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TEAS selected with the greatest care, and of the Finest Quality.

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NEW YORK,

Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates

The Victoria Warder.

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

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1871.

THE GLOBE AND THE ESTIMATES.

The *Globe* has been harping continuously on the parsimoniousness of John Sandfield's government, and calling for a censure providing for the disposal of the surplus which, by good management, the Government has succeded in accumulating. Now, forsooth, because the Ministry, in yielding to the popular wish for the expenditure of greater sums this year, has placed the estimates for 1871 at $2,602,560, that peculiar journal again gets its back up, and spits fire at random, through sheer malevolence. It cannot be denied that there are many outlays loudly called for by the Province, and the liberal policy of the Government should draw forth the warm support of the House. Provision for the Idiots—the Land Improvement Fund—the providing of a Central Prison—an expenditure for Drainage—the finishing of the Asylums, are all necessary and judicious outlays. It is a pity that simply through political animosity, a journal like the *Globe*, wielding considerable influence, should place itself in bitter antagonism to measures loudly demanded, and eminently calculated to ameliorate the condition of the country to so large an extent. If we carefully examine every Act passed by the present Government, we shall find that the *Globe* bitterly opposed almost every one—Acts which the country unanimously approves. We doubt not, however, the carping of the *Globe* will amount to nothing. Its darts will fall harmless, and fail to reach the mark they were intended to hit.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

We learn from the Canadian Dominion Directory, to be published in a few days, that on the 1st of January, 1871, there 446 publications issued in the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, divided as follows:

	Ont.	Q.	N. S.	N. B.	M.	P. E. I.
Daily,	24	10	6	2	1	0
Tri-weekly,	2	1	0	0	0	0
Semi-weekly,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Weekly,	163	61	25	22	5	1
Semi-monthly,	6	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly,	35	21	3	4	0	0
Quarterly,	1	0	0	1	0	0
Annual,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	233	93	37	34	15	0

From the same source we also learn that the number of Clergy belonging to the different denominations in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and P. E. Island is as follows:—Church of England, 664; Church of Rome, 1275; Church of Scotland, 188; Presbyterian Church, 467; Methodist Church, 1175; Baptist Church, 470; Congregationalists, 89; German Lutherans 24; Evangelical Association, 31; Canada Christian Conference, 24; Bible Christians, 58; United Brethern, 22; Christians, 6; New Jerusalem Church, 7; Lutheran, 3; Unitarian 1; Universalist, 1; African Episcopal, 1; African Baptist, 4; Jewish Synagogue, 3.

Orange Soiree in Omemee.

According to announcement, an Orange Soiree was held last Friday evening in Omemee, and we are pleased to learn it was a great success, the hall being crowded. Refreshments were served at 6 p.m., the quality and quantity of which fully sustained the high and liberal reputation of the Emily ladies. The audience was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Norris, Jackson, Ewing, and Messrs. Marshall, of Port Hope, John Kelly, County Master, Cottingham and others. The chair was occupied by T. Stephenson, Esq., District Master. The proceeds amounted to about $100. We regret that being unavoidably absent from home we were unable to attend, consequently we are not in a position to give a full report of the proceedings, which we believe of a very pleasant nature.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY.

BOWMANVILLE TO BOBCAYGEON AND FENELON FALLS.

As many of our readers are already aware, a meeting was held in the Town Hall last Wednesday evening, to consider the feasibility of building a railroad from Bowmanville to Fenelon Falls, *via* Lindsay. Mr. J. Fowler, the originator of the scheme, first addressed the meeting. He stated that the distance from Lindsay to Bowmanville by the proposed line would be about 28 miles; that the road was easy to build, and would not cost more than £4,000 per mile, including station houses, rolling stock, &c. He was confident that money would be forthcoming to build the road; and on Tuesday morning several engineers had commenced to survey the route between Lindsay and Bowmanville at Mr. Fowler's expense.

The meeting was also addressed by a deputation from Bowmanville, consisting of the Mayor, F. Cubitt, Esq., and John Milne, Esq., who stated that that town would liberally sustain the scheme, if found practicable. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Wood and Keenan, the latter gentleman, amidst cheers, stating that he would give the proposed line five acres of land as a site for a station, &c.

From Lindsay the deputation proceeded to Bobcaygeon, where a large meeting was also held, the business men of that place being generally in favor of the scheme.

The following are some of the advantages set forth:

The road, if built, would be of immense advantage to the lumber interest of the back country. At the present time, after the lumber, &c., has been conveyed to Lindsay, it has to be shipped on board the cars and conveyed a distance of 42 miles before reaching Lake Ontario. By the proposed route the distance from Lindsay to the Lake will be only about 28 miles. But this is not the only advantage to be obtained by the new route. All manner of lumber can be shipped on board the cars at or near the mills, and transported to Bowmanville harbor without transhipment—thereby effecting a very great saving in the cost of handling.

By the new route, the distance from Lindsay to Toronto will also be greatly lessened. At present we have to travel 42 miles to Port Hope, and from thence 69 miles to Toronto. By the proposed route the distance would be, 28 miles to Bowmanville, and 42 miles from thence to Toronto—a saving of forty-one miles in favor of the new road.

At Bowmanville there is a splendid harbor, capable of accommodating any amount of traffic. (The pier is the longest and best on Lake Ontario.) The people of Bowmanville are fully alive to the importance of the scheme, and will aid it in a liberal manner, as will also the wealthy township of Darlington, and the several townships through which the road will run between Lindsay and Bowmanville.

Since writing the above, we learn that some few "sterling reformers" of Bowmanville consider the scheme an "electioneering dodge," got up by John S. to "corrupt" the doughty Grits!

The Estimates.

We notice in the Estimates a few items of which our readers will be glad to learn. For Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes, an unexpended balance of $15,833. For improvement of Scugog River, an unexpended balance of $1,959 and a new vote of $6,500. For bridge on Wellington Street, $2,500. For bridge in Ops, $1,000. For improvement of Pigeon River, Omemee, $5,000.

County Superintendant.

The County Council last week appointed Messrs. Reazin and Whalley County Superintendents of Schools, the former for the West Division and the latter for the East Division of this County. Better appointments could not have been made; and we hope when the new Bill will have become law, a suitable remuneration will be fixed for the onerous duties of such officers.

St. Andrew's Church Concert.

We are pleased to notify our readers that our friends of St. Andrew's church are to give a concert in the town hall, on Wednesday, 8th inst, when, we have no doubt, our townspeople will have the benefit of a rich treat. Some of the best talent is secured for the occasion, including Messrs Bick and Waldron, of Bobcaygeon. The pieces will be interspersed with readings by Mr. Haggart of Peterboro—a general favorite with a Lindsay audience. We trust that the hall will be well filled. Tickets 25 cents.

County Judge's Criminal Court.

The following cases were tried before the County Judge on Friday last:—

Alfred Bennet was found guilty of larceny, and was sentenced to three months in jail.

Joseph Sayea, receiving stolen goods, one month in jail.

JAN. 30.—Alex. Holesworth, Larceny, second offence, two years in the Penitentiary.

Oakwood.

The Wesleyan Anniversary Services for this place, held this week have been unusually interesting. Able sermons were preached on Sabbath by Revd. Messrs. Barker and Awde. The meeting on Wednesday evening was largely attended. John Barnard Esq. presided, Mr. Burns read extracts from the Report, of a very encouraging nature, able addresses were delivered by the Deputation, Revd. Messrs. Awde, Baker and Kines. Good music both vocal and instrumental by an efficient choir. Receipts about $70.

Little Britain.

Missionary meetings have been held last week in both the Bible Christian and Wesleyan churches in this place. In the former on Monday evening the claims of the Missionary society were urged by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, and the pastor of the circuit, Rev. J. Whitlock. In the latter, on Tuesday evening, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Awde, Kines and Barker.

SHORTS.

Bogus 20 cent pieces are circulating.

A splendid variety of Valentines at Porter's.

SCHENCK. The name of the newly appointed American Minister to England is pronounced *Skenk*.

FOUND on William street, a large brass key. Owner can have it by applying at this office.

THE Rev. Dr. Freshman has removed to the new Parsonage, on Market Street, near the Court House.

Mr. R. Spier is prepared to purchase any quantity of wheat, &c., for which he will pay the highest price.

Tenders will be received up to the 13th inst. for the erection of a Wesleyan Brick Church in Lindsay. See advertisement.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The usual services of the above church will be held in the Town Hall on Sunday first, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., as the church is at present undergoing repairs.

We are unable to give all the proceedings of the County Council in this issue, but will publish the remainder in our next. We are indebted to the *Post* for the two first day's proceedings.

SOME time ago we stated that there were eleven doctors in Lindsay; and although the paragraph was widely circulated, not a single tombstone manufacturer has started business here yet! Strange, but true.

"ALTHOUGH stealing chickens is a fowl proceeding, the Bowmanville and Bobcaygeon railway scheme is a *Fowler* one." The Bowmanville *Statesman* got off the above, and has now suspended publication for two weeks to recuperate.

"MY son," said a drunken father, as he took a chew of tobacco, "you should never go a-chewing terbacker—it's a dirty habit." "WARDER," says the *Post*, "don't be personal," &c. Does our garret cotem. see the point?

A GENIUS out at Fenelon Falls objects to the building of the proposed Bowmanville and Fenelon Falls railway in these words: "The people is going wild on this ere railroad queshine. Hosses that iscow wuth forty dollars won't be wuth five dollars a hed. Wagin makers will starve tu deth. Oats won't be wuth nuthin, and we'll have to quit raised on 'em.'

Attention is directed to the Card of Mr. David Fowler in another column. He has good reason to be thankful for insurance, he never had a fire until a few weeks ago. Since that time he has had two, the last being a dwelling house from which the inmates barely escaped with their lives.

WE said last week that Sunday was the coldest day of the year. This the *Post* denies, and says it was half a degree colder on Monday morning. Perhaps so; we weren't out early. Suppose the *Post* got a "nipper" that morning. "Woe unto them that rise early to drink strong drink."

THE Bible Christian congregation of this place, headed by their pastor, Mr. Ayers, marched through the streets at a late hour on Sunday evening last, singing various religious hymns. Judging by the conduct of the boys who followed them, we should say that the "seed" sown fell on "stony ground."

DEATH OF PROF. JENKINSON.—We regret to state that Prof. Jenkinson died on Sunday last, from the effects of the severe shock and burns he received at the burning of the Scugog hotel. Coroner Beall held an inquest on the body when a verdict to the above effect was returned.

THE following are the officers of L. O. L. No 664, for the current year. Br. Chas. Johnston, W. M. Wm. Dixon, D'y M. Wm. Pearce, Chaplain. John Ramsay, Sec. Robt. Ramsay, Treas. Thos. Slemmon, D. C. Irwin Johnston, Alvory Ashton, Sidney Stevens, Wm. J. Johnston and Thos. Perrin, Committee.

L. O. L. DISTRICT LODGE OF MARIPOSA.—At the annual meeting of this Lodge the following brethren were elected officers for the current year, viz.—Thos. Slemmon, D. M. Joseph Black, D. D. M. Robt. Love, D. Chap. Wm. Foster, D. Sec. John Kelly, D. Treas. R. Brown, D. D. C.

MR. J. R. DUNDAS has removed to the store lately occupied by T. Foley & Co., opposite Veitch's Hotel. His new premises are well adapted to his rapidly increasing business, and his stock will be found large. He cordially invites a visit from his old customers, and a trial from all.

THE *Post* of last week has a fling at Dr. Ryerson, accusing him of discourtesy in his letters to Mr. Blake. Who ever knew of the Doctor's opponents having a grain of courtesy? If this is the only crime they can fall back on, they might as well "acknowledge the corn" and cry *peccavi*.

A pale complexion denotes blood destitute of vitality and in proportion as the blood corpuscles change from red to white or transparent, so will the patient become weaker. This retrogression is effectually checked by *Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites*, the blood made healthy, and the various functions of the body renewed by its use.

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

☞ Tailoring in all its branches on an extensive scale conducted by J. Costello & Co. None but the best workmen employed. A correct fit always guaranteed. A very large and varied assortment of goods to select from. "Quick sales and small profits," the motto. *Goods purchased by the yard cut free of charge*, at

A Splendid assortment of Dress Goods always on hand, at Bigelow's.

WAR NEWS!

CAPITULATION OF PARIS!

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Surrender of Alsace & Lorraine.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 4:30 p. m.—Emperor William has sent the following telegraphic despatch to the Empress Augusta:—

"Versailles, 2p. m., Sunday.—Last night an armistic for three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be interned in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions. The ground between the opposing lines is to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism, and great sacrificies. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow.

(Signed) WILHELM

AN ARMISTICE.

Versailles, Jan. 29, via London, noon.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at 10 o'clock this morning. The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrendered their arms. The armistice expires on the 1[illegible] February.

WASHINTON, Jan. 29. — Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, our Charge d'Affaires at London, dated London, Sunday morning, Jan. 29th.—The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea was signed about eight o'clock last evening, at Versailles, by Bismarck and Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it is an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible.

THE OBJECT OF THE ARMISTICE.

is to spare further bloodshed, and give an opportunity to the French people through the Assembly representatives at Bordeaux to decide for war or peace. Alarming rumors prevail of serious riots in Paris since the certainty of capitulation has been made known. It is reported not more than a week's rations remain in Paris at the present time. By the latest reports of the negotiation it appears Bismarck's demands are two provinces, one colony, twenty war ships, and four million francs, as the final terms of peace. The capitulation will only be regarded as a military act apart from all political negotiations. Communication with Paris is provisionally restricted.

THE TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *World* special from London says Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight. Bismarck carried his point. The capitulation involves the cession of Alsace and Lorraine and part of the fleet. The money indemnity is to be guaranteed by the municipalities. A portion of the German army to return home and the war to cease. It is necessary that some territory be retained to secure the fulfilment of the compact. The Mobiles are to be sent home. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin. The terms of the capitulation of Paris provide for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them and the

PRINCE IMPERIAL TO BE FUTURE EMPEROR.

with the Empress as Regent. A large force will be immediately despatched in pursuit of Chausey.

Eden (Mariposa.)

The annual Missionary meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist church was held on the 26th inst., and was a decided success. It was opened by singing and prayer by the Rev. D. Winter, after which Mr. Wm. Ashman was called to the chair. A few interesting extracts from the Report were read by the Rev. W. Burns. Speeches characterized by earnestness, eloquence and catholicity were made by the Revs. Messrs. Awde, Kines and Barker. The meeting was enlivened by a few choice pieces of music discoursed by an excellent choir, Miss Beecham presiding at the melodeon with efficiency. After the usual voting of thanks, the large congregation that had been most attentive for upwards of three hours dispersed, apparently delighted with the evening's proceedings. COM.

CAMERON.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Temperance lectures under the auspices of the Lodge of B. A. O. of Good Templars of this village will be delivered in the W. M. Church on Friday Evening next, commencing at seven o'clock, by the Rev. Messrs. Barker and Winters.

B. A. O. of G. T.—At the regular meeting of this Lodge on Friday last, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing quarter: W. C. T., Geo. Bowles; W. V. Mrs. T Glaspell; W. C., T. Glaspell; W. S., Bro. Wm. Bowles; F. S., Bro. Walter Bowles; W. T., Sister M. J. Glaspell; W. M., Bro. O. Glaspell; W. O. G., Bro. Wm. McLaughlin; W. J. G., Sister S. A. Glaspell.

SLEEP AS A MEDICINE.—The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food, not that it is more important, but it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from a sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps best will be the most healthy moral and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain; it will build up and make strong a weary body; it will relieve the prostration felt by consumptives; it will cure the hypochondria; it will cure the head-ache; it will cure the heart-ache; it will cure neuralgia; it will cure a broken spirit; it will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean good bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, and not too warm a room, freedom from too much care, a clean stomach, a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulatives and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard and nervous, we recommend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep; otherwise life will be short and what there is of it sadly imperfect.

County Council Proceedings.

JANUARY SESSION.

The Reeves and Deputy Reeves for the year 1871 met in the Council Chamber last Tuesday at 3 o'clock S. C. Wood Esq., County Clerk, took the chair and announced that he had the certificates of the following gentlemen representing their respective townships, viz: Messrs. Cottingham and McQuade, Emily; Messrs Connolly and Reid, Ops; Messrs. Clarke, Naylor and Adam, Mariposa; Messrs. Jas. and J. Junkin, Verulam; Mr. John Fell, Somerville; Mr. W. Hartle Lutterworth, &c.; Messrs. J. D. Naylor and S. Reazin, Fenelon; Mr. Jos. Staples, Bexley; Messrs. Carmichael and Gilchrist, Eldon; Mr. R. Fitzgerald, Carden; Mr. A. Spring, Draper; Mr. W. D. Hogeboam, Macaulay; Messrs. Crandall and Leary, Lindsay. Absent, Mr. Robert Staples, Laxton; and C. F. Gow, Stephenson.

ELECTION OF WARDEN.

THE COUNTY CLERK: I am now ready to receive candidates for the Wardenship. Each motion will be treated as a substantive motion, and will be disposed of on its own merits. There are present 21 Reeves, and it will therefore take a vote of 11 to carry. Should the first gentleman proposed receive such a vote it will [illegible] settle all subsequent motions, [illegible] there be any, and that individual [illegible] declared Warden for 1871.

[illegible] by James Junkin, seconded by W. Hartle, that Joseph Staples Esq., Reeve of Bexley, be Warden for the current year.

There being no further nominations, the motion was put and declared Carried; and the Warden elect was conducted to the chair by his mover and seconder, when he thanked the members for the honor done him in again electing him to preside over their deliberations.

The Warden subsequently took the oath of office before D. Browne Esq., J. P.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Cottingham introduced a By-law to appoint a county auditor and to confirm the appointment of one by the Warden; and the Council went into Committee thereon, Mr. Cottingham in the chair. The first blank was filled with the name of J. McKibbin, Esq., and the Warden named J. R. Dundas, Esq. The Committee rose and reported By-law with amendments, when it was read the third time and passed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the following gentlemen were appointed a special Committee to strike the standing Committees for the year: viz. Messrs. Cottingham Fell, Connolly, Jas. Junkin, J. D. Naylor, Crandall and the mover. The Council then adjourned.

SECOND DAY

Council met at 11 a m.

The Warden in the chair.

Members all present except Messrs Connolly, Crandell and Gow. Minutes of December 16, 1870, and of yesterday, read and approved. The Warden addressed the Council. The Warden laid before the council the following communications which were read by the clerk: A communication from the commissioner of Crown Lands, in answer to memorial of this council asking particulars as to expenditure of $10,000 on the Bobcaygeon Road. From Lieut. Col. Skinner asking for a grant of $100 towards the expences of the Canadian Volunteer team in attending the approaching gathering at Wimbledon. Also an address from the Ontario Association for the promotion of Canadian industry. On motion of Mr Jas. Junkin, Messrs Fell, Adam, Clarke, Naylor, Connolly and the mover were appointed a special committee to consider the Warden's Address. On motion of Mr. Leary the communications from the commissioner of Crown Lands, Lieut. Col. Skinner, and the Ontario Association for the promotion of Canadian Industry, were referred to the special committee appointed to consider the Warden's Address. The special committee appointed to draft the standing committees for the year brought in their report which was read, and the council went into committee thereon, Mr. Clarke in the chair. Committee rose and reported the report without amendment. Report received and adopted: Mr. Spring presented a petition from H. J. McDonald and others asking aid for roads and bridges in Stephenson. Mr. Junkin presented a petition from Jas. Graham and others praying for the improvement of the boundary line between Ops and Fenelon. Mr. John D. Naylor presented a petition from Donald Murchison and others praying for a grant to improve the between Eldon and Fenelon. Council adjourned until 4 p. m. Council re-commenced at 5 p. m. Warden in the chair. The special committee appointed to consider the Warden's Address, brought in their report which was read, and the Council went into committee thereon, Mr. Junkin in the chair. Committee rose and reported the report without amendment: Report received and adopted. On motion of Mr. Fell, Mr. Carmichael's name was placed on the standing committee on roads and bridges. Council adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

North Riding Victoria Agricultural Society.

The following is the third annual report of the directors of the North Victoria Agricultural Society:—

The Directors of the North Victoria D. D. Agricultural Society have much pleasure in submitting to the members the third annual report of the society. The year that is past, we are happy to say, has been a prosperous one in so far as the affairs of this society, and the agricultural interests of the Riding are concerned. It is true that the return of spring wheat was far below that of the previous year, but that of fall wheat especially in the northern section of the riding was considerably better.

The yield of oats was prolific, and that of potatoes excellent, we might almost say extraordinary—the sample of the latter exhibited at the fall show being superior to those exhibited at the last Provincial Exhibition.

Your Directors have reason to congratulate the society upon the increase in the number of members as well as in the number of entries of articles exhibited at the fall show, the latter being 700 as against 408 in 1869. They regret, however, that this sudden increase, and unexpected on his part, overpowered the secretary with work on the night previous to the show, so much so that he was unable to have the entry tickets and checks prepared on the morning of the show day, which gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction, and marred considerably the pleasures of the day. In order however, to prevent the recurrence of this state of affairs the Directors would suggest that in the future the secretary be allowed to receive no entries within two days of show, thus giving him ample opportunity to have all things properly and systematically prepared. The show in every other respect was a decided success. The inside department particularly was deserving of praise. The ploughing match held in connection with the society was also successful; and in this connection your Directors regret that the committee should allow themselves to be influenced by the dissatisfaction of any party interested, as such attempts at allaying discontent seldom lead to any beneficial result, but on the other hand they establish a precedent, highly injurious to the harmonies and successful working of the society.

Your Directors took steps to obtain the services of a thorough-bred horse to travel through the Riding last spring, but not receiving the necessary aid from each of the branch societies whose interests would thereby be served equally with our own, the matter was allowed to drop. They would urge, however, upon their successors in office the desirability of resuming the matter, as the introduction of a superior class of horses into the Riding ought to receive the warm support of every man interested in its prosperity.

With respect to the two new varieties of wheat received by this society in the fall of 1868 from Mr. Weld of London, viz: the Treadwell and American Amber, your Directors have to report that of the samples sent to Fenelon, the Threadwell was found to stand the winter weather better than either the Soules or American Amber, and yielding at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre, while the Soules yielded but 12. The American Amber did not turn out nearly so well as the Treadwell though better than the Soules. This, however, cannot be considered a fair test of the American Amber, as, we are sorry to say the seed received from Mr. Weld, was found to be mixed with six different varieties of wheat.

Your Directors have received reports from the Branch Societies in connection with this society, all of which appear to be in a flourishing condition. The following is the number of names on their respective rolls for the current year:—Eldon, 101; Fenelon, 55; Laxton, Bexley and Digby, 55; Muskoka, 60; Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon, 50.

Upon the whole, the year 1870, witnessed a great improvement in the affairs of the society, and should it continue to advance in the same ratio as it has done each year since its organization, it will not be many years ere it will take a first rank among the Agricultural societies of our country.

The two lines of railways, the one near completed and the other in course of construction through our Riding, cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect on the prosperity of this part of the country, while they will afford increased facilities for the transportation of farm produce, they will at the same time afford opportunity for the introduction of a more thorough extensive and improved system of agriculture and horticulture than is at present carried on in our midst, so that we may hail the day as not far distant when the North Riding of Victoria will not be far behind the most flourishing portions of our fair Province in intelligence, prosperity and happiness.

JOHN MCTAGGART, Sec.

Kirkfield, Jan 26, 1870.

The annual meeting of the North Victoria E. D. Agricultural Society was held at the Village of Cambray on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when the following officers were elected for the current year:

President, Thomas Lockhart, Esq., Rosedale; 1st Vice-President, D. Jackson, Esq., Woodville, 2nd Vice-President, R. Staples, Esq., Oakhill; Secretary, John McTaggart, Esq, Kirkfield; Treasurer, James Stuart, Esq., Woodville; Directors, Albert D. Day, Nelson Heaslip, Edward Lytle, Donald Currie, Alex. McDonald John Munro, M. A. Berkley, J. Swanton, and S. Reazin. Auditors, H. Reazin and J. M. Bateman.

The next meeting of the Directors will be held at Kirkfield on Wednesday, 8th inst.

Schenk and Alabama.

The Washington correspondent of the London *Telegraph* speaks his piece on the Schenck and Alabama question as follows:

"As to the instructions and purposes of the new Minister, I may state them from a source which, if not direct, leaves me little room to doubt their correctness. In the first place, the American Government has resolved to abandon the position it took last year, in respect to having all the negotiations transferred to Washington city. Just then they had worked themselves up into the idea that Reverdy Johnson had been terribly overreached through the medium of his stomach, and that no American, however stern his patriotism, could be safely trusted to make a treaty while under the influence of the good things which British hospitality so generously provides. This fear has departed. We are to send you a man now over whom you may try in vain to "come it" in this way. He appreciates "cake and ale" as well as any of you, but has an eye withal to business and a shrewd bargain. Accordingly General Schenck is authorized to reopen the negotiation, which had come to a dead-lock. You will please to note that this is also an abandonment of the policy broached in the late Annual Message of Gen. Grant, —that the United States should pay the Alabama claims themselves, and leave England to the remorse which always overtakes the guilty debtor. The little bill is to be again presented by Brother Jonathan's Minister, but not rudely, roughly, insolently, and with a way that seems to say, "You may pay or not, as you like, but it will be worse for you if you don't." There will be no bullying nor truculence, I feel well assured. Nor will there be any repetition of the extravagant demands which naturally result from the positions taken in Mr. Sumner's speech, that England is responsible for the prolongation of the American civil war, with its consequent loss of blood and treasure; and that the recognition of Confederate belligerency was an injurious and unfriendly act. Nor will anything be said on the subject of the injured honor of the United States, or any attempt be made to wring from England a confession that she has acted in bad faith to the United States. The threats of annexing Canada and of non-intercourse, so much employed in newspaper discussion —and the desire for new Territorial acquisition to the northward—are not to be obtruded in the negotiation; but a respectful earnest effort will be made to settle the troubles on a basis of common sense.

"What, then, will be the American demands? According to my informant they will be, first, that England shall pay the owners of the ships and property destroyed by the Alabama for their losses, with interest on the same from the time when such destruction occurred. Secondly, that England shall compensate the United States for all the expenses the latter directly incurred by reason of the Alabama and the other Confederate cruisers. Thirdly, that England shall consent to to enter into a treaty defining anew the principles of international law in such terms as shall exclude the possibility in the future of such acts as those out of which these claims grew. Such are the bases of the American position, as I now gather them; and I think the British people will hail them at least as an approach to the region of common sense in which alone differences between great nations should be adjusted."

The Tribune As Niobe.

"If my wife," hiccoughed the inebriated Jones, reeling homeward in the early hours of morning—"if my wife is sitting up for me, I'll lick her; and if she's gone to bed, by thunder, I'll lick her." The latest imitator of this man of determined purpose is the individual known to fame as Uncle Samuel. But two short months agone—"nay, not so much, not two"—in the closing days of the month of November, when feeble Sol. under the malign influence of Sagittarius, could scarce pierce the fogs that rose nightly from the Potomac marshes, and lingered late like a fringe of dirty lace around the nightcap of Clark Mills's statue of Liberty surmounting the dome of the Capitol at Washington — when canvas-backs and Congressmen were coming in, and all hopes for New York, Indiana and Missouri had just gone out—when Boreas was just beginning to bore us; and Jupiter Pluvius, stopping to blow his fingers, chilled with so long driving the steeds of the storm, was beginning to drop the rains—at such a time, we say, Uncle Samuel's chief steward, or chief Butler, or both between them, sang dolefully to the sighing of the autumn winds that the Canadians would not let the Western products go down the St. Lawrence. It was a solemnly iterative cry for deliverance like that of Sterne's Starling—"I can't get out! I can't get out!" but unlike that, it did not rest content with publishing its woeful wail, for it more than hinted at forcing, rather than piteously begging for, exit, promising to shake to the centre this solid terrene and make old Neptune tremble in his briny caves rather than submit longer to enforced endungeonment in the wilds of the distant West. Under the influence of Sagittarius was that Ulyssiad composed as is abundantly evidenced by the document itself. Indeed one might imagine the writer in the frenzy of his inspiration to have personated the Sagittarius himself. With the instinct of a big Fenian he evidently imagined himself a head centaur of some sort, possibly not the classical fellow, half man and half horse, but more probably one of the more modern and more accidentally patriotic sort—half horse and half alligator. Like Sagittarius he was indifferently skilled in drawing the long bow, and like him he produced an effect of a most 'arrowing description.

From the day that document was read to Congress and telegraphed to the Associated Press, we have not ceased to hold it in reverence. We never quite knew what it was about, but we have none the less admired and venerated it. We think Mr. Grant intended to argue that the Canadian custom-house authorities ought not to have placed the Falls of Niagara where they are, but should have removed them a few miles inland in which case he was willing to make a liberal concession in the way of admitting Canadian cider made from pine apples (said pine apples to be the product of the white pine or *pinus strobus* only) duty free. But a great deal of light was thrown upon the subject, two weeks later, by the veteran editor of the New York *Tribune*, who, fresh from the composition of "What I Know About Farming," had the whole thing at his finger ends. He said the Welland was an early variety that should be transplanted about the first of April, the Lachine was a hardy variety, and would bear well; and that the Long Sault would not flourish farther south than New Jersey. It was the same variety that had been given to the getters up of clubs for the *Weekly Tribune*. He then relapsed into silence.

—"A change came o'er the spirit of my dream." Aquarius tilts his watering pot where the arrows of Sagittarius flew; and under the droppings of the watery sign the *Tribune* returns to the subject. But it has more light. Somebody in Canada has posted it. And whereas then it complained that the Canadians would *not* share their water-courses with Uncle Sam's boys, now it trembles and grows pale because it fears they *will*. It says:

"The Canadians are bent on disputing with us the trade of the North-West. They seek to make the St. Lawrence and its canals the rival of the Erie Canal, and it behooves New York to look to its interests in the matter, for the Canadians are evidently in earnest."

The *Tribune* sees the thing now in a dry light. It has its spectacles on its nose the right way now, and cannot blink facts any longer. Yes, the Canadians *are* in earnest; and there *is* such a thing as manifest destiny. The manifest destiny of the United States is to absorb tropical lands and negro races, lose its Anglo-Saxon vim and purity of blood, degenerate into a tanned mixture of discordant elements and slide down the scale of nations, while Canada with the blood of a young giant pulsing through her veins reaches out for the hand of that other young giant that sits on the Western prairies, and throws a yoke—not political, but commercial—about her neck. New York sees her glory departing and shrieks for her ravished ships; but even while she shrieks her mantle drops upon the sinewy shoulders of her Canadian rival, and Montreal becomes the half-way house between the prairies and Europe. To put the matter understandingly, Montreal is nine cents a bushel nearer to Chicago than New York is, and a cent nearer Liverpool. To make it nearer to both, so to speak, and to restore the flow of trade, temporarily turned out of its natural channel, to its original course, the Canadian people have now set themselves to work, and are, as the *Tribune* says, "evidently in earnest."

"In the meantime," but for the present only, to use the language of the late lamented Mr. Ward, "the earth continuers to revolve on her axeltree twiet in twenty-four hours, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

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