DOBSON & NIBLOCK,

KENT-ST., - - - LINDSAY,

Offer the most complete assortment of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors

ever brought to Lindsay, consisting of

Teas of the Finest Quality; Sugars Good and Cheap; Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors of the Purest Quality and Choicest Brands; Gooderham & Worts' Dominion Renowned Whiskies; Kinahan's Universally known LL Whiskey.

English & Canadian Ales,

Hennessy's, Martell's, and other Brandies, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces; Strawberry, Raspberry, Sarsaparilla & other Syrups, English & Canadian Ginger Wines; John Bull & other Bitters

Also, to arrive, Car load Golden, Amber, and Standard Syrups, which they submit to the trade at City Prices.

Just Received, 25 Cases of Guiness' Celebrated XXX Dublin Porter, Direct Shipment.

pecial inducements to Hotel Keepers and Country Merchants.

Lindsay, May 10, 1870. 13

ALL THE FASHION BOOKS

FOR JUNE, at

PORTER'S.

JESSIE GREY; or, The Discipline of Life.

Being No. 2, of the new Canadian series of Sunday School Books, at

PORTER'S.

Illustrated London News, with Two Colored Pictures, at

PORTER'S

The New Currency Pocketbook

At PORTER'S.

A Splendid Sample of Picture Mouldings, at

PORTER'S.

Another Supply of Cheap Room Papers,

At PORTER'S.

The Victoria Warder.

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

RECIPROCITY.

Some of the American journals more candid than others are beginning to recognize and acknowledge the benefit which would accrue to both the United States and Canada from uninterrupted intercourse in trade operations. The *New York Shipping List* admits that the United States are the largest customers of Canada even under the restrictions of a heavy tariff, and goes on to say that each having what the other wants, it is folly to longer defer reciprocal trade relations between the two countries. It is somewhat strange that notwithstanding the sensible utterances of such journals, the United States authorities fail to recognize the true state of the case, and are quite content to injure their own commerce for the sake of affording themselves the imaginary gratification of administering a flagellation to Canada, that *will not* see the beauty of annexation.

We have always entertained the opinion that we should suffer less than our neighbors from a cessation of the Reciprocity treaty; but we all know how a person, having a grudge against his neighbor, will sometimes cut off his own nose to spite the face of the latter. Time alone, however, will work the necessary cure, and with the failure of annexation sentiments, and the continued bolting of the Fenian scum, will come sober reflection, and a realization of the true facts, and a due appreciation of the only commercial policy which two countries, situated as we are, can with mutual advantage adopt.

"The Warder's French Canadians."

The old mule still kicks; and in last week's *Post* continues its denunciations of the WARDER for wishing that hundreds of French Canadians would leave the Red River country and never return. No one will be gulled into believing that the *Post* cares in the least what becomes of the French Canadians; but the great majority of them being Roman Catholics, the *Post* hopes to gain a little patronage from their fellow-religionists hereabout by endeavoring to insinuate that the WARDER is intolerant in religious matters, as it did when trying to defend its precious Mr. Fahey, the threatening-letter writer.

The *Post* changes its opinion so often on a given subject that it seems surprised that the WARDER still sticks to the wish it expressed a short time ago. Now, we believe that the departure of the French Canadians from the Red River country would be for the country's good. As a rule, neither in Quebec nor Manitoba have they the least particle of enterprise. The word "progress" is not in their vocabulary. As their fathers lived so they are content to live. They give no encouragement to manufactures; take no interest in agricultural pursuits. Given enough to eat and drink, with plenty of tobacco to smoke, and they are happy. They have no patriotic feeling for Canada; their thoughts are all for themselves and *la belle France*—not for their own country. In the whole of the Red River expeditionary force there are only about *fifty* French Canadians; and as to who it is that spring to arms to defend this loved Canada of ours, we'll let the *Globe* tell:—"The startling fact comes out that a number of the rural French Volunteer corps in Quebec, numerically strong on paper, are in reality mere skeletons. The Dorchester Battalion, 700 strong, turns out but 32 men; the Kamouraski and L'Islet, 1,400 strong, but 30; and the two city Battalions of Rifles, 1,400 strong, but 300. The Captain of the Arthabaska Company, 75 strong, received orders to report himself with his men at St. Hyacinthe, but all he could find was six, and only three of them would go. Another Captain at Stanford could only muster 20 of his men, whom he billeted in an hotel, placing a sentinel over them, intending to remove them by special train in the morning, but when morning came the sentinel and all had skedaddled!" The above figures are facts; and we have the assurance of Sairy Gamp that "facts is stubborn things."

Look at Quebec. Cannot the *Post* tell why that Province, with its unbounded manufacturing facilities, is so far behind Ontario in wealth, progress and general prosperity? Has not the nationality of a large number of the people something to do with it? If the lands now held by the French *habitans* and half-breeds of Quebec and Red River were in the possession of English-speaking people, how different would be the result! So while French Canadians are polite, hospitable, and the bravest of the brave in any cause they may see fit to fight for, they are, at the same time, as a rule, without proper ambition, enterprise, love of country, and other qualities which are necessary in the formation of good citizens. And, as we have already stated, the sooner the French *habitans* and half-breeds of Quebec and Manitoba give way to the more energetic, enterprising and patriotic English-speaking race, so much sooner will the Dominion advance in all that contributes to the wealth, happiness, and general prosperity of a nation.

Farewell Social.

The Sabbath School and friends of the Wesleyan Church of this town, intend having a social on Friday Evening next, for the purpose of giving an opportunity for a friendly gathering and leave taking previous to departure of Rev. Mr. Greener to his new field of labor. For two years he has been intimately and closely connected with the Sabbath School, as superintendant, and his devotion to its interests has well merited this token of respect, which the social gathering is intended to represent. We understand arrangements are in progress to make this one of the pleasantest of Church gatherings, and we wish it a most unbounded success especially when taken in connection with the object it has in view, that of parting with our esteemed pastor, for whom we entertain the deepest feelings of respect.

County Court.

This court opened yesterday at noon, His Honor Judge Smith presiding, who, after the names of the Jurors having been called, addressed the Grand Jury. The following is the names of the Grand Jury:—

Richard Leary, Foreman, Alex. Burnett, Chas. Britton, Hugh Crawford, Edward Carl, Thos. W. Dodds, Patrick Duck, Geo. Dunn, Thos Douglas, Wm. Evans, Wm. Fee, Richard Greenaway, Irvine Junkin, David King, Jos. Lancashire, Samuel Metherall, Geo. Moore, Jas. Richmond, Jas. Thompson, Thos. Taylor, John Wickett, W. C. Wetmore, Jessie Weldon, Henry Yorex.

The first case called was Davies *vs* Hurd. Action for promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff by consent. The court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Peterborough District.

The following are the appointments of Wesleyan Ministers on the Peterborough District:

Peterboro'—George H. Davis; John Sanderson, 1st Sup'd.

Millbrook—Francis Coleman, T. Awde.

Hiawatha (Rice Lake)—Robert Brooking.

Lindsay—Charles Freeman, D. D.

Oakwood—Wm. Burns, D Winter.

Omemee—Wm. Andrews, T. C. Edmison, James Norris, Sup'd.

Keene—James Kines.

Norwood—Wm. M. Pattyson.

Lakefield—Henry McDowell, (North Douro.)

Warsaw—James W. Sloan.

Bobcaygeon—Wm. Richardson, R. F. Oliver.

Minden—Joseph H. Stinson.

Fenelon Falls—Wm. R. Parker.

Coboconk and Balsover—Wm Sutton, Brother B. Dundas.

Haverlock—One wanted.

Hall's Bridge and Mud Lake—David Hardie.

Chandos—One Wanted.

George H. Davis chairman.

Wm. Burns, Financial Secretary.

The Bible Christian Conference.

The following members were appointed to stations with Bowmanville District.

Bowmanville, W. S. Pascoe, C. Barber, L. W. Wicket; J. H. Eynon and J. Gale, Superannuated.

Hampton, E. Roberts, W. Hodgett; J. Hodge, Superannuated.

Oshawa, J. J. Rice.

Mariposa & Lindsay, J. Whitlock, R. T. Courtice, W. Ayers.

Pickering, J. Williams.

Prince Albert, D. Cantlon, G. Nott; J. Lancdon, Superannuated.

Scott, W. Woodman; A. Morris, Superannuated.

Fenelon, R. Baker; I. Ashley, Supernumerary.

OAKWOOD,

We learn that the grist mill belonging to Mr. Geo. A. Pyper, at Oakwood, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, caused by lightning. It is reported that the mill was insured for $5000.

BARN BURNED.—A young lad named Whiteaway was brought up before his honor Judge Smith on Saturday last, charged with having set fire to Mr. Saul, D'x's barn 1 st week. He preferred being tried before a jury, therefore his trial will take place at the present sessions.

THE ROUMANIAN HOAX.—The *Telegraphe* publishes a cable despatch from its London correspondent confirming the statement that the alleged Roumanian battery was a simple student's joke.

Omemee

On Tuesday, th. 31 st ult., the Rev. C. D. McKenzie M. A., Inspector of Grammar Schools, for Ontario, visited and examined the Grammar school in this place. Pupils registered, 69; Candidates for admission, 19; rejected none;—

Classes were examined in Greek, Latin, Euclid, Algebra and English. The prominence given to the English subjects and to substantial ground work in the school was specially commended by the inspector. It must be highly gratifying to the inhabitants of Omemee and vicinity to witness from year to year, the uniform progression of the school under the teaching of its truly efficient and indefatigable principal, John Shaw, Esq.

A. VISITOR

SHORTS.

The County Council commenced its sittings yesterday.

The price of wool in the Lindsay market is 26 cents.

WE are glad to state that Sir John A. Macdonald is greatly improved in health, and is able to converse freely.

The Ops Competitive examination will take place on the 27 inst., at Lindsay, at 9 a. m.

The Omemee School Examination will take place on the 24th inst. See Advertisement.

ORANGEMEN.—The meeting of the County Orange Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, Lindsay, on Thursday June 30th 1870.

THE REV. MR. GREENER will preach his farewell sermon, on the eve of his departure for his new field of labour (Newburg) on Sabbath evening next.

The *Post* says its late Knock Kneed article was written from a "common sense" stand-point. If so, it was the first "leader" that ever appeared in the *Post* with that commodity as a basis.

DOMINION DAY.—The several Committees appointed to prepare for the due celebration of Dominion Day are making every exertion to have a grand display on that event. An extensive programme is being arranged.

We direct attention to the Advertisement of Mr. Robert Spier. He has engaged the services of Mr. Vietch to purchase wheat, for which he will pay the highest price. He is also selling his stock of Dry Goods, &c. at reduced prices.

The Port Hope Town Council have granted $100 to aid in the celebration of Dominion Day. Fahey, of the *Guide-Post*, denounces the expenditure as worse than useless. We suppose he would prefer seeing it spent on the *fourth* of July?

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to notice that Mr. Neelands, L. D. S., has arrived home after an absence of two months, which time he devoted to business as well as pleasure. He has professionally visited some of the largest Dental establishments in the States, and no doubt, his travels will add much to his already extensive experience, as well as improve his health.

INTERM SESSION.—George McAlpine, was brought up for trial on Saturday last, before his Honor Judge Smith, charged with having violently assaulted H. Baldwin. He was found guilty and sentenced to three month imprisonment, from time of committal, having now seven weeks to spend in jail, and to find securities to keep the peace. Mr. Lacourse prosecuted and Messrs. Dennistoun and Hudspeth defended the prisoner.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Dr. Coulter, who has just returned from a professional visit to New York, having been on the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital, has now opened an office on York St. The Doctor paid particular attention to diseases of the heart and lungs and had considerable experience while in the hospital in treating those diseases. Parties wishing to consult the Dr. will find him at his office on York St., or at the Drug Warehouse of Coulter & Son.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—We regret to chronicle a very serious collision which took place on Wednesday last on the Midland Railway, the first ever occurring on this line. The collision took place at the "summit" near Millbrook, between the mixed train and an empty lumber train. Both engines were badly damaged and the cars smashed, involving a loss of about $20,000. The engineers reversed the engines as soon as they discovered their position, thereby decreasing the speed as much as possible. It is very fortunate that no lives were lost by the accident. Mr. George Wright engine driver on the Mixed train was somewhat injured, but we are glad to say that he is recovering.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We very much regret to state that Mr. David Thomas, a merchant of this town, met with a very serious accident on Saturday night last. He and Mr. John Turver of Peterboro', left Lindsay for the former town, with a spirited team. When driving down Dancey's hill near Omemee, the tongue by some means slipped through the eye of the leather attached to the neck-yoke, letting the buggy run against the horses, causing them to become unmanageable. Mr. Turver was driving them, and endeavored to hold them until they ran against a fence, throwing Mr. Thomas out, breaking his leg near the ankle and otherwise bruising him. The latter was conveyed to Mr. Richard Bennett's, who lives in the neighborhood. Dr. Black was in immediate attendance and set the broken bone. He was conveyed home next morning, where, under Dr. Herriman's care, he is progressing favorably.

A Fenian Killed by Lightning.

Harwood, Rice Lake, June 9.—Thos. Khall, of the Township of Asphodel, was, with his horse, killed by lightning a few days ago. At the Coroner's inquest papers were found in his possession, one of which was a subscription list for the benefit of the Fenians, and which amounted to four hundred dollars. Timothy Cochlin, reeve of the township, headed the list with forty dollars. Considerable excitement prevails in Hastings, where Mr. Cochlin lives, and further developments are forthcoming.

To which Mr. Cochlin replies on the following day:

PETERBORO, June 10.—I deny emphatically the truth of the statement in your telegram of yesterday from Harwood, Rice Lake. So far as it refers to me, it is utterly false.

TIMOTHY CAUGHLIN,
Reeve of Asphodel.

Horace Greely is seriously ill with a fever.

The Wesleyan Conference.

At the late meeting of the Wesleyan Conference in Toronto the following resolutions were passed in reference to the refusal of Sir George Cartier to send a Wesleyan Minister with the North-West expedition;—

The President of the Conference explained that the missionary regarded with great interest the fitting out of a military expedition to those Northwest regions, in which they had expended such an amount of missionary effort, and that they had applied to the Minister of Militia for permission to send a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist body to minister to the spiritual necessities of the troops who were members of the Wesleyan church. This communication, signed by the President and Drs. Wood and Taylor, was forwarded to Sir Geo. E. Cartier, but no answer whatever was vouchsafed save the announcement of its reception.

In connection with this fact the Rev. Dr. Ryerson gave notice that he would this morning move the following resolution:—

1. That while we thank the President of the conference and the Missionary Secretaries for offering to the Government the services of one of our ministers in the capacity of chaplain to such portions of the troops sent to Red River as belong to our community, and desire the ministrations of our church; we regard the reply of Sir George E. Cartier as discourteous and insulting, not only to the chief officers of this Conference, but through them to all members of our church, whose numbers and standing throughout the land, whose zeal, and interest in the Red River expedition, as well as the labors of our missionaries and teachers in that country, merit very different treatment from the Government.

2. That while we justly complain of the conduct of Sir Geo E. Cartier in his discourteous rejection of the request of our President and missionary Secretaries to provide a chaplain for those volunteers of the Red River expedition who desire such services, and his appointing at the same time a Priest of his own church as chaplain to the expedition; we view the setting apart of 1,400,000 of acres of the richest lands of that country to the Priests and co-religionists of Sir George E. Cartier as incompatible with those principles of Church and State separation of equal rights and privileges amongst all denominations of Christians, and the support of their operations by voluntary contributions, for which the people of Upper Canada have long contended, and which have been established as a fundamental part of our constitution of Government.

3. That the subject of the foregoing resolutions be referred to a special committee of five ministers and four laymen, with powers to add to their numbers, and to adopt such measures and proceedings as they may judge expedient in the premises.

The venerable Doctor Ryerson ably supported the resolutions in a speech of over half-an-hour's length, full of the fire and patriotism of his earlier years. Dr. Douglas gave an emphatic and eloquent endorsation of the sentiments of the resolutions. Both addresses were enthusiastically cheered by the Conference during their delivery, and the resolutions unanimously carried at their close.

Dr. Ryerson felt it appropriate that the Wesleyan Conference should express its feelings with regard to the subject mentioned in those resolutions, because nearly fifty years ago a similar injustice and a similar insult were offered to the country, and the Methodist community was the first body to resist the encroachment on the rights of the people, and laid down the principle of equal civil and religious liberty for all. Their voice was heard throughout the land, and in five years a law was passed recognizing their rights and confirming them in their enjoyment. The subject brought before the Conference was one which involved great principles, and affected the religious life of a nation throughout the entire future. The discourtesy referred to was a matter of little importance only as it was the indication of a policy which spread throughout the entire Dominion, of the spirit that affects the civil society, as an omen of the future of the vast territories recently annexed to Canada; as a ripple on the surface that betrayed currents full of danger to the future peace and rights of the people. He (Dr. Ryerson) contrasted the courtesy with which the government of Great Britain received a deputation from the Wesleyan body at home with the contemptuous rejection of that application by the Colonial official, who elevated himself above Palmerston and Gladstone, and the noble Lords and gentlemen of the Home Government. That Government had authorized the appointment of Wesleyan chaplains in the army, while the Canadian Government had refused them liberty to send, at their own expense, a minister to those volunteer forces that desired their ministrations. The doctor alluded to the circumstances and occasion of the recent passage of the Manitoba bill as an aggravation of its injustice to Upper Canada. The premier, who was the special guardian of the rights of the Protestant part of the community was prostrate from illness at the time. The obnoxious bill was only a sop given to the R. C. hierarchy. It had neither parallel nor antecedent in the history of Canadian legislation. The Province of Ontario possessed three-fourths of the wealth, nearly three-fourths of the population, and contributed over three-fourths of the revenue of the country—of that revenue which was so lavishly expended in the Red River country, and what return did Canada receive? Her adventurous sons were excluded from 1,400,000 acres of the best land in the newly formed Province of Manitoba. The government to be there organized will endeavor to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to those who have expelled those compatriots from their homes and imbued their hands in the blood of a loyal Canadian. A reign of terror prevails, Canadians are flying from the country. The very object the priest party there desire is to preserve the entire country to the Roman Catholics. Why the protest against the government of Mr. McDougall, of whom they knew nothing personally? It was a protest against the government of Upper Canada. Every Upper Canadian was branded as an enemy—and his rights, his liberties and his life endangered at the will of an irresponsible despot. Even General Wolseley, than whom there was no nobler man in the British service, was not to be entrusted with the Government. It was to be entrusted to a man who would be more flexible to the manipulations of Romish influence. English blood and treasure, Canadian bravery and patriotism would be employed—for what? Virtually in favor of the rebels of Red River to establish a policy of the exclusion of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. The Government had reserved the land for the rebels against British authority. He (Dr. Ryerson) did not believe that a single Upper Canadian member of the Goverment knew of the discourtesy of the official insolence of the reply given to their respectful application. This Province should have representatives with whom the dearest interests of the people would be safe. This expression of public opinion should be followed by other similar expressions throughout the entire country. Of the 43,000 volunteers of Ontario, 30,000 were Protestants, yet they never had but *one* chaplain, and that for a short time, while the Roman Catholic minority had twelve recognized chaplains. Of the Red River expedition, nine-tenths of those from Ontario and one-half of those from Quebec were Protestants, and a large number of those members or adherents of the Wesleyan Church, yet the Roman Catholic minority have an officially appointed chaplain, and the Methodists are refused permission to minister to the spiritual wants of their own members. It was Bishop Tache who had sown the seed from which this crop of trouble had sprung, and now having obtained all he asked, and far more than they could get if annexed to the United States, he urges pacification, while Riel, the murderer, demands an amnesty before he consents to the provisions of the bill.

The Roman Catholic power was to be placed on a pedestal of superiority above the rest of the community. Was this enduring? While the Church of England had social and political supremacy in the land, the Church whose martyrs they honored, whose liturgy they admired, and whose ministers they esteemed. Yet notwithstanding this hereditary respect, they could not brook its assumption of superiority, and should they now, with respect to the arrogant assumptions of that Church which they believed to be a system of deadly error? They had no such respect for the would-be infallibility at Rome, which ignored and anathematized the very spirit of modern civilization as damnable heresy. Only in the protestant religion was the safeguard of liberty, and the pledge of the rights of the people. He hoped the Methodist community would rise as one man in defence of those rights and liberties, and not to suffer the supremacy of the Roman Catholic religion in the new Territory of Manitoba. He spoke not as a politician but as a patriot. He had little faith in the partizanship of political strife, but great faith in the eternal principals of right and justice, and in the integrity, intelligence and justice, and loyalty of the people of Upper Canada. He had great respect for British institutions, but none for the pretensions, of upstart politicians, and their bastard imitations of Imperial despotism. (Prolonged applause.)

The Rev. George Douglass LL.D., who was loudly cheered on rising, said he seconded the resolutions before the Conference with deep feeling. He had a profound conviction that scarcely any question of greater importance could be brought before that body. Nothing so imperiled the destinies of the Dominion as the overshadowing presence of R. Catholic institutions, and its malign influence in the councils of the country. Nowhere north of Rio Grande on this broad and magnificent continent, had the priesthood such a hold upon the soil as in the Province of Quebec. It was to him a thought of mingled indignation and humiliation that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec can claim one twenty-sixty of all the produce of the soil for the aggrandizement of their church, and can wring from the hands of the poor *habitan* the means uprearing their churches in every parish in the land. This was achieved by a gigantic system of wrong, execrated by every civilization of the age, cast off by the nations of Europe, but foisted upon Canada by Sir George Cartier, aided by the sycophant and recreant representatives from Upper Canada. This vile system—one of the worst legacies of the Feudal ages to the present—was to be planted on the virgin soil of Manitoba. The Protestants of Ontario and Quebec should arise in their majesty to prevent the perpetuation to all time of the interests of Roman Catholicism. The stability of British Institutions was imperiled, therefore he looked on with fear at the attempt to plant this tree whose leaves are not for the healing of the nations, but which cause paralysis and blight all around. He was glad of the opportunity as one of the Protestant minority in Quebec to bear his testimony against the mightiest and most compact system of religious despotism in the world, and resenting the official influence of Sir George E. Carthier, and in denouncing the Roman Catholic Bishop of Red River as in league with Roman Catholic rebels.

An interesting feature in the afternoon session was the presentation of the protraits of the young men recently ordained to the President of the Conference. The presentation was made in the name of the others by the Rev. Mr. Campbell.

RED RIVER.

ST. PAUL, Minn, June 10.—The *Press* publishes a letter from Pembina, dated 30th May, which states the Indians are camped treating in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods, for the purpose of giving the Canadians a brush, should they penetrate the swamps. Riel is throwing out a picket line in the woods that extends from Lake of the Woods to Pembina Mountain. Captain Heap, of the United States Engineer Corps, has established the boundary line, 5,963 feet north of the old post of Lieut. Long. This transfers Hudson Bay, Co's fort, near Pembina, to Dakotah Territory.

The *New Nation*:—Near Fort Garry a course was marked out half a mile long, with targets erected thirty yards apart, at these the cavalry fired, discharging their pieces while riding their horses at a gallop. The firing was very satisfactory, and the *New Nation* hints that these would be splendid troops for guerilla warfare

May 24th was observed as a general holiday all over the settlement, shops were closed in the village, and the day spent in races and other amusements, and in the evening a very successful concert was given to a crowded house.

The *New Nation* quotes from the Governor General's prorogation speech, in which he says "the Manitoba bill cannot fail to remove every trace of misapprehension which unhappily existed," and prints in capitals the words, "Her Majesty's troops go forth on an errand of peace, and also the words "The people of the Northwest may rely on the impartial protection of the British Empire." Nothing is said in the papers of Riel or his intentions.—*Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, June 10—A Pembina letter of the 20th ult., says:—"The Indians are concentrating in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods for the purpose of fighting the Canadians when they penetrate the swamps. Riel's picket line extends from the Lake of the Woods to Pembina Mountain."

The London 'Times' on the Late Raid.

The *Times*, in an article which appeared on Friday, 27th ult, thus refers to the readiness and gallantry of the Canadian Volunteer Militia:—

'In any case, the Canadians have shown themselves prepared, and have given their invaders the reception they deserved. They themselves, we rejoice to understand, have suffered no loss; and if the Fenians have escaped too lightly, it may, nevertheless, be a matter for congratulation that O'Neill is in the hands of authorities who will not be obliged to hang him. He abundantly deserves the severest fate that could befall him, but his due punishment might have occasioned both the Canadians and ourselves a good deal of trouble. If, however, the Canadians have been fortunate, we are bound to say they have thoroughly earned their good fortune. They deserve the highest possible credit for the manner in which they have met this emergency. They had but short warning. According to Mr. Monsell, their Militia was called out three days ago; but they were instantly ready, and were on the frontier with such promptitude as to surprise the invader, and in sufficient force to administer an effectual check. Perhaps the gallantry and public spirit this conduct displays are not easily appreciated in this country. Our ideas of defence are still too much associated with a standing army, and we scarcely realize the picture of an industrious population suddenly summoned to the protection of their frontier. The Militia, it should be remembered, have to be collected from a considerable extent of country, and have to march many miles to the frontier, while the sacrifice entailed by leaving their homes and their work is greater than it would be here, in proportion to the paucity of the population and the scarcity of labour. It indicates, in short, a most honourable degree of patriotism for a Militia of Colonists to be thus ready at a moment's notice to present an active and effectual resistance at the precise point of their frontier which is threatened, and thus to prevent the marauders from doing more than barely cross the border. It is the more creditable to them, as the Fenians have chosen a time when part of the force of the Dominion is withdrawn to the Red River. The conduct of the Militia in the field, moreover, is reported to have been admirable. We are proud to see this spirit in the people of the young dominion. It will do more to secure them against similar attacks for the future than half the British army quartered along the border, while it will ensure them in an emergency the hearty sympathy and support of their fellow countrymen at home.

The new Canadian silver is expected to arrive about the middle of June.

Blessed are they that read no papers, for they shall never get excited, nor know of Fenian raids.

The leaders of the Fenians call themselves "centres" because they scent the battle afar, a very far off."

Jack O'Neil went up the hill,
The bloody Canucks to slaughter,
But Jack came back in a U. S. hack
Much sooner than he oughter.

Private Williamson, of the Brantford volunteers, came from Virginia to join his company and fight the Fenians.

A paper mill at Cohoes has recently filled an order for a sheet of paper four feet wide wide and twenty-five miles long.

The brigands who captured a party of Englishmen near Gibralter, have been captured and part of the ransom money recovered.

Millions of grasshoppers have made their appearance at Corinne, Kansas, where the grasshopper has indeed become a burden.

The London *Shipping Gazette* anticipates an average wheat harvest in England; but the prospects of other crops are not of a promising nature.

An Ottawa woman has had triplets—girls, and the papers think it will be useless for the Fenians or anybody else to think of killing off our population at this rate.

A Virginian cocked a gun, and blew down the muzzle to see if it was loaded. He didn't state his conclusion, but the bystanders who saw his head fly off thought it was.

Queen Victoria, immediately after the intelligence of Charles Dickens death had been communicated at Court, despatched a special message of condolence to the sorrowing family of the deceased.

In Ireland, a commission acting under the provisions of the Coercion Act, tried Gearty and Brady for the attempt to murder Mr. Radcliffe. Both were convicted and sentenced, Gearty to penal servitude for life, and Brady for 10 years. Two juries previously failed to agree on the verdict.

The Fenians of New York were very sanguine of an easy conquest of Canada. Indeed, so sanguine were some of these mercurial gentlemen that their brethren in the field would bag the entire Canuck nation like so many partridges, that cards of invitation to a festival to be celebrated at Quebec on the 1st of June, were issued at the opening of the raid.

MR. JOSEPH MONKMAN left here on Friday morning for Collingwood, to go by the Algoma to Fort William. Mr. Monkman hopes to procure a canoe and Indian assistants at Dog Lake, and proceed to deliver the message of his His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Governor-General and the Ministry, to the Indians between Lac la Pluie and Lake Winnipeg. He will return from Lake of the Woods, and join Dr. Schultz at Lac la Pluie. We have no doubt but that the tobacco given by Prince Arthur to smoke in Council will assist Mr. Monkman materially is his mission. We consider him a fine specimen of a loyal English half-breed, and wish him success. —*Telegraph.*

A letter from San Francisco, says that Mr. Richardson, Mr. Greeley, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. McFarland, and all the other celebrities of the recent trial have been worked up into a four-act drama, with the realistic effects of an actual pistol shot, policemen in uniform, and a jury of twelve supes—the whole interspersed with comic songs and street fights. The Pacific Theatre has had the play written to order, and would have produced it several weeks ago, but were uncertain whether to hang or acquit the hero. The close of the trial furnished material for the last scene, and McFarland is made to clasp a six foot son to his arms, and exclaim: "My boy, my boy," and leave the stage, amidst weeping lawyers, sobbing women, green fire, and thunders of applause.

A number of the pages of "The Mystery of Edwin Brood" were written by Charles Dickens last Wednesday. The sorrow of the people of their favorite author is of the most profound description. It appears, one of the last letters written by him—on the 8th of June—expressed very religious feeling.

Not even the ice-cream, to which "Red Cloud" and his people have been liberally treated by the wise men of Washington, could reconcile them to the idea of leaving Fort Fetterman in the hands of the "Great Father"; nor were they satisfied with the promise of many blankets. The Great Father being obstinate, "Red Cloud" ominously warned him that his would be the blame if war ensued.

MONSTROSITY.—On Thursday a most extraordinary freak of nature was manifested in the birth of a kitten with no less than *five* heads and *twenty* legs, all perfect and living. Yesterday three of the heads and twelve of the legs became inanimate; the other two heads and eight legs being still alive. The curiosity may be seen at the Dundas Custom House.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

A WONDER IN UTAH.—Corinne, Utah, June 9.—A subterranean outlet to Great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corrine, between Freemont and Kimball islands. The steamer Pioneer was drawn into an immense whirlpool and the descent and circular motion of the water was so rapid and violent that it was only by a high wind prevailing at the time that she was enabled to sail beyond the influence of the chasm. A party of scientific men will leave immediately to investigate this wonder.

A handsome young lady, with a dashing young gentleman, stepped out of an elegant Brougham, on Boulevard. Hardly had the lady time to shake her dress into the flowing folds, when her cavalier took to his heels, and the lady commenced to feel the effects of a cane. It was her husband, who had found her *in flagrante delicto*. The crowd desired to interfere but she requested the messieurs to hold back. She admitted she deserved the rod. Better it, than six months in the adultresses' ward at St. Lazare, with a shaven head.

FENIANS.—New York late mail advices give particulars of the arrest of two men as reported by cable at the Paddington station, London, on suspicion of being Fenians. They were brought up for examination at the Marylebone Police Court, May 27th, when a distinct charge of treason-felony was made against them. Corydon, the informer, identified these persons as having taken part in Fenian Councils previous to the projected attack on Chester Castle in 1867. One of the prisoners was identified by an English detective as having been active in the despatch of arms to Newcastle and Manchester. They were again remanded.

Persons who like to "play ghost," may take warning from what befel Alex. Lozon, a youth of eighteen, residing at Big Point, county of Norfolk, who was shot a few days ago and dangerously injured, whilst endeavouring to frighten some parties. It seems that the lad wrapped himself up in a white sheet with a view of playing "the ghost," when another boy named Abraham Alexander, seeing him, and becoming frightened, discharged the contents of his loaded gun into Lozon's body, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound.

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.

Consumption, Bronchitis, General Debility—Caution—Hypophosphites.—Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the genuine has the name of Fellows & Co. blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and the price is $1.50 per bottle. The public are cautioned against cheap imitations.

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

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 face attended to by Mr. Beswick, who still superintends the tailoring department. *Special inducements offered in cotton goods.*

BIRTHS.

In Lindsay, on Saturday, the 11th inst., the wife of James Heap, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

In the the township of Mariposa on Tuesday the 7th instant, Keziah, wife of Mr. William Hardy, aged 60 years.

Wheat, Wheat.

The subscriber is prepared to purchase any quantity of

Fall and Spring Wheat

for which the

HIGHEST PRICE

In bankable funds will be paid.

MR VEITCH, as his buyer, will give the Farmers every advantage that a well-known judge of grain can confer.

In connection with the above the subscriber having decided to make some changes in the

DRY GOODS

Department of his business, will from this date dispose of his whole stock in that line at Greatly

REDUCED PRICES,

and as his stock is

Large and Well Assorted

all who may consider it to their advantage to give him a call will not be disappointed. Also on hand, a choice lot of

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits, and other Groceries.

Crockery, Crockery, Crockery,

&c., &c., &c.

ROBERT SPIER,

Next door to Coulter & Son, Kent Street, Lindsay.

1870. 1870.

Spring Goods!

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 $2.
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