was rented, and we believe the tenant lost the contents, including some five tons of hay. No insurance.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—By reference to Advertisement it will be seen that Mr. W. L. Russel has been appointed agent for this Association. This will be of great convenience to parties requiring funds, as money will be loaned on very low rates.

A LACROSSE match will take place on the cricket ground next Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, between the "White Stocking" and "Red Stocking" sides of the Prince Arthur Lacrosse Club. The public are invited to attend, and by their presence encourage the game.

WE are glad to hear of the rivalry which has recently sprung up in Emily and Ennesmore in the great cause of temperance. Father Coyle has organized within the last six days a Total Abstinence Society with 503 members and active agents, he himself leading at the head of the roll. All good men wish him success.

"SUSPICIOUS."—On Sunday last a farmer came into town to inform the Mayor that two "suspicious individuals" from Montreal visited his neighborhood the day previous, and from the number of questions they asked, and their general behaviour, the neighbors thought they were Fenians, and should be looked after. We need hardly say that the suspected gentlemen are Lovell's agents, who are at present seeking the requisite information for the Dominion and Provincial Directories.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday morning Mr. James Mitchell drove a horse and buggy into the river near Mr. William McDonnell's residence, when the horse refused to come out of the river, but with suicidal intent backed into the stream and was carried off in quick time, Mr. Mitchell not sharing in such self-destroying sentiments, left him to his fate, and after an exciting chase the horse and buggy passing under a large log, he was finally rescued by a couple of young men, who waded in near Mr. McGuire's ashery and pulled him ashore, no doubt sorry for his perverseness.

THE Pope is going to make a saint of Christopher Columbus. Christopher was a lazy sort of chap, who went sailing around the ocean in his yacht, and in one of his trips discovered what is now by courtesy called the United States. But as said United States are naught but a nuisance to other countries, they being hot-beds of rebellion, anarchy and murder, we don't see why C. Columbus should be canonized for discovering America. However—

"The evil men do lives after them;
The good is often interred with their bones."

BEAVERTON.

SURPRISE PARTY.

On Tuesday evening the Wesleyan Mission House here was the scene of one of those interesting occasions. Upon taking possession of the premises, the ladies provided a sumptuous tea, after which Mr. Turner was called to the chair. The choir then rendered some choice pieces of music, when Mr. Bruce was called upon to read the following address:

To the Rev. J. C. Wilson:

DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of regret that we learn that your ministerial term on this mission will shortly terminate. Your numerous friends in this place would feel highly gratified at the prospect of having that term renewed at the approaching Conference, could such be found expedient and in accordance with the rules of the church. However, we cannot allow this favorable opportunity to pass without expressing our high appreciation of your public services, and heartfelt esteem for you self and family. Ever since you came amongst us, your kind and genial disposition and varied talents have not only ensured you the unbounded confidence of those more immediately under your charge, but have also gained you the warm personal attachment of Christian friends of other denominations here. With the prospect that you may be called to perform the duties of the Christian Ministry elsewhere, we would congratulate those amongst whom you may be stationed, and express our earnest wish for the health and welfare of yourself, wife and child.

In conclusion, we beg of you to accept this small token of regard and esteem from your friends in this place, irrespective of any name or denominational distinction.

Prof J. Robinson, on behalf of the choir, was then called upon, who read a very appropriate address, and presented a beautiful tea-service to Mrs. J. C. for her valuable and well-timed assistance in the choir for the three years past. Miss Appetto and Miss Robinson were next called, who read the following address:—

To Mrs. J. C. Wilson:

DEAR MADAME,—Knowing that shortly you, with your much esteemed husband, will be leaving this mission for another field of labor, we, on the part of the ladies of the congregation, feel bound in some humble way to show our high appreciation of your labor amongst us. Gladly would we have you stay; but aware of the rules of our church, we know we have to part; Nevertheless, as a token of our respect, we pray you accept this small donation as a memento of our gratitude, and we pray God to bless you and make you more abundantly useful.

The donation amounted to about $50. After spending a pleasant evening, the company dispersed, feeling that we part

Only in body, not in mind—
Our minds continue one;
And each to each in Jesus joined,
We hand in hand go on.

ONE OF THE INVADERS.

To the Editor of the Warder:

SIR,—Dominion day is approaching, and most places of any importance are already alive to their own interests in taking active and strenuous measures for the due celebration of that auspicious occasion. Lindsay has neglected its own plain duty to itself oftener than once, and it is now time that she should fully recognize the bent of public opinion, and make immediate preparations for carrying out the general desire on the part of its residents.

Let the 1st of July be made *the* holiday, and let the coming one be celebrated in a fitting manner. It is hardly likely that our Council would again pursue the foolish course once by that body adopted, in refusing any grant for the purpose. With slight aid from them, and the subscription of the people, I have no hesitation in predicting a very successful affair. If thought necessary, a public meeting might strengthen the hands of the Council in extending aid for the work. Let there be no delay. Let a Collecting Committee get to work, a proper programme and prize list arranged and published, and afterwards strictly adhered to. Hoping that action will be taken during the week and that Lindsay people will not be compelled to attend cities (!) like Manilla and Oakwood (!) to enjoy themselves on the 1st July,

I am, dear sir,
Yours &c.,
CITIZEN.

To the Editor of the Warder:

DEAR SIR—As a townsman I feel rather ashamed of Lindsay: with the exception of once or twice, I think we have never had a public celebration on any of the public holidays. This I think speaks rather hard for our town; many of our neighbours from the various towns and villages around, would visit us on those days if something of the kind was got up, and, by so doing, would form a better opinion than they do now. We have often heard it said "what is the use of going to Lindsay? everybody is out of town; it's an awful stupid place. Let us go to Whitby, Peterboro, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Little Britain: there is more life in any of these places than in Lindsay." Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think an entertainment could be got up for Dominion Day? I am sure most of our merchants & Townsmen would contribute something towards such a project, which would be both beneficial and entertaining. If a little more attention were paid to these matters I don't think we would hear our tradesmen saying "if people want anything fancy they go to Peterboro, Port Hope, or Toronto for it." They would see that the people of Lindsay were willing to make their town attractive, and, would consequently patronize it.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours Respectfully,
INNOCENT AMUSEMENT.

General O'Neill's speech to his men has been incorrectly reported. It ran thus: "Now men, yonder is the enemy. Fight as long as you can, and when you can't fight any longer, run. I'm a little lame, and I'll start now."

THE FENIAN RAID!

Full Particulars of the Fighting at Pigeon Hill.

(From the Leader.)

PIGEON HILL, 8 p.m., May 27.

Early this morning we discovered that the wires were cut, and were unable so send you anything except by way of Freighsburg.

A THREATENED ATTACK.

At daylight a body of Fenians, numbering about 450, were seen deploying cautiously through the thick underbrush on the verge of the lines. They halted on observing that they were watched, and after firing a few harmless shots retired to their cover. Hardly had they withdrawn when Col. Osborne Smith, with six hundred sharpshooters, rattled up toward the woods and posted them behind rocks and trees, waiting patiently for the return of the "boys in green." Not a word was spoke above a whisper, and but for the gentle ruffle of the leaves and the occasional snapping of a dead branch not a sound was heard for upward of an hour.

RE-APPEARED.

About 4 a.m. the Fenians showed themselves again on the left side of the hill; their features could be plainly distinguished from the ambuscade. They were the best-looking fellows I have seen in their ranks, neatly uniformed and well equipped. They were entirely different and superior class to the pack who were engaged in Wednesday's fight. They had evidently just arrived from the interior, and appeared to be in high spirits and totally heedless about the failure of their comrades. Just as they began to descend the hill Col. Smith ordered a company of his men to open fire, which they did in an effective manner, several Fenians reeling to the earth. An officer, who appeared to be their chief-in-command, ordered them at once to retreat, a movement which they performed beautifully. Their wounded were carried off, and no more was seen of them from that quarter. After waiting for another hour or so, Col. Smith led off his men, concentrating them about half a mile from the wood, where they were joined by a number of farmers who have taken their degrees in hunting craft, and are said to be excellent bush shots.

CONCERNING O'NEIL'S ARREST.

About six o'clock, I met General Foster, U. S. Marshal, and in answer to inquiry denies that any arrangement had been entered into between himself and General O'Neil relative to the capture of the latter. He said that O'Neil, whilst in the carriage, threatened to shoot him, and shouted out for assistance, but none of his followers were visible. Several American citizens who witnessed the arrest have assured me that Gen. Foster ran a great risk, and acted with much firmness and courage. O'Neil begged Gen. Foster not to hand him over to the Canadian authorities, even offering him a bribe. The marshal says the General is not by any means in bad circumstances if a heavily-filled purse can solace a man in prison. He was scheming sickness in the Burlington jail last night, and was put on hospital diet—half a pound of bread and a pint of tea twice a day. Of course a hungry and defeated warrior could not subsist on this, and at five this morning the General came to the conclusion that he was quite convalescent. He complains, and perhaps not untruthfully, of a sprained ancle and of palpitation.

FENIAN DEAD AND WOUNDED.

At eight o'clock Col. Smith's sharpshooters snatched a meal of pork and biscuits, and were again ordered under arms. Several American citizens watched their movements with great interest, and appeared much surprised at their fine, soldier-like appearance. From an American official, who had crossed to make his calculations on the discipline of our volunteers, I obtained the following list of the Fenian dead and wounded up to 6 o'clock this morning:—

Dead—John Rowe, Burlington; M. O'Brien, Boston; Edward Griffin, Rochester; George Hughes, residence unknown, wounded at Pigeon Hill, and since dead; James Michael Evans, Troy, wounded at Pigeon Hill and since dead; Francis Latlin, residence supposed to be in Newark, N. J., wounded at Pigeon Hill and since dead; and an unknown man of Captain Cronan's advance company who accompanied the main body from Potsdam Junction.

Wounded.—Lieut. Ed Hope, Meagher's Rifles, Bridgeport, Conn., bullet wound in left shoulder; Frank Hannigan, of the same corps and place, mortally wounded in the groin, and since dead; James Keenan, Fort Edward, N. Y., very seriously wounded in the thigh and ancle; Edward Callahan, 1st Fenian mounted infantry, and assistant county clerk of Genessee county, severely wounded in the back; Charles James Clancy, residence unknown, shot through the lungs, and since reported dead; Michael Flynn, New York city, mortally wounded in the head; James Joseph Collins, Boston, severely wounded in thigh; Timothy Moriarty, Boston, said to be mortally wounded in the groin; Patrick Downey, residence unknown, mortally wounded in the head; Michael Callagan, badly wounded in the abdomen, and not likely to live through the day; James Attridge, residence unknown, severely wounded in the thigh.

General Donnelly, severely wounded on Wednesday, is reported dead, but report lacks confirmation. Mortification set in last evening, and he suffered most intense agony through the night. His wife has been telegraphed for, and his eldest son is present with him. Dr. Barker of Malone is attending, and last night considered his case hopeless.

CAPTAIN CRONAN.

Captain Cronan of the advance Fenian company, who was wounded at Pigeon Hill, is lying in a tent at the extreme end of the row. The bullet has not yet been extracted and he suffers most acute pain. He told me he would gladly lay down his life for the cause but would prefer not to die under Gen. O'Neil, whom he denounces as a fraud or an impostor. He gave me the following short sketch of the Pigeon Hill skirmish:—

PIGEON HILL SKIRMISH.

"At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning a council of war was held in our camp and we come to the determination to make an attack in the forenoon. We immediately commenced unpacking arms and ammunition and making every preparation for the encounter. To the best of my belief we numbered 250 rank and file, but only 180 of us were properly equipped. After O'Neil's speech I received orders from his aide-de-camp, Captain Moriarty, to advance with my company toward the line. I had descended about half way down the line when I observed a number of red coats and directly afterwards we received a galling volley. My men being disordered from seeing down hill were thrown into the greatest confusion, and before we had time to recover the Canadians gave us another volley, which fortunately was levelled too high and passed over our heads. I then ordered my company to steady up and fire which they did, but without effect, as the smoke from the Canadian Rifles rolled up the side of the hill and prevented us from seeing beyond a few feet. We loaded again directly and let them have another volley; I believe one or two Canadians fell severely wounded. They immediately returned our fire, throwing us into great confusion. I felt that I was wounded, and called to a brother-officer to keep the men together, but all his efforts were useless. I then shouted to them to throw themselves flat on the ground. They seemed to have misunderstood this order and commenced to retreat slowly. Just then I saw a Canadian officer, Col. Chamberlin as I have since learned, hurrying to the front of his corps, and ordering them to charge. A panic seized my company and they beat a hasty retreat; two of them assisted me to cross the lines. We had two men shot dead and eleven wounded, but I believe the latter safely reached our lines."

"I served in the 140th New York regiment during the rebellion and saw considerable service, but I never before retreated unless ordered so to do by my superior officers. I ascribe our failure wholly and solely to Gen. O'Neil's bad judgement in forcing the fighting instead of waiting for reinforcements which were then on their way from Malone. If we had attacked the Canadians later in the day with the reinforcements which we received, I am sure we should have forced Chamberlin to retreat, and probably entrenched ourselves along the province line of railroad. Although we have met with a repulse, I still think we will be successful. We will do our utmost, as the fate of the Brotherhood hangs upon the expedition."

GENERAL SPEAR

says of the raid:—"This movement was entirely *O'Neil's*. There never was a man fixed better in God's world than he was; he had at his command from 1,500 to 1,800 as good men as ever lived, but he did not treat them properly. He deceived his own officers, for he did not allow them to know anything of it. He was so confident of success that he wanted it to be all *O'Neil*, and a fool he made of himself. He had some 500 or 600 men here; and, if he had managed the affair properly, he might easily have driven back the sixty or seventy men that checked him at Cook's Corners. But, instead of that, he advanced without waiting to organize his men. He had the best chance a man could have. He had plenty of good men, any amount of arms and ammunition; and within ten miles from here he had eleven of the finest breech-loading cannons. He had some of the finest officers I ever saw. But he was such a monomaniac on this one subject that he wanted the movement to be all *O'Neil*, and would not consult any one. He had some little success at Ridgway in 1866, and that set him crazy; it turned his brain beyond doubt."

Gen. Spear then gave a short sketch of his own history. He was born in Boston, of Irish parents, and had served in the American army since 1835, and four years ago retired with the rank of Brevet Major-General.

O'Neill was a private soldier in the Northern army during the late war, and rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. That was the highest rank he attained. The rank of General he conferred on himself. After the close of the war O'Neill became agent for settling bounty claims, and in this way made about $75,000, all of which he lost in this last movement on Canada.

In reply to a question respecting the capture of O'Neill, Spear said he thought the General might easily have avoided Foster, who did not want to take him, and advanced towards him leisurely; but O'Neill did not even try to get out of the road. He surrendered himself so quietly that his followers believed he wished to taken. They would undoubtedly lynch him if he got out of goal now; for they lieve he could have walked across the border if he had wished to avoid the arrest.

Progress of Ottawa.

Toronto was a city when Ottawa was a wilderness. Ottawa is only a city of six years' standing. It was the petty town of Bytown in 1854. It had only 10,000 inhabitants in 1858. Now it has manufacturing establishments unequalled in the Dominion, with a population of fully 30,000 souls. Instead of having only a weekly or tri-weekly village hand-printing press newspaper, it has two morning and three evening dailies, in English, and one French and English evening paper. When it is considered that there are no lines of railway stretching east, west, north and south from the city, as is the case with Toronto, the progress here has been wonderfully great.

New streets, with first-class private residences in them, have arisen as if by magic, and in which new houses are constantly going up. A street railway will be in operation in July next, to connect together, having Ottawa as a centre, the incorporated villages of Hull and New Edinburgh. In addition to this the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad will shortly have a branch from Billings Bridge to the Chaudiere, and the Canada Central will come whistling past our doors northwards, while the back country then opened up to Montreal will help the really enterprising newspaper man of that progressive city as well as ourselves.—*Ottawa Times.*

The Fenians in Canada.

LONDON, May 25.—In the House of Commons this evening Mrs. Monsell said the Colonial Department had received despatches from the Governor-General of Canada, announcing that the Fenians had crossed the line near Philipsburg at another points on the Frontier, and that trouble was threatened at various places along the border, but he was happy to say the Government had further information that the President of the United States had issued a proclamation of warning, and General Meade had despatched troops to the frontier to prevent the violation of nationality.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Times* says that while the President's Proclamation in regard to the Fenians itself is satisfactory, the absence of American troops on the border to carry out its provisions is deplorable. This however, it says, is not surprising, as troops are not usually quartered on a friendly frontier. Troops should be sent to Canada immediately, and Canada should forward to the front all the soldiers she can spare. Canada must have no tenderness on this second offence. The marauders must be treated as robbers, ruffians and murderers.

Look out for Them.

Farmers are cautioned to be on their guard against a band of swindlers now operating in various parts of the Province, and who are swindling innocent persons out of hundreds of dollars by a very ingenious method of fraud. From Western exchanges we learn that the rascals have envolved numerous farmers in Western Ontario in serious difficulties; and now we have an instance to record, which shows that farmers in this section have not escaped.

On Monday, 9th inst., a stranger alighted from his covered carriage at the residence of Mr. Richard Skinner, Lot 13, 3rd Con. of Darlington, and proceeding to the field where Mr. Skinner was at work, commenced to negotiate with Mr. S. for the sale of a kind of patent fork, styled 'James Morey's Patent Hay Fork.' Mr. Skinner not being inclined to purchase, the 'Agent' represented that two local agents were required in each township, and that if he, Mr. S., would accept an agency, one of the forks, with block and tackle complete—a sample of which was shown—would be forwarded to him for his own use, free of expense; and that all the forks he could sell in the Township would be furnished to him at the rate of $2.50 each, the retail price of which was not less than $12.50. It was farther agreed that if Mr. S. did not, within twelve months, make a clear profit of $300 upon the forks sold, then the patentee was to repurchase the agency, and divide with Mr. S. the profits from sales made. Mr. Skinner being favorably impressed with the proposition, a printed agreement embodying the above particulars and signed by 'James Mowry,' and 'C. Alberts, Agent,' was handed to Mr. Skinner. The 'agent' then requested Mr. Skinner's address, in order to be able to forward the forks when ordered. Mr. S. does not recollect whether he himself put the address on the paper; but he is certain that he neither saw nor heard anything of a 'note' at the time. However, the agent departed, taking the 'address' with him, and leaving the 'agreement,' and since that time nothing has been heard of him.

A few days subsequently Mr. Skinner learned from the Globe that agents for sale of "Morey's Forks," had been swindling farmers in the west, by obtaining notes of hand in a fraudulent manner, and the idea suddenly occurred to him that he might likewise have been victimised. For fear that the address given may turn up in the shape of a note of hand, Mr. S. issues the 'caution' which appears in our advertising columns.

There has been such an amount of swindling by travelling vagabonds, that the only safe course for farmers to pursue is, to have nothing whatever to do with agents who are strangers, in the way of signing any description of paper whatever. Deal with local manufacturers and tradesmen, and there will not be any risk of being swindled. Let newspapers throughout the Dominion caution the public against all travelling rogues.—*Bowmanville Statesman.*

Verulam Council.

Bobcaygeon, May, 16th, 1870.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The members were all present, and the minutes of the former meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Robert Steele, seconded by Thomas Ellis, That the motion passed at last session, instructing the Reeve to furnish Mr. Sarah Bushy with a barrel of flour, be recinded.—Carried.

Moved by Robert Steele, seconded by John Junkin, That the clerk notify Mr. McConnell to have the building on the roadway lately purchased from him removed by the first of June; and, if the building is not removed by that time by Mr. McConnell, that the Pathmaster be instructed to move the same, retaining the logs and lumber for so doing.—Carried.

Moved by John Junkin, That the following appropriations be made for the roads for the present year, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner:—Hawker's Bridge, $150; Nelson's Bridge, $75; crossway to Kennedy's mill, $40; on road to Devitt's, $100; to Geo. Bick's $60; between concesions 1 and 2, north of Lot No. 28, $100; between concessions 5 and 6, north of Lot 26, $100; on Beaver Meadow, north of S. S. No. 10, $40; on Fleming's Bridge, $75; between 1st and 2nd concessions, south main road, $30; between the 3rd and fourth concessions, south main road, $40; between the 8th and 9th concessions, north main road, $20; between the 7th and 8th concession, north main road, $30; on Fenelon road west of Curtin's, $30; between the 2nd and third concessions, north of Lot 16, $30; along the main road from boundary to Frazer's hill, $50; Frazer's to Emily Creek, $50; Creek to west boundary, $50; between the 5th and 6th lots, in the 7th concession, $100; on the south boundary, across concession 1 and 2,—provided Emily gives a like sum—$40; Bridge at Bells, $20; Flyn's landing, $25; Thurston's mill, south of lot 6, $20; north, $20; from William Hunter's north, $20; between the 8th and 7th concessions south to post 5, $20; betwen the 7th and 8th concessions, north lot 5, to Lindsay road, $40 on 8th and 9th concession line, south main road, $25; to J. J. Rayley's $25; between lots 5 and 6 in the 10th concession, $25; between 8th and 10th, north lot 5, $25, south lot 6, $30; W. Concession, &c., $40; south boundary, $20.—Carried.

Moved by John Braidon, seconded by Robert Steele, that the Clerk be instructed to attend to the case pending between the Queen vs., O'Reily.—Carried.

Moved by Robert Steele, seconded by John Braidon, That a by-law be now passed to remove the fence off the roadallowance between the 7th and 8th Concession.—Carried.

The By-law was then read and passed.

Moved by John Junkin, seconded by John Braidon, That the Reeve and clerk be impowered to raise money out of any of the Banks, for the purpose of expending the monies appropriated for roads as required this present year.—Carried.

Moved by John Braidon, seconded by Robert Steele, That a by-law be now passed appointing additional officers for the present year.—Carried.

The By-law was then read and passed.

Moved by John Braidon, seconded by Robert Steele, That a By-law be now passed opening the road allowance on the jog between 10 11, in the centre of the 9th Con.—Carried.

The By-law was then read and passed.

Moved by John Braidon, seconded by John Junkin, That the clerk be instructed to notify J. Chittick and G. Nye, to remove their building off the road allowance between the two Bridges.—Carried.

Moved by Thomas Ellis, seconded by John Braidon, That the following accounts be passed, and orders given on the Treasurer for the same:—Wm. Hunter, for repairs of Emily Creek Bridge west of Thurston's Mill, $9.16; E. D. Hand, for printing as per bill rendered $53.80.—Carried.

On motion of Robert Steele the Council then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Reeve.

Mariposa Council.

Council met this 23rd day of May, 1870. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Naylor, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, That this Council resolve itself into a Court of Revision to revise the Assessment Rolls of the Township of Mariposa for the year 1870.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Broad, That the Assessment Rolls of the Township of Mariposa, for the year 1870 as now finally revised, be adopted.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, That this Council resume its sitting for the dispatch of ordinary business.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Naylor, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. James Wier, for the sum of $120, salary as Assessor for the year 1870.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Naylor, seconded by Mr. Broad, That By-law No. 130, entitled, a By-law to appoint a path-master in place of Wm. Jackson, resigned, be now read a first time.—Carried. The By-law, after passing through committee, was finally read a third time and passed. Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, that the sum of $15 be expended on the 23th con. in front of lots 2 and 3, to cut the brush on each side of the road; also $10 to improve the hill in front of lot 4, 13th con., Joseph Blank and J. J. Smith, commissioners. Also $10 for gravelling the 13th con. line, between the side-line running through lots 20 and 21 and Fenelon, W. Greenaway and J. J. Thompson, commissioners. And $10 on the 8th con. line, in addition to $25 already granted, J. Minthorne, and H. Copeland, commissioners.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Adam, That this Council adjourn, to meet again on Monday the 4th day of July next.—Carried.

New Goods.

Just opened by S. & O. BIGELOW:
New Dress Goods,
New Hoop Skirts,
All Sizes Boys' and Girls' Hosiery,
Silk Jackets at 3.50 and upwards,
New Flowers,
New Hats and Millinery,
New Marseillies Vests,
New Sun Hats,
Another lot of New Goods to open in a day or two.

The Irish Land Bill, with amendments, was reported from the committee. After a discussion of some of the amendments the report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read the third time on Monday next. The announcement of the result was received with loud and repeated cheers.

Celebrated Perfected Spectacles.

One of the opticians of the firm of Lazarus Morris & Co. will be at the store of their agent, T. Beall, Lindsay, on Monday, June 13th, 1870, to assist him in fitting difficult sights. Remember the date.

The morning *Telegraph* says Grant has acted with loyalty and honor. Bosh!

The *Morning Post* is confident that the loyal and energetic action of the American President will place the Fenians in a proper light before the world, as being enemies of mankind.

At a cricket match at Dublin on the 25th ult., between All England Eleven and All Ireland Twenty-two, the former were easy victors.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J Kennedy, of the firm J. Costello & Co., has returned from Montreal after having made spring 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. Beswick, who still superintends the tailoring department. *Special inducements offered in cotton goods.*

Johnston & Co. Lindsay, Ont., have obtained a patent for weather protectors. They render doors and windows perfectly air-tight thereby excluding dust cold draughts, &c., They are durable useful and cheap. Try them. Received extra prize Provincial Exhibition 1869. Address for circular, J. Johnston & Co., Lindsay, Ont.

EXTRACTS.—FELLOW'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF HYPOPHOSPHITES ranks foremost among the remedies used in Incipient Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, and I have no hesitation in stating it.

St. John N.B. S. Z. EARLE, M.D.

I strongly recommend the use of FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial tubes or General Debility.

Gagetown, N.B. J. H. W. SCOTT, M.D.

Price $1 50 a bottle; 6 for $7.50. Sold by apothecaries and by F Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.

MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan parsonage, Beaverton, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. John Adamson, to Miss Janet Lowrie, both of Thorah.

Printed Muslins, Excellent value, at S. & O. Bigelow's.

Lindsay Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY MR. C. L. BAKER.

Lindsay, May 31 1870.

Fall Wheat	$0 85 @ 0 92
Spring Wheat	75 @ 85
Flour (Fall) ₩ brl	4 50 @ 4 50
" (Spring) ₩ brl	4 25 @ 4 25
" (Mixed) ₩ brl	4 50 @ 4 50
Rye Flour	4 00 @ 4 00
Buckwheat Flour	4 25 @ 4 25
Barley	0 35 @ 0 40
Oats	0 30 @ 0 30
Wool	0 25 @ 0 30
Potatoes	0 25 @ 0 25
Butter	0 15 @ 0 15
Hay	8 00 @ 9 00
Beef	5 00 @ 6 00
Pork, live weight	5 00 @ 6 00
Mess Pork	25 00 @ 25 00
Prime Mess	20 00 @ 20 00
Extra Prime	0 00 @ 0 00
Oatmeal	2 25 @ 2 25
Cornmeal	3 50 @ 3 50
Bacon Smoked	0 00 @ 0 00
Hams Sugar cured	0 12½ @ 0 12

WILLIAM FOSTER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses; and Commissioner for taking Affidavits for the Counties of Victoria, Peterboro', and North, and South Ontario. General Insurance Agent Mariposa, a little south of Oakwood.

1870. Spring Goods! 1870.

S. & O. BIGELOW

Have received their Spring Importations

DIRECT FROM BRITAIN!

SUPPLEMENTED WITH

LARGE PURCHASES

Made in the Best Canadian Markets, and now show the

LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND

MILLINERY

EVER SHOWN IN LINDSAY

BARGAINS

In Every Department.

Black Lustres 15c. and upwards,
Colored do. 25c. and upwards,

Good Prints (not rubbish), fast colors, 12½c

Colored Quilts, $1.25 and upwards,
White do, $1 50 and upwards,
Table Linens, 50c. and upwards.

Ladies Hosiery, 10c. to 85c.
Girls' Hose, all sizes and prices.

Buff Window Hollands, 30 to 40 *inches wide.*

Glove-Fitting French Corsets $1.25.

Girls' Corsets, all sizes.
Parasols 37½c. and upwards.
Trimmed Hats for 75 cents.
Trimmed Bonnets for $1.
Flowers from 10 cents.

Black Velveteen Jackets from $2.00.
Good Black Velveteen 80c. a yard

A Few Ends Tartan Waterproofs,
Good Grey waterproofs at $1.25 a yard

CARPETS from 20c. a yard,
Brussels Carpets, the only lot in town,
Tapestry Carpets

Good All-Wool Black Broadcloths $2.50 upwards.

Fine English and Scotch Tweeds from $1.25.

Canadian Tweeds from 75 cents.

Men's Black Sk Hats $3.00.

Men's Felt Hats in all the Newest Styles

Boys' Felt and Straw Hats.

ORDERED CLOTHING

Made in the Newest Styles, and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

FOR THE

BEST VALUE

And Largest Assortment of Dry Goods, you must go to

S. & O. BIGELOW