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Lindsay, May 10, 1870. 18

Trang's European War Map.

THE BEST PUBLISHED.

Tales of the Borders!

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A new and Indescrivable Marking Ink for Cotton, Linen, &c. NO HEATING, and no preparation. Call and see specimen.

R. S PORTER,

Bookseller & Stationer, Lindsay.

The Victoria Warder.

"Let this be our motive in the public good."

TUESDAY, SEPT'R 14, 1870.

When Will it End.

It is a fact that our growing town of Lindsay is [illegible] and the age would be considered [illegible] to say that our business men [illegible] currency or were short sighted, would be [illegible] complimentary, and to submit tamely without any effort to remove the burden, which is bearing down the people, is but the sheerest folly; yet this is the position which the people of this town occupy. We find that almost every little village and all towns of Ontario have escaped from the bonds of the great silver nuisance, except ourselves, and it is to us a matter of surprise that the business people did not co-operate with the Government last April, and take the silver at a discount. The country was at that time expecting and prepared for it. Even some of our grain merchants, anticipating the discount movement taking effect had for nearly two months previous ceased to place any silver on the market, and had exported all that came to hand; but why it was continued to be taken at its face value we cannot understand. That our merchants have lost by it we are satisfied, and that too in greater proportion than formerly, for the discount on it is greater than in past years, and we are convinced the longer this system is tolerated, the greater the evil will become.

Even now its proportions are becoming alarming, and if we allow another grain market to open without taking some decided stand, we must expect that our [illegible] and become the reservoir for the silver of the country. When our merchants have gone abroad either for business or pleasure, they must have noticed how the silver movement worked in other places, and we now suggest a practical question, what is going to be done with it, and who will grapple with the nuisance and rid our town of it.

The War in France.

The news from the seat of war for the past day or two is of an unexciting character. Various attempts have been made to bring about a cessation of hostilities, but, up to the latest despatches, have failed. The King of Prussia has refused to treat with the new Republican Government of France, and will negotiate only with officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon. The latter is reported to have said that he was forced to declare war to save himself from being dethroned by a French mob. The Prussians are steadily marching on Paris and are hourly expected to appear before the walls of that city. The French are sanguine in being able to hold the capital, having succeeded in accumulating an enormous amount of stores and ammunition. At the same time, to be secure in case of further reverses, the seat of Government has been removed to Tours, and crowds of the inhabitants are fleeing distractedly from the doomed city. King William says he will treat only from the Tuileries.

THE LACROSSE MATCH played at Bowmanville on Monday, 12th inst., between the "Wide Awakes" of Bowmanville, and the "Maple Leafs" of Lindsay, resulted in favor of the former. Lindsay won the first game in 36 minutes, and Bowmanville the second, third and fourth in 2, 14, and 15 minutes respectively, thus winning the match. In the evening the "Wide Awakes" entertained their opponents at Brodie's Hotel, where the evening was pleasantly spent with songs and feasting.

LOCALS.

NEW GOODS.—The Messrs. Biggelow are now opening out their extensive stock of Fall goods.

Mr. Charles W. Lount, Crown Lands Agent for Muskoka, during the last two months located 60,000 acres of land in the district.

NEW GOODS.—Mr Malcolm Morrison is now receiving a large stock of Fall and Winter goods. Advertisement next week.

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Will be sold by public auction on the 10th of October next, that valuable property, at present occupied by the Wesleyan Church and parsonage. See advertisement.

THE GLOBE cautions farmers and others to beware of agents who travel around the country disposing of "patent rights" for the manufacture of agricultural implements, &c. Think well before making your note in favor of any of these agents. Many of the articles presumed to be patented, never were.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Degrassi's Card will be found in another column. The Dr. does not come to Lindsay as a stranger. He is well and favorably known in this neighborhood, and he now fills the place vacated by Dr. Martin's removal to the States. There is no doubt but Dr. Degrassi will maintain his position in the profession in this town.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.—We regret to learn that the new Steamer *Captain* belonging to the British Navy, was lost during the night of the 7th inst. There were about 500 souls on board, including Captain Cowper Coles, and Lord Northbrooke. We learn that only 18 of the Crew escaped. There are as yet no particulars as to the cause of this sad event.

"MONTREAL GAZETTE."—We are pleased to notice that since the Messrs. White, late of the Hamilton *Spectator*, purchased the Montreal *Gazette*, that influential journal has greatly improved, and is now one of the leading dailies of the Dominion. We know that many of our readers will join us in wishing the Messrs. White a most prosperous career in this new enterprise.

IN THE PROVINCIAL ARBITRATION CASE.—The Arbitrators have decided that whatever may be found ultimately to be the excess of the debt of the old Province of Canada beyond $62,500,000, Ontario shall assume nine-seventeenths of it, and Quebec eight-seventeenths of it. The Dominion to assume the $62,500,000. It is supposed that the total excess of debt will be finally settled at about ten millions of dollars—and that of this sum Ontario will have to pay, in round figures $5,300,000, and Quebec 4,700,000. But to meet these debts, both Provinces have had awarded to them by the Arbitrators large assets specifically assigned to the Local Governments by the Confederation Act. These assets consist mainly, so far as Ontario is concerned, of the Municipal Loan Fund debts, the U. C. Building Fund, the Grammar School Funds, the Improvement Fund, the Law Society Fund, &c. Some of these assets are of doubtful value; but it appears probable that more than enough will be obtained from them to meet the annual interest to be paid by Ontario on her share of the old debt of United Canada.

Union School.

A General Meeting of the School Board was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, September 7th, 1870, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Members present, Messrs. Fisher, Hudspeth, Morrison, McLaughlin Smart, Thirkell, and Wood. Absent, Messrs. Browne, Cooper, Heap, Maguire and Silver.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Communications from Mr. Reazin, John Musgrove, and Thomas Armstrong, were laid before the Board.

Moved by Mr. Hudspeth, seconded by Mr. Morrison, that the Secretary be instructed to notify all the teachers that their engagement will expire at the end of the current year, and that those who desire to be reengaged, send in their applications before the fifteenth instant. Carried.

The Finance Committee brought in their Reports.

Moved by Mr. Thirkell, seconded by Mr. Hudspeth, that the above Reports be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thirkell, seconded by Mr. Smart, that John Mosgrove be appointed caretaker of the School House for the year 1871, his duties to commence on the 1st Jan. 1871, or sooner if the present caretaker leaves the position, with salary the same as at present, viz. $25 a year. Carried.

FORT GARRY.

Fort Garry, via St. Paul, Minn., Sep. 9.—No word of Mr. Archibald yet, and and no one seems to know when he may arrive.

Riel is at Pembina with O'Donoghue, and McDennis. French Gangs are collecting on the Front.

Riel and O'Donohue lost three horses on the way down, and it took them four days to reach Pembina.

No. 3 and 4 companies of the Ontario Battalion arrived last night all well.—Some of No. 4 Company wept when they heard of Riel's Escape.

The Prussians seem to be wonderfully well informed of everything that goes on, even to the smallest details. Some days ago a regiment of Uhlans entered a village through which the French army had passed four-and-twenty hours before. The French had with great difficulty obtained 3,000 rations from the country people.—The Prussians required 25,000, but were told that it was impossible to comply with this demand, and that it was impossible to collect more than a quarter of what was claimed. The commander pulled some notes out of his pocket and looked through them. "Where is Schultz?" he asked. "Here I am, Commandant," replied an honest fellow, reddening with pride at finding himself known to so powerful a person. "You have three cows, a hundred hens, I know where you have hidden your oats, you withdrew your flour yesterday. Be so good as to fetch all that, and be quick about it." The commander called all the inhabitants one after the other, and proved that he was as well acquainted with their resources as themselves. The 25,000 rations were made up in an hour.

J. COSTELLO & Co. will have their immense stock of New Dry Goods opened out by the time this paragraph meets the eye of the reader. The motto of this old established house is "Quick Sales and light Profits." Magnificent is their stock of Tweeds, Vestings, and Coatings. Tailoring department more attractive than ever. Lindsay, Sept. 12th 1870.

Horticultural Show.

The fall exhibition of the Lindsay Horticultural society was held on Thursday last. The show was a decided success, and the flowers, fruits, &c. exhibited were really creditable to our County. J. W. Dunsford, Esq., exhibited some very fine apples, grown on trees raised by him from the pips many years ago, they were, without doubt, the finest apples on the tables, and could they have been entered must have taken the first prize.

Mr. Fox also showed some magnificent pears and onions grown in the grounds of J. Smart, Esq., Port Hope. The judges Messrs. Mitchell and Fox of Port Hope performed their duty admirably, and gave almost universal satisfaction by the wisdom of their decisions. The following is the prize list:

CLASS I.

Table Boquet.—1st, T Beall; 2nd, Mrs Smith; 2d, J Tyrrell.

Hand Boquet.—1st, H Woodman; 2nd, Mrs. Smith.

Boquet everlastings.—1st, Wm Foley; 2nd, Jas Ellis.

Boquet ornamental grasses.—1st, J B Ellis

Fuschia in pot—2st, J B Ellis; 2nd, T Gourley.

Collection fuschias in pot.—1st, J Tyrrell; 2nd, J B Ellis.

Geranium.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, Wm Foley.

Collection geraniums.—1st, Jas Ellis; 2nd, Mrs Smith.

Collection house plants.—1st, J Ellis.

Climbing plant.—1st, J Tyrrell; 2nd, Wm Foley.

Hanging basket.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, C Neads.

Balsam.—1st, N McDougall; 2nd, J Goodliffe.

Dahlias.—1st, Wm Foley.

Collection Hollyhocks.—1st, J Ellis.

Collection verbenas.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, E Gregory.

Collection Petunias.—1st, J Tyrrell; 2nd, Wm Foley.

Collection asters.—1st, C Neads; 2nd, H Woodman. Highly recommended, A Hudspeth, plate of asters.

Stocks.—1st, J Goodliffe.

Collection stocks.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, J Ellis.

Collection pansies.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

Collection China pinks.—1st, J Tyrrel; 2nd, T Beall.

Collection Drummond's phlox.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, Wm Foley.

Collection zinnias.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

Cockscomb.—2nd, J Goodliffe.

Collection Hardy Annuals.—1st, J Goodliffe.

Collection climbing plants.—1st, Jas Ellis.

Collection gladiola.—2nd, J Goodliffe.

Collection perennials.—1st, J Ellis.

Collection marigolds.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, J H Knight.

Collection antirrhinums.—1st, Wm. Foley

Specimen rustic work.—2nd, J Tyrrel.

Discretionary.—J Tyrrell, Japan lily; J Tyrrell, Mushroom; Mrs Smith, collection foliage plants.

CLASS II.

Collection plums.—1st, John Knowlson.

Green plums.—1st, John Knowlson; 2nd, J Goodliffe.

Blue plums.—1st, Jno Knowlson; 2nd, Jas Watson.

Egg plums.—1st, J. Watson; 2nd, T Gourley.

Collection apples.—1st, Geo Calvert; 2nd, Jno Knowlson.

Collection fall or winter cooking apples.—1st, G Calvert.

Collection table apples.—1st, G Calvert.

Crab apples.—1st, S C Wood; 2nd, Jno Knowlson.

Black grapes.—1st, John Knowlson; 2nd, S C Wood.

Any kind grapes.—1st, J Watson; 2nd, Jno Knowlson.

Variety of grapes.—1st, Jas Watson; 2nd, Jno Knowlson.

CLASS III.

Goodrich potatoes.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, Thomas Beall.

Gleason potatoes.—1st, T Beall; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

Early rose potatoes.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, J Tyrrel.

Garnet Chili potatoes.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, J H Knight.

Any kind of potatoes.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, T Beall.

Early horn carrots.—1st, J Mason; 2nd, E Gregory.

Red carrots.—1st, J Tyrrell; 2nd, J Goodliffe.

Parsnips.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

Table turnips.—1st, G Calvert; 2nd, J Mason.

Red seed onions.—1st, G Calvert 2nd, J Ellis.

Yellow seed onions.—1st, J Mason; 2nd, J Ellis.

White seed onions.—1st, S C Wood; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

White pickling onions.—1st, J. Tyrrell.

Long blood beets.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, G Calvert.

Red turnip beets.—1st, J Heap, 2nd, J Tyrrell.

White sugar beets.—1st J Tyrrell; 2nd, W Corley.

Cauliflowers.—1st, G Calvert; 2nd, J Ellis.

Winningstadt cabbage—1st, G Calvert 2nd. W Corley.

Any other cabbage.—1st, W Corley; 2nd, J Goodliffe.

Red peppers.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

Sweet corn.—1st, J Ellis; 2nd, Jas Heap. Highly recommended, Mexican Sweet, C Neads.

Any kind corn.—1st, G Calvert; 2nd, E Gregory.

Long red radishes.—1st, S C Wood; 2nd, D Lack.

Turnip radishes.—1st, S C Wood; 2nd. J Ellis.

Pole beans.—1st, Mrs Smith; 2nd, T Beall.

Lima beans.—1st, Jno Knowlson; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

Broad beans.—1st, J Tyrrell.

Cucumbers.—1st, S C Wood; 2nd, T Beall.

Red Tomatoes.—1st, S C Wood; 2nd, J Tyrrell.

Yellow Tomatoes.—1st, Jno Knowlson; 2nd, W Corley.

Collection Tomatoes.—2nd, W Corley.

Long Island Watermelon.—1st, J Goodliffe; 2nd, G Calvert.

Mountain Sweet Watermelon.—1st, G Calvert; 2nd, S C Wood.

Yellow flesh musk melon.—1st, S C Wood; 2nd, J Ellis.

Green flesh musk melon.—1st, S C Wood.

Hubbard squash.—1st, C Neads; 2nd, Jas Ellis.

Peas in pod.—1st, Jno Knowlson.

Collection vegetables.—1st, W Corley 2nd, J Ellis; 3rd, G Calvert.

THE WAR IN EUROPE!

WASHINGTON, 10th.—Despatches have gone through from Washington to Berlin, all against a continuance of the war.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Paris 11th, says:—The Prussians entered Lion yesterday. Shortly after their entrance the magazine exploded blowing up a portion of the citadel. The Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed.

The defence of Metz still continues, and Marshal Bazaine is well provided with provisions and ammunition.

ROME, 10th.—Martini arrived yesterday, and had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. The idea is prevalent that the resistance of the Papal army is not likely to be serious. Many Cardinals and Prelates of eminence advise the concluding of an arrangement with the King, relative to the future status of the Pope.

A special to the *World*, dated London, 11th, says:—Journals of to-morrow will surely belie the really popular demonstration which took place here to-day, in favor of the French Republic, and against Monarchy at home and abroad. These demonstrations were two in number—one in Hyde Park and one in St. James Hall. At the meeting in open air in Hyde Park, Professor Beasely made a speech vigorously denouncing the imbecility of the British Government, and charging it upon the Queen, by name, that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march on Paris, for the purpose of destroying the newborn republic. 'What the freemen of America recognize and applaud, said Prof Beasley, 'the aristocracy of England support—a Queen who deserts her host in aiding to stifle and suppress the war.' The name of the Queen was received with a tempest of hisses. When those subsided, a voice in the crowd called out 'three groans for the Prince of Wales.' The response was universal, and the passion of the crowd at the time was really appalling. In the meeting at St James' Hall, which was crowded with persons of a better class than the gathering in Hyde Park, strong resolutions were adopted, denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance upon Paris with the solemn proclamations of the Crown Prince in August, that Prussia made war not upon the French people but upon the Emperor Napoleon. Prof. Beasely spoke, saying: "England desired no dismemberment of France: that if the English Government were honest it would say so at once, and plainly, to the King of Prussia. The English Government is hostile, both openly and secretly, to France: not because it loves Germany, but hates Republicanism and fears it. To uphold the present course of Prussia is to uphold the despotism of Germany, as well as in France. The Government of England has not recognized the Republic in France; but the day was at hand when the French Republic would be called soon to recognize a Republic in England."

Order read at this meeting an address from the Democrats of London to the French Republicans, which was adopted. The feeling in this city against the Government and the Royal family is extremely bitter, not only among Democratic classes but throughout all ranks of society. The impression made by the *Times*, and other papers of the same standing, that the foreign policy of the Government has been dictated by personal prejudices of the Queen, and interests of her family, has produced most dangerous and general indignation.

New York, 12.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: This city is beginning to be isolated. We have no mail to day from London, and no despatches have come through by telegraph, except for newspapers. Government exercises a supervision at office of Place De Labour, from which place alone despatches are allowed to be sent. It is conducted fairly but impositive.—Aspect of city is perfectly tranquil, though not at all gay. No fears of much violence are entertained by any one, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. Henri Rochfort, who was much feared, is in office, and manifests most conversative temper. He is in great use in controlling extreme radicals. Legations of Prussia and Austria are busily at work in the interest of peace, and it is believed that they would already have secured an armistice, had not the English Government blocked the way, by its hesitating and half hostile attitude. The English Government is believed to have a secret understanding with the King of Prussia, adverse to the wishes of Bismarck, in order to secure, if possible, the suppression of the Republic. I have item high authority that Bismarck desires neither Alsace nor Lorraine, and is anxious to secure peace as soon as possible, but King William is bitterly opposed to any negotiations, with republican authorities, and insists on advancing on Paris to crush the revolution before the fever can extend to Germany.

Signor Moretine arrived in Paris, bringing assurances that the Italian Government has determined to forestall all revolutionary movements in Italy and Rome, by an official occupation of Roman territory, without the slightest intention of harming the Pope, but to preserve the catholic world from a great catastrophe. Several members of the college of Cardinals have given in their adhesion to the necessity of this step. The Italian army now holds all roads, north and south, leading into a Roman territory. An Italian Squadron is at Civita Vechia No conflict is anticipated with Zouaves. General Kensley, papal war Minister having given his opinion that the papal forces do not justify any attempt at resistance, the Prussian Government has notified the Italian Government that it has no intention to interfere in any way with the question of Rome. When occupation of the city is complete a popular vote will be taken throughout the papal states upon annexation of papal territory to Italy.

Latest intelligence from Prussian headquarters is, that in reply to proposition made through the Austrian Legislation, King William declares that he will listen to proposals of peace only in the Tuilleries, and from the Imperial Government.

PARIS, 12th.—The departure of certain members of French Government, for Tours, has been indefinitely postponed.

The Ministry has just made public the following news:—Prussians attacked Toule on Saturday, at 5 p. m., and persisted until 9 p. m.

Paris is cheered this morning by the rumour that Russia is insisting on an armistice. Also, that the United States has interposed, and sent three decided despatches to Berlin.

It is said that the Prussian advance has been stopped in consequence.

LONDON, 12th.—The *Standard*, and other British papers, urge English intervention in the war as a duty, the neglect of which will involve dishonor.

PRAGUE, 12th.—A Berlin telegram to *Palitique*, of this city, says:—A great sensation was created by the despatch of the American Government to its envoy at the Prussian capital, expressing hope that there would now be a cessation of war, in view of the fact that its aim had been accomplished.

No sooner had the minister communicated the despatch to Von Theile than it was sent to King William by special courier.

London, September 9.—The Prussian works around Strasbourg are nearly complete. General Ulrich persists in holding the place. The river Till has been directed into the trenches.

The Empress Eugenie is with the Prince Imperial in Hastings.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that England will not push intervention in favor of peace, owing to the existence just now of unpleasant relations between the Cabinets of Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed because England continues to sell arms to private individuals, who deliver them to France.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—After a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation it has been decided that the French Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually

Battle of Sedan.

A correspondent of the *Times*, apparently a physician, gives this account of the scenes that followed the battle:—

"We have now made an evening farewell visit to the wounded. In the school rooms, which this morning were overflowing, all have had their wounds fresh bound. Through the open windows a fresh breeze blows in. The dead are removed and all seem in a refreshing sleep. It is otherwise in the church. French soldiers, operated on and transportable, form an avenue right and left up the graveyard to the church porch. In the church vestibule we step across some severely wounded, who continually crawl out of the corners, and with a part of their chaff bedding, block up the way. On the Gospel side of the Church choir, the altar of which is removed and the floor covered with straw, lie the sorely wounded victims of Frossard's army, strewed around, some naked, some half naked, part clothed; but ever as yesterday, some silent with closed eyes and tightly compressed lips, the others painfully wailing. The beautifully painted pictures which adorned the circuit of the church walls, rising above the heads of the wounded soldiers, propped against the walls and confessional seats, appeared in solemn harmony with the panes of the mangled sufferers. Although I had broken many panes of glass in the church windows, the air foul with the smell of matter left much to be desired.

"The only light which burned in the choir was the still small flame known as the 'perpetual lamp.' In this *chiaroscuro* one had to grope round for the wounded. Beyond two, who, wounded in the thigh, sat between the dying on the altar steps, smoking their cigars, all were hopeless. Under the statue of the Mater Doloroso, leaned a young French officer, who, shot through the breast, rocked his head upon the bosom of an attendant Franciscian sick nurse. At my signal that his last hour had come, tears filled the eyes of the faithful attendant. The Sisters of Mercy find it hard work to resist the entreaties of the many wounded. They will beg for water when they cannot swallow a drop; now they will be laid on this side, now on the other, now they hope to relieve their pangs by having their heads raised, and now they seem to experience a lightening of their dying agonies as they stretch out their cold, staring, rigid hands, and they seem to close more peacefully their eyes in death if permitted to clasp our hands.—On the Epistle (right) side the pews have not been removed, and in these lie or sit the less severely wounded, smoking cigars and eating. They write or dictate letters and unlike the severely wounded on the left, are able to converse with the doctors and nurses on passing events.

"I quitted the church with a glance by the dim light of a pocket lantern, at a wounded French soldier lying in the porch, who greeted me with a military salute. In the open doorway of the shed in which the chief operations of the surgeons were performed, the sick attendants were busy engaged washing away the pools of blood from the operation tables and the floor. The amputated limbs were thrown together in a heap and buried in God's Acre. The surgical operators had flung aside their long black waxcloth aprons, and put on their uniforms over their red shirts. Peacefully resting from their nerve-straining labors they sat smoking a quiet cigar, sharing their allowance of wine with their patients in the quiet cool street.

M'Mahon in Action.

The end of the battle of Worth is thus described by a correspondent:

In front of those battalions which had escaped massacre and the shame of surrendering en masse, before those decimated regiments rose McMahon, holding his sword by the blade and brandishing it like a club. He wildly spurred a large black charger covered with foam, the third he had mounted. His uniform was torn to rags, his cravat had been carried away, his shirt was open, exposing his breast. This man was superb. He forced his great black charger into the circle of fire through which he had just broken. The Cuirassers came back with loosened rein; they passed and repassed several times through the enemy's lines, which they overthrew and sabred

The officers took the big black charger by the bridle, the soldiers cried "Vive McMahon!" and the Marshal, standing up in his stirrups, took in at a glance the field of battle, lit a cigar and organized his admirable retreat. At seven o'clock we were in a capital position, but McMahon returned to the front along the valley where the Prussian army, quite exhausted, was unable to pursue its march. This man, who from dawn had been in the saddle, and who had been fighting for thirteen hours, and had seen all his orderlies fall, lit another cigar, dismounted and passed three hours in helping the hospital men attend to the wounded.

European Armies.

The following is the military strength of the more important states of Europe, compiled from the most recent accessible official news:

Great Britain (without volunteers)	469,000
France	750,000
Denmark	50,000
Spain	151,688
Italy	445,500
Switzerland	350,000
Sweden and Norway	182,313
Netherland	120,978
Portugal	68,450
Belgium	100,000
Russia	1,135,975
Austria	836,700
North-German Conn. (Prussia)	977,232
Non-Confederate States:	
Bavaria	49,949
Wurtemburg	34,505
Baden	20,722
Total	5,722,278

Josh Billings says that "the lion and the lamb may possibly lie down in this world sometime for a few minutes, but when the lion comes to get up the lamb will be missing.

The Robbers of the Plains.

HOW THEY RIFLE STAGE COACHES.

A recent passenger over the Western plains by the stage coach gives his experience of a meeting with the highwaymen who invest some of those roads. His letter is dated at Corinne.

"Nothing special occurred on the trip until the second day out, when it began to be vaguely whispered at the several stations that we would probably be attacked at Pleasant Valley. The reasons were that twenty or thirty head of horses and mules had been stolen the previous day, and that three horsemen had been driven off by Kirkendall's men while prowling about their camp. Reaching Pleasant Valley about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening I saw indications of some anxiety on the part of the driver and guard—both of whom were armed with shot-guns and revolvers. We passed the first station south of Pleasant Valley safely, but it was between this and the next that we expected the fun. Lieutenant Hamilton of Fort Ellis was with me and the three Chinamen. I only had one weapon of defense. We were all now watchful, and as the coach ascended from the bed of Dry Creek, this is what caught our ears: Click! click! click! 'Halt!' And like an apparition the road agents sprang from the rocks a few feet from the coach. One drew his Henry rifle on the leaders, the next on the driver, and the third paid his compliments to the lieutenant and myself by placing the muzzle of his needlegun in rather uncomfortable proximity to our ears, and, as the driver pithily remarked, 'the muzzles of them rifles appeared as large as a nine inch stovepipe.' I instantly seized my revolver, but a touch of caution from Hamilton advised patience. Not knowing what the issue of the affair might be, I concealed my money in the cushion of my seat by cutting a hole in the leather. My companion had previously put his in the bands of his drawers. The Chinamen had by this time awoke, and began their gibberish. I silenced them, and then noted the progress of affairs outside. The driver put on the brake the moment they challenged him. He asked them what they wanted.

"The treasure boxes," said they.

"All right," said the driver, "there they are," and threw out the light one (from Virginia City, I believe.)

"You have another of those fish?" said the leader.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Throw it out," was the command.

"This was also done; and stepping aside he picked up an axe and began chopping the light one open. It took him fully fifteen minutes, and hard work at that. He emptied its contents.

"There's nothing in that d—d box," he said, evidently much enraged.

"He next attacked the Helena box," which contained about $6000, I believe. He remarked to the driver, during the process of opening the boxes, that he was sorry to detain us so long, but it could not be helped; that these things would occur in the best of regulated families!

"Are there any passengers aboard?" he said, when he got through with the boxes.

"Yes," said the driver, "three Chinamen and two white men.

"Get out, John,' in a voice that could not be mistaken. We told the boys to get out. They were very unwilling to go, but they finally turned out. The leader held his rifle to their heads and demanded their money. With many protestations of poverty they said they had none; one said, 'two dollars hab also, no more.' They would not be satisfied, but with fearful imprecations they told them that they would shoot them where they stood if they did not disgorge. One by one they stripped of their tunics and boots and took what they had. The third and last who had the largest amount of money ($3,700), strung around his neck or in a belt, he handled very roughly. He took his long knife (about twelve inches) and ripped shirt, vest and coat, from top to bottom, and the gold fell out with a heavy thud to the ground. Having finished they ordered them into the coach, and told the driver to 'go on.' much to our relief, indeed, for I fall expected that we would be the next. We cannot explain their partiality in our favor, but think that they were afraid to attempt to force us out. I could have killed two of them, but it would have been at the expense of the life of one of the men on the box, an issue which I did not like to force. The hind curtains being down, none of them could observe our movements; hence, I had the 'drop' on any one of them except the man who covered the driver, who was a little too far. Thus ended my experience with the road of Montana, of whom I have heard and read so much. It is reported here that the Boise coach was robbed the same night as ours—$20,000 lost."

Omaha secured the two-headed girl in time to have it count two on the census of the city.

The "toot" of the Canada Central locomotives can now be heard at Ottawa.

German ladies propose, as the climax of patriotic self-sacrifice, abstinence from French Fashions.

Catherine Beecher is now 70 years old; Alice Carry, 48; Fanny Fern, 60; and Harriet Beecher Stowe, 56.

It is a curious fact that Baron Von Moltke, in his long life of war, has never commanded a regiment in the field.

The French sympathizers say that the French will be victorious in the "long run." We don't know about that; MacMahon tried the long run, and did not succeed.

FOR COTTON GOODS call at J. COSTELLO & Co.'s. *Special Bargains Offered.* Dundas Cotton Yarn and Bags always on hand.

There is considerable in the papers about the new branch of agriculture, called baby farming, but as it hasn't been thoroughly explained, the New York *Democrat* suggests that Horace Greely writes "what he knows about Baby Farming."

THE WEATHER.—1870 is putting on the sear and yellow leaf. The fall weather, chilly nights and sunny days have come, and the trees are changing their colors. Yet, for all, the pleasantest month in the year is with us.

Bill Evans of Indiana has thrashed 100 bushels of wheat in one hour, and now wants to know who can beat it—as if it hadn't been beaten enough.

From a list of names published in the Montreal *Witness*, it appears that no less than 117 persons, in Montreal, have lately renounced their connection with the Roman Catholic Church, thro' the labors of Father Chiniquy.

If the night air is as unhealthy as the doctors say it is, how do they account for the longevity of owls?

Some fastidious fellows in New Albany thrashed a white man for kissing a black girl on the street.

A colored man has been arrested in Philadelphia for cutting an acquaintance. He did it with a razor.

A kilometer, so frequently mentioned in our despatches from the seat of war, is about five-eighths of a mile.

Preceding the list of marriages, a Chicago paper says: "The following is a list of future candidates for divorce."

It was a woman who first prompted man to eat, but he took a drink on his own account afterwards.

A California phrenologist is responsible for the statement that George Francis Train's skull is that of a Napoleon.

A Chicago man sues another for $5000 damages for trespass. The trespass consists in "pulling out divers large quantities of hair from the plaintiff's head."

The subscriptions received in Ottawa by the Relief Committee in aid of the sufferers by the late fires, amount to $7,836.70, besides various other donations in clothing and goods.

The Ottawa *Mail* says: Bears are numerous in the surrounding townships, and larger numbers of them are being shot than in previous years. They are wandering about the edges of oat fields and are said to be extremely bold.

The emigration of Roman Catholic children has commenced. The steamship *Austrian* brought out some 30 from Liverpool under the care of the Rev. Father Nugent. They are in Montreal.

The successes of the Prussian armies has revived the question of the Hohenzollern candidature at Madrid. It is rumored that General Prim is in favor of submitting the question to the people by a plebiscitum.

An Exchange makes the following suggestion:—'Always, when you come in possession of any important local news, go to your local paper and inform the editor. You will not only receive his grateful acknowledgements of the favor, but also the thanks of his patrons.'

A San Francisco excursion party discovered while on their return that their steamer was drifting out towards the Heads and some of them going to the wheel-house found the officer at the wheel too drunk to perform his duty. They displaced him and put a deck hand in his place. They then went below and found the engineer also intoxicated, the boilers without water and in a critical condition. They installed a new engineer, let off the steam, lowered the fires, and finally filled the boilers, got up steam, and came safely into port.

Like the generality of kings and conquerers, Frederick the Great had most philosophic indifference to death—to *others*. In one of his battles, a batalion of veterans having taken to their heels, he galloped after them, bawling out, 'Why do you run away, you old blackguards! Do you want to live forever?'

The interpretation in English of the names of the German commanders are sufficiently curious. For instance Steinmetz means a stone-cutter; Falkenstein, the Falcon rock; and hence Vogel von Falkenstein — the bird of the falcon roc, Mantenfel, man-devil; and Eulenburg, the castle of owls.

Joe and Cyrille Dion played an exhibition carom game of 1,000 points up, at the Times Sample and Billiard Rooms, 40 and 41 Park Row. Joe Dion won in seven innings, Cyrille's score at the end of the same standing 330 points. Highest runs on each side: Joe Dion 601; Cyrille Dion 366 points. Average: Joe 142; Cyrille 55.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that the Canadian cent is areliable standard of weight and measure; 100 of them weighing a pound, each one measuring an inch in diameter, and 100 making a dollar. Of course, there are ten to a dime, twelve to a foot, and twenty-five to a quarter of a pound.

"The good time coming" has at length arrived for habitual drunkards. The new anæsthetic, hydrate of chloral is an almost miraculous remedy in *delirium tremens*. Dr. George Balfour, of Edinburgh, has tried in a case which was one of "maniacle violence." Two half-drachm doses at one hour's interval produced sleep and cured the patient.

Shipments of cheese have recently been made direct from Ingersol to Liverpool. The dairymen of Oxford are paying great attention to cheese making, and seem determined to produce an article to compete with old country makers in their own markets.

The North Middlesex *Review* says:—"A little girl, daughter of Mr. Allen Carmicheal, of Nairn, a few days ago fell into the pond attached to Mr. Purson's mill, Nairn, and would have found a watery grave had it not been for the timely presence of a large dog, the property of Mr. Carmichael. The dog, it appears, attracted by cries, and seeing the girl struggling in the water, at once plunged in and brought her to shore in safety.'

EXTRACT.—After a fair and protracted trial of *Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophospites*, we consider it a very valuable nervous tonic, far surpassing any others of considerable repute, and well worthy the confidence of the profession generally.

A. H. CHANDLER, M. D.
H. A. JACOBS, M. D.

Moncton, N. B., November 9, 1867.

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

DIED.

At Omemee, on Saturday the 9th inst. Mr. Wm. Lindley, aged 61 years.

Lindsay Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY MR. C. L. BAKER.

Lindsay, September 6, 1870.

Fall Wheat	$1 00	@	$1 10
Spring Wheat	1 00	@	1 00
Flour (Fall) ₱ brl	6 00	@	6 00
" (Spring) ₱ brl	6 00	@	6 00
" (Mixed) ₱ brl	6 00	@	6 00
Rye Flour	4 00	@	4 00
Buckwheat Flour	4 25	@	4 25
Barley	0 55	@	0 70
Oats	0 30	@	0 32
Wool	0 25	@	0 25
Potatoes	0 00	@	0 25
Butter	0 17	@	0 19
Hay	9 00	@	10 00
Beef	5 00	@	6 00
Pork, live weight	6 00	@	7 00
Mess Pork	27 00	@	27 00
Prime Mess	24 00	@	24 00
Extra Prime	0 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal	2 25	@	3 00
Cornmeal	2 50	@	2 50
Bacon Smoked	0 00	@	0 00
Hams Sugar cured	0 12½	@	0 12

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, 13½c

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

Ladies Hosiery, 10c. to 35c.
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.