WATCHES!

WALTHAM WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
RUSSEL WATCHES.
SWISS WATCHES.
LADIES' WATCHES.
GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES.
$5.00 to $150.00.
Largest Assortment! IN TOWN.
At KLEISERS.

JEWELRY.

Colored Gold Jewelry,
Bright Gold Jewelry.
Jet Jewelry.
Rubber Jewelry
American Jewelry,
Tortoise Shell Jewelry.
Largest Assortment in Lindsay.
At KLEISER'S.

Fancy Goods!

Work Boxes
Writing Desks.
Inkstands,
Chess and Draught Boards.
Ladies Companions.
Book Slides.
Portfolios,
Kaleidescopes.
Musical Albums,
Graphoscopes.
Vases,
Toilet Sets,
Satchels,
The largest and Best Assorted Stock in Town,
At KLEISER'S.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, and who are anxious to save trouble and law costs, will call at once, and

Settle their Accounts

as every Note and Account not settled on or before the

15th FEBRUARY, NEXT,

will be placed in suit. I have too long relied on promises, and find that to carry on my business successfully, I must insist on all outstanding accounts being promptly paid.

JAMES LOVELL.

Lindsay, Jan 23rd, 1872.

WANTED.

A Few Local Agents

to assist in extending the business of

THE ISOLATED RISK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

in the County of Victoria. Only men of energy need apply. Application to be made to the undersigned. Liberal terms to a first-class man.

F. WHALLEY, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Jan 18, 1872.

Valuable Farms

FOR SALE
In Ops and Fenelon, County of Victoria.

I am instructed to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION!

At Jewett's Hotel in the Town of Lindsay, on

Saturday, February 3rd, 1872,

at 12 o'clock, noon,

The following valuable improved farms, namely:

1st. The north half of lot number sixteen in the seventh concession of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, containing by measurement 100 acres. This parcel is situated about 2½ miles from Lindsay, on the Peterborough road, 60 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, a good new frame barn 30 x 60, log house well finished and comfortable, a good bearing orchard. This is in every respect a first-class farm, the soil being very good, and from its situation it offers many advantages to a purchaser.

2nd. The west parts of lots numbers seventeen and eighteen in the tenth concession of the Township of Fenelon, in the County of Victoria, containing 64 acres.—This parcel is within a mile of Fenelon Falls. Nearly all cleared. The soil of this parcel is admirably adapted for raising fall wheat and barley. There is a good frame house, log barn and stable, and a never-failing spring upon the premises.

Lindsay has at present the Midland Railway running from Port Hope, and will in all probability have two other railways in a short time, one to Toronto, and the other to some other port on Lake Ontario, so that its market, which is already a good one for everything a farmer can raise, will be much improved and rendered second to none in the country.

Fenelon Falls will also in a short time have a railway, and is a rapidly rising place 16 miles from Lindsay, on the Fenelon River, by which steamboats ply between the two places in summer.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, the balance to be secured by mortgage upon the premises, payable in instalments to suit the purchaser. Interest at 6 per cent.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Beaubiem & Redgrave, Vendor's Solicitors, Lindsay, to Mr. C. E. Jewett, Jewett's Hotel, Lindsay, or to the subscriber.

W. L. RUSSELL,
Auctioneer.

Lindsay, Jan 16, 1872.

Dress Goods

IN

Very Great Variety!

AT

S.&O. Bigelow's

CASHSTORE

The Newest Fashions
IN
MILLINERY,
BONNETS HATS & JACKETS
AT
S. & O. BIGELOW'S
CASH STORE.

Striped & Tartan
SHAWLS
AT
S. & O. Bigelow's
CASH STORE.

Fringed Waterproofs
AND
All Colors of Mantle Cloths
AT
S. & O. Bigelow's
CASH STORE.

Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Clouds, and all kinds of Woolen Goods.
AT
S. & O. Bigelow's
CASH STORE.

Wool Hosiery
All Sizes, for Ladies and Children,
AT
S. & O. Bigelow's
CASH STORE.

Best Quality
French Kid Gloves,
AT
S. & O. Bigelow's
CASH STORE.

Best Quality
All Kinds of Carpets,
AT
S. & O. Bigelow's
CASH STORE.

Attentive and Obliging salesmen,
AT
S. O. Biglow's
CASH STORE.

DOBSON & NIBLOCK,

KENT-ST, LINDSAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Teas, Tobaccos, Wines, Brandies, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Beg to announce to their customers and the public that their stock is now full and complete.

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

TOBACCOS of All Kinds.

WINES, BRANDIES, CHOICE HISKEYS, ALE AND PORTER, of the Best Known Brands.

Invalids in want of Pure Liquors, for Medicinal purposes can find them at our establishment.

To Country Merchants, Hotel Keepers & Lumbermen,

We sell our goods on the most favorable terms

DOBSON & NIBLOCK

NEW YEAR! 1872.

Stock Replenished! SINCE XMAS

Two Cases New Books, Writing Desks, Work Boxes &c.

Suitable for New Years Gifts.

AT

Porter's Book Store.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row
AND
G. P. ROWELL & Co., 40, Park Row, NEW YORK,

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies those whose accounts are overdue that unless the same are paid on or before the 1st day of February next, they will be placed in other hands for collection and costs incurred.

C. L. BAKER.

Lindsay, Jan. 16th, 1872.

The Victoria Warder.

Man's noblest motive is the public good.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1872.

County Council—Election of Warden.

The Council met yesterday and after the usual formalities re-elected Joseph Staples, Esq., Warden for the current year.

Railways! Railways!

Railway topics have so absorbed the minds of our fellow-townsmen during the last eight or ten days, that every other question of a public nature has apparently sunk into utter insignificance. Even the new Coalition Cabinet has failed to come in for even a small share of attention. That the people of Lindsay are alive to their interest, their action for the past few days fully proves. There has seldom if ever, been a time in the history of Lindsay, and indeed of the county, in which the leading men were called upon to decide so momentous questions as at the present. We do not allude to financial questions, for we sincerely believe that the question of bonuses should be a secondary consideration. Let our business men weigh well the benefits to accrue from the different schemes and then adopt those by which the interests of the town and county will be more surely advanced. There are three schemes before the people of this town, viz., the Beaumaville, Lindsay, and Bobcaygeon, Railway, the Lindsay, Fenelon Falls and Ottawa River R.R., and the Grand Junction from Belleville to Lindsay. The former has, however, declined very sensibly in the minds of the people since the late meeting, seeing that Lindsay would be vastly more benefited by having connection with the Capital of the Province than by merely running to Beaumaville, and, looking at it in a financial point of view, we consider it almost next to impossible to raise the required sum by this county. The Beaumaville people say that we would have to raise $110,000 in this county. Ops might be induced to give $10,000, Verulam would perhaps give $25,000, and Lindsay would be expected to give the remaining $75 000, which is not at all probable. In giving this sum, taking the most favourable view of the matter, Lindsay would be placed in such a position as to preclude her from assisting any other scheme, however desirable. This course would undoubtedly be wrong, and we are glad to see that the gentlemen who have been appointed by the public meeting to watch over the railway interests of our town, and who are the most concerned in the progress and prosperity of Lindsay, have decided to encourage and support the Toronto scheme on the west, and the Belleville scheme on the east. These two roads are almost sure to get the government aid, and they are equally certain to be the most advantageous to the town. We therefore, under these circumstances, warmly recommend both these proposed routes to the consideration of the people of Lindsay. At the same time we feel convinced that the Toronto road is the favourite with the ratepayers.

Mr. F. Whalley advertises for local Agents in extending the business of the "Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Company."

Railway Meeting

The meeting which was called on Tuesday evening the 16th inst., at the request of several Beaumaville gentleman was well attended, the hall being filled with the ratepayers of the town. The Beaumaville delegation was composed of the following gentlemen:—Col. Cubitt and Messrs. J. Macleod, M. P. P., J. Milne, John McClung, Wm. Thompson, W. H. Climie, editor of the *Statesman*; J. E. Farewell, Morgan Davis, John McDougall, John Rankin, Dr. Patterson, P. W. Conseul, S. Burden, W. Williamson, O. Munson, J. J. Tilley, and others. Toronto was represented by Messrs. George Laidlaw, W. Thompson and J. C. Fitch. The chair having been taken by the Mayor, some discussion arose as to the object of the meeting—Col. Cubitt and the rest of the Beaumaville gentlemen considering that, as it was at their invitation that the meeting had been called, their scheme alone should be discussed; while Messrs. Keenan, Grace, Maguire, and McDonell, held that it was understood that the merits of both projects should be brought forward. Col. Cubitt, Mayor of Beaumaville and Messrs McLeod, Thompson, Milne, Farewell and others spoke at some length with regard to the scheme from Beaumaville, during which several hard hits were directed at Mr. Laidlaw. The evening was far advanced before the Toronto gentlemen got a chance to ventilate their views, when Messrs, Thompson and Laidlaw spoke as to the desirability of the road from Uxbridge to Lindsay and Fenelon Falls, Mr. Laidlaw spoke with his usual force and plainly laid before the meeting the advantages to accrue from being connected with the capital of the province instead of our thinking to connect ourselves with a small town, which is itself tributary to Toronto. Mr. L's line of argument convinced the audience that our true interests would be advanced by adopting his scheme. After patiently hearing both sides, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. McDonell, seconded by Mr. Keenan.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen composing the delegation from Beaumaville, and to the gentlemen composing the delegation from Toronto, for the valuable information given by them, relative to their respective railroad projects, and this meeting would urge the railroad committee of this town to give the statements of the respective delegates the best consideration in the interests of Lindsay.

The meeting then (midnight) broke up.

"The Proton Outrage."

Under this heading the Toronto *Telegraph* has lately been publishing affidavits to the effect that a person named Lewis, who had been appointed by the late government to revalue certain lands in the Township of Proton, County of Grey, had stated to several electors during the late contest in that County between Lauder and Dickey that he had instructions from Mr. Blake to say to them that if they voted for Dickey they would receive the benefit of the low valuation, but if they voted for Lauder they should pay the high valuation of their lands. It is also stated that Lauder's majority was considerably lessoned by this corrupt practice on the part of Mr. Blake's emissaries. Now this is a very serious charge, and one we would very unwillingly attribute to a gentleman in Mr. Blake's position, but it must, at the same, time be received with considerable care. While the affidavits may be made, as we have no doubt they are, with all faith, we look upon Lewis' veracity with extreme doubt, and we expect that the whole onus of the affair will ultimately fall on him.

The Surplus,

It was not a little amusing to hear our Beaumaville friends at the Railway meeting the other evening endeavouring to impress on the minds of the people of Lindsay the feasibility of building their line—that they were so friendly with the "New Combination" they were sure of $3,000 a mile from Mr. Blake. Their "axe grinding" speeches were well answered by Mr. Laidlaw, who showed that Mr. Blake had reason to exclaim "save me from my friends!"

Fires.

The School House in Sec. No. 4, Ops, with its contents, was burned on the morning of the 17th inst. Insured in Agricultural of London for $300.

The barns and other out-buildings belonging to Mr. Thomas Rea, lot 15, con. 3, Ops, with their contents, were consumed by fire yesterday forenoon. The fire originated in the straw stack, but in what way is not known. The loss is about $2,500, insured for $1170 in the Agricultural of London. Messrs. Cornell & Maguire will have to fork over a little of the money they collect from the farmers to settle these two claims.

There will be a special meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening next.

VEITCH'S NEW HOTEL.—The contract for the erection of Mr. Veitch's new Hotel on the site near the Market has been awarded to Messrs. Hugh Workman and Alexander McBurney.

It is, we believe, the intention of the Lindsay Railway committee to ask the Town Council at its next meeting to submit a by-law to raise the sum of $50,000 to aid the Grand Junction Railway from Belleville to Lindsay.

The new cemetery at Havana in Cuba will receive the title of Columbus, and the remains of Columbus, which are now deposited in the Cathedral, will be transferred at some future day to the new cemetery and placed inside a grand monument to be erected to his memory.

Emigration.

The following communication was sent to the Dublin *Daily Express* by Charles Foy, Esq., the indefatigable Emigration Agent at Belfast, and we have no doubt will be read with interest by many of our readers,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY EXPRESS.

SIR,—In the 'Daily Express' some time ago I read a letter advocating emigration to Nebraska. Would you kindly publish the following, addressed to the 'Standard,' and it is only one of the many received from disappointed emigrants. I have others giving, if possible, a more gloomy account.—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

Canadian Gov. Emigration Dep't.
Office—11, Claremont-street,
Belfast 14th Dec. 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of this morning a letter, signed "Wm. H. Hayward," concerning a party of emigrants who have been induced to leave England to settle in the State of Nebraska, and as considerable exertions are being made at the present time by American land-jobbers, passenger brokers, and so-called commissioners to send British subjects to this far distant Eden, I enclose you an extract from a Canadian paper, giving the experience of a Canadian farmer, who has recently returned to his own country, after a three years' residence in that western Paradise, the State of Nebraska, in the hope that it may prove serviceable to those who are thinking of leaving their native land.

"Having just returned from Nebraska, and hearing such glowing accounts in this country of the many advantages offered by that state to agriculturists, I am induced to address you a few lines to warn those who may intend emigrating thither.

"I left Nassagaye in the spring of 1868, under the influence of very promising rumours which reached me, of the prosperity of the prairie State of Nebraska. I was accompanied by ten other Canadian farmers with their families. We found no difficulty in taking up 80 or 160 acre lots, and went to work and ploughed up a good share, each helping the other, it requiring the strength of three stout horses to each plough, the sod being so tough. The first year no crops can be put in, the sod is so much affected by the summer sun that anything sown on it would be parched up. May, June, and July are the only months in which the prairie sod is ploughed, and if turned up at any other season it would not rot. We, consequently, had to wait until the fall of 1869, or eighteen months before we had any return for our labour; we then reaped about 17 bushels to the acre, to dispose of which we were obliged to haul it a distance of 200 miles to Omaha market, and there sell it for 60 cents. per bushel. We were debarred from raising any stock owing to the want of material to build fences; we, consequently, were obliged to confine ourselves to one cow each, and keep them during the summer months staked up on the prairie in order that they should not injure our own or neighbours' crops, which, being unfenced, were exposed. Our wood, for erecting dwellings, we hauled from Sandy Point on the Missouri river, a distance of 15 miles. It consisted wholly of cotton wood, about six inches in diameter, for which we had to pay $25 per thousand feet. From the great severity of the climate in winter we could not use these wooden buildings for dwellings in the cold; we consequently were obliged to follow the usual custom of digging 'goffer holes' in the ground, covering these over with the prairie grass and earth, which formed our winter habitations for five months of the year; sheltering the cattle in somewhat similar structures, from which they were not taken during the winter—hay, water, &c., being carried to them. There is no such thing as cattle existing in the open prairie during the winter season, the cold is so intense. I left there on the 16th of February, this year, and on arriving in Canada was quite surprised at the change in the temperature.

"Pine lumber at Omaha was selling at $75 per 1,000 feet, and wheat at 30 cents. per bushel. When I left in February, white flour sold at $2 50 cents. per 100 lb. This great difference between the prices of wheat and flour is owing to the scarcity of mills. Coals in the same market sold at $37 per ton. Our firewood we got from the Missouri river, a distance of 15 miles. We paid nothing for it, but as it was composed wholly of driftwood, it is yearly becoming scarce.

"Tarpy County, in Nebraska, is inhabited principally by Canadians, the great majority of whom would return had they the means to do so. Twenty families, to my own knowledge, have returned to Canada, and will be followed by more. I know several farmers who sold out their farms in Canada, and took with them to Nebraska from $2,000 to $5,000 each, and are now living in 'goffer holes,' unable to raise as many hundreds.

"The Pacific Railroad runs within 15 miles of my farm, and while it was being built prosperity reigned all round, but now there is no sale for grain, and you cannot think of raising stock.

"My object in penning these lines is that they may act as a warning to Canadian farmers. I have returned to Canada, and only regret having left it. I am now a resident of Hamilton, and will be happy to give any information to those desiring it concerning prairie farming in the Far West.—Yours, &c., "J. KIRKLAND."

Mr. Editor, has not the time arrived for our Government to take up the whole subject of emigration, and direct the stream to our own colonies, where there are ample and unsurpassed openings for our surplus population?—Your obedient servant.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—This is the name of a new eight page original and illustrated story and family weekly, published by Messrs. Waters, Ebeets & Co., Chicago. The paper presents a neat and pleasing appearance, and exhibits much taste in its make-up. Its contents are varied, and rich in interest and full of instruction. It contains well-written continued stories of great interest, beautifully illustrated, and entertaining short stories, sketches, poems, etc., with departments especially devoted to the Farmer, the Housewife and Children. One of the principal features of this number is Will. M. Carleton's great Poem, "The Burning of Chicago," which the publishers have beautifully illustrated. Our Fireside Friend will find a welcome in every family circle. The Publishers will send a specimen copy free to any address.

M. Brown-Sequard experimented upon the stiffened arm of an executed criminal, by injecting warm blood into it; the muscles regained their contractility and their nerves their irritability. As the coffing off the blood paralysis of nerve element, so a deficiency of blood is a cause of degeneration of nerve element. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will cause the formation of healthy blood, and consequently increase nervous power, induce vital activity in debilitated constitutions, and tone all the organs dependent for health on muscular or nervous strength.

Small-pox is unusually prevalent both in Europe and North America. In Philadelphia the disease is raging to an unprecedented extent, and is sufficiently common both in New York and Brooklyn to show the necessity of taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the contagion.

A move in the right direction.—going to Bigelow's Cash Store.

The Dangers of Trusteeship.

The proverbial danger attendant upon acting as trustee upon an estate has lately received another very striking illustration by the final decision in a chancery case in England. It seems that a gentleman of the name of Palmer died in 1864, leaving considerable property in trust for the benefit of his relatives. The trustees named were in no way interested pecuniarily, but took the management out of respect to Mr. Palmer's wishes, and with a desire to benefit the legatees. Among other property there were thirty five shares in the Birmingham Banking Company. This bank had a standing, at the time, of twenty years, and was, at Mr. Palmer's death, as well as previously, paying ten per cent dividends. It was regarded generally as a very safe, prosperous concern. So much so, that Mr. Palmer looked upon these shares as one of his best investments, and had so pointed them out to his trustees. By the will, directions were left to dispose of all the personal estate immediately after the testator's decease, or it was added "so soon thereafter as the said trustees might see fit so to do, as to the said trustees should seem proper." The trustees, thinking this clause left them a certaining that the shares in question were an amount or discretionary power, and believ- exceedingly good investment, not only held on to them but when new stock in the bank was issued took the allotment that came to the Palmer estate

The bank, however, bye-and-by, went to the wall, and the consequence was that the Palmer estate suffered to the extent of £1,900. For this the heirs sued the trustees and have recovered the amount claimed, though, as the Judge said when deciding the case, these very heirs would in all likelihood have followed the same course exactly if these shares had been at their own disposal. The ground on which the Vice-Chancellor based his finding was that the clause in question could only be regarded as giving the trustees a limited discretionary power so as to prevent their hurriedly disposing of the property at a sacrifice, without at all relieving them from the obligation to sell within a reasonable period.

Perhaps this is all fair and right in a legal point of view; but the decision, nevertheless, shows what a thankless and risky business it is for people to involve themselves in trusteeships to oblige and help the relatives of deceased friends. Too often they get a great deal of ill will, and sometimes while acting from the best of motives and with the most scrupulous uprightness, suffer, as in this case, serious pecuniary loss. It is well for every such trustee to remember, also, that if he consent to act, and allow matters to be managed by the other trustees named, he will find himself responsible if anything illegal is done and any mismanagement proved, though he had no more to do with it than an unborn child. We have personally known some very distressing cases of this kind in which individuals of the most unimpeachable rectitude have been stripped of every shilling they possessed. "He that hateth suretiship is sure"; and it would seem the same thing may be said of those who give trusteeship a wide berth.—*Globe.*

Crisis in France.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Thiers, in accordance with previous intimations, sent to the Assembly to-day his formal resignation as President of the Republic. It was accompanied with the announcement that all the Ministers had also tendered their resignations. Great excitement prevailed in the Chamber on reading these communications. A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President, refusing to accept his resignation, and passing to the consideration of the order of the day. A deputation was appointed to announce to M. Thiers the action of the Assembly. A Deputy subsequently moved that a committee of the Assembly be appointed to endeavour to effect a compromise with the Executive, and, in case of failure, to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circumstances. All parliamentary clubs are sending deputations to M. Thiers to dissuade him from his purpose.

The Deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not politics, and that in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the Government.

A considerable force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marseiller, and an unusual number of men-of-war in the harbour. These circumstances having caused some uneasiness a deputation of citizens waited on the Prefect of the Department to ascertain the cause. The reply of the President was to the effect that in view of the recent disorders, the Government had deemed it prudent to take precautions against their renewal.

PARIS, Jan. 21 — President Thiers yesterday, in reply to the deputation of the Assembly which called upon him to notify him of the refusal of that body to accept his resignation, said he was worn out and discouraged. He could not change his opinions, and he believed that conflicts similar to the present one are likely to occur between the Legislature and Executive Departments of the Government when the Military and Education Bills come before the Assembly. M. Thiers further said that while for the present he consented to withdraw his resignation, the end was inevitable, and sooner or later he would be compelled to retire from the Presidency of the Republic.

Marshal McMahon also called upon M. Thiers yesterday and appealed to him on behalf of the army to withdraw his resignation. The Marshal said the army would obey the orders of the Assembly, but would not be controlled by a dictatorship, which was likely to follow the unconditional retirement of the President.

KILLED BY HIS OWN TRAP-GUN.—On Wednesday night, Henry Smith, Postmaster of St. James, L. I., set a trap-gun, so that any one entering the Post office without certain precautions would receive the contents of the weapon in his body. On two occasions recently, burglars had entered his store, and he determined to punish them should they make another attempt. This was the method Smith adopted. After making all the preparations he retired, but returned for something, forgot the trap, and on entering the door received the full charge in his lower limbs. About two hours later he was found by his friends, but he lived only long enough to make the explanation.

Best 'Dundas' cotton bags at $4.80 per doz., at S. & O. Bigelow's cash store.

Effects of a Grain of Strychnine.

A man in Harrisburg recently attempted to commit suicide by taking a grain of strychnine. The skill of his physician having saved his life, he narrates his experience for the benefit of science. He says:—"In the course of five minutes I began to feel slight cramps in the calves of my legs. The cramps increased in intensity, and extended to the feet and thighs, causing the most intense pain. I attempted to rise from the chair, but fell to the floor with convulsions in the lower extremities. Unsuccessful attempts were made to bathe my feet in hot water, each effort to raise me bringing on a violent paroxysm, in the last of which I thought my jaws had become unhinged. I was now perfectly paralysed from the hips down, and suffering the most excruciating pains, which began to extend upward; the muscles of the shoulders and the neck soon being considerably convulsed; the forearms still being free from pain. I now prepared for the final struggle, which I knew must be near at hand, as I had become rigid from the neck down, save the forearm. The convulsions of the muscles were becoming fearful, and the torture awful to endure. My hands were drawn into my sides, with the fingers drawn apart, and slightly bowed, and the jaws became rigid. I felt myself raised as if by some mighty power, and fixed immovably with only my feet and head touching anything. I became unconscious of everything except my own agony, which was now beyond all description. I could feel my heart fluttering, and my brain beating and throbbing with an irregular motion, as though at every beat it would burst from its confinement. Every joint was locked, and every drop of blood seemed stagnated. I remember thinking it could not be long thus, when I must have lost consciousness. I remember nothing more until I felt a sensation of relief, as though the garments of death, which had been drawn over me, were now being drawn back. These terrible cramps seemed to be descending towards my lower limbs. A feeling of relief stole over me, and I began to be again conscious. From that time I resumed consciousness, when I was entirely free from cramp, with the exception of a little in the feet. I had but one attack of cramps afterward, which was immediately relieved by a dose administered by my wife—the doctor having left for a short time—and when he returned I felt that the poison was completely neutralized.' He is not likely to try strychnine again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Pacific Railroad.

We (*Manitoban*) are pleased to learn that the explorations between Rat Portage and Canada are progressing very satisfactorily. It is the opinion of the surveyors that the building of the road through these mountainous regions is practicable. Divisions L and M commenced work on the 27th of August last, the former division in charge of C. James, P.L.S., and latter in charge of E.W. Jarvis, P.L.S. They have a company of 30 men each in their respective divisions. Mr. Jarvis has completed 30 miles of survey, and was progressing rapidly, but was compelled to quit work owing to the mutiny of his men. It appears the hardships they have to undergo are great, and as they considered themselves insufficiently supplied with government stores and warm clothing, they were compelled to strike. Mr. Jones is now here, making preparations to forward supplies, and quite a large number of men have started again for the scene of operations. Division M has completed about 30 miles, and L about 12 miles. The length of former section is 160 miles, and the latter 190. They are working east and west, starting at the north-east shore of White Fish Bay, M working to the west and L to the east. It appears that the maps laying down lakes, rivers, etc., are all astray, as some large lakes are met with having no place on the maps, and some others represented as spots are lakes of large magnitude and the majority of them placed some 40 or 50 miles more north than they really should be, on the map.

Manitoba:

The Legislature opened on the 16th inst.

There is great excitement here with reference to reported gold diggings of great value at Peace River in the Mountains.

A letter from Edmonston on the 18th November last confirms the rumours and gives currency to the report that Helena Penton, and other mining towns on the Missouri are nearly depopulated from the rush to the new Eldorado, and that almost all of the mining population of the Central and Pacific States are on the move, via British Columbia, to the long looked for discovery.

They are satisfied of the truth of the information received from that source. Parties already there are making from one to two thousand dollars a day.

Old Californians on the spot think that the country north of the Gasper House and between the ranges will prove richer than even California. The distance of the mines from Edmonton is about 600 miles to the north-west, and miners at Edmonton intend to leave along with the Hudson Bay Company's Express in January by way of Stony Lake and Dulverin on dog sleds. Another party is expected to start from here in early spring before the ice breaks up in the lakes and rivers.

The members of the Japanese Embassy now in San Francisco, on their eastward journey, have succeed in charming the Californians, who have unanimously voted them equal to the same number of "proud Caucasians" in "courtesy, good breeding and quick intelligence."

A Kansas paper's cow obituary says: "There is not a farm wagon in the country that she has not stolen something out of; not a gate in town that she has not opened; and the stones that have been thrown at her would make five miles of turnpike.

It has for some time been a favorite idea with those who interest themselves in the lot of the insane, that they might be better cared for in detached houses than in the great barracks now used for asylums. This has been tried in Massachusetts where a farm of 300 acres has been purchased and several houses built, each to accommodate about fifteen or sixteen patients. In these houses, which are situated on an ordinary thoroughfare, there is no constraint, no bars to the windows, nor fences to the grounds. So far they have been very successful, and as quiet and orderly as any ordinary houses.

The people of Port Hope have taken $30,000 in stock towards establishing a carriage factory in that town.

Colored velveteens for suits at S. & O. Bigelow's cash store.

Mariposa Council.

FIRST MEETING IN 1872 — OFFICERS APPOINTED—LICENSES GRANTED, &c.

Council met on 5th day of January, 1872. The following gentlemen having subscribed their declaration of office and qualification took their seats:—Mr. J. Naylor, Reeve Messrs. R. Adam and E. A. Bowes, Deputy Reeves; Messrs. J. Clarke and D. Grant, Councillors. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Moved by Mr. Bowes; seconded by Mr. Grant, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favour of Mr. Livingstone for $5, in care of James Osborne; also widow Irwin $8, in care of T. Davidson, indigent persons; also $5 to H. Everson, in care of W. Pedlar.— Carried. Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Clarke, that Jas. Weir be appointed Assessor for the year 1872, at a salary of $140.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Grant, that William Cameron be Inspector of Licenses for the year 1872, at a salary of $20, and George Douglas and John Kelly Auditors for 1872.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Adam, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favour of the following persons, viz.: S. Rogers $4, for use of shop for election; Mr. Silverwood $4, for services as returning officer; J. Broad $4.40, returning officer, and mileage P. Mitchell $2.00, poll clerk; J. Kelly, $2, poll clerk; J. Broad, $2, for two constables at Little Britain; Z. Jewell $1; constable; T. Puley $1, constable.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Clarke, that the petition of the following tavern keepers be received, and the Inspector be requested to proceed and inspect the premises of the several applicants, and report at the next sitting of the Council, in accordance with the By-law of this Township, viz.: George A. Maybee, Northern Hotel, Woodville; W. Jackson, Little Britain; J. Hadley, Pt. Hoover; C. H. Orser, Victoria Hotel, Oakwood; William Banks, Banks' Hotel, Oakwood; Asaph Edwards, Manilla House Manilla; James Dewart, Dewart House, Nonquon. — Carried. Moved by Mr. Bowes seconded by Mr. Adam, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favour of Z. Jewell for $3.50, amount paid by him for handcuffs.— Carried. Moved by Mr Clarke, seconded by Mr. Bowes, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favour of the Treasurer of School Sec. 16 for the sum of $2.20, being amount of non-resident taxes in said section.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Clarke, that By-law No, 144, entitled a By-law to provide for the appointing of certain officers in the Township of Mariposa for the year 1872, be now received and read a first time.—Carried. The By-law after being read in committee was finally read a third time and passed. Moved by Mr. Bowes, seconded by Mr. Grant, that this council adjourn till the first Monday in February next.—Carried.

J. F. CUMMINGS, Clerk.

The New Orleans Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 19.—There was some excitement to-day and a heavy concentration of metropolitan police in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute. When the Legislature met, all the Carterite Senators took their seats, and a resolution declared the late extra legal, and consequently confirming Pinchback's election of President of the Senate and Lieut. Governor, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 16, Pinchback having the casting vote. This action was made final, and is regarded as a decided triumph for the Warmothites.

New Orleans, Jan. 20.—Speaker Carter has issued an address to the people stating that he will on Monday, at 11:30 o'clock, through the seargeants at-arms, proceed to remove from the hall of the House of the representatives, Mechanics' Institute, and the approaches thereto, the Metropolitan police and armed men, and place the said House with its said organization, as it existed at the adjournment on the 4th of January. He requests the people to close their business and keep off the streets in that vicinity.

The Warmothites, having ignored Speaker Carter, this programme indicates a conflict. The Carterites are said to have 2,000 men.

CANADA.

A western restaurant provides 'cooked vitals' cheap.

The Parry Sound folks want municipal institutions.

Mr. Klotz of Waterloo has been appointed Emigration Agent to proceed to Germany.

Guelph finances must be in a bad way. They have to raise $25,000 in advance or the assessment to defray the necessary current expenditure.

The first horse seen in Canada was brought to this country from France in a ship which arrived at Tadousac June 20th, 1647.

There is a place in the south-eastern part of the Township of Thorah called Sodom. The inhabitants want to get the name changed to Eden.

Within the last few days two men have met their death in Montreal from injuries received by being thrown down by boys coasting down the sidewalks of steep hills.

A proposition is in force in Ottawa to close the public schools for a month in consequence of the spread of small pox. The medical men there have their time largely taken up in vaccination.

A cavalry school is to be organized by the Dominion Government with Col. Forsyth as Commandant, and Major Gray as Adjutant. Cadets will be allowed 75c per day for maintainance during instruction.

The Port Hope *Times* urges the advisability of making a change in the name of that town as speedily as possible. The word Port is considered suggestive of littleness and non-importance and strangers are apt to fancy Port Hope like other places bearing that prefix to be a mere village instead of the growing, enterprising progressive town that it really is.

Canadian butter of good quality now sells at 80s to 100s per cwt. in Liverpool, while the fine to finest brands bring 112s to 116s. American butter quoted at the same date at 70s to 90s. A little more intelligence and care on the part of our farmers in making butter would vastly enhance the value of this most important article of export, and render it sure of finding always a ready market.

Lord Lisgar, Sir N. F. Belleau, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir George E. Cartier, have been created Knight-Commanders of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic; Judge Doucet, a Knight of the same order, and Judge Coursol of the Royal and Military order of Charles the third by the King of Spain, as a token of his appreciation of the manner in which they carried out the obligations of international law, at the time of the filibustering expedition against Cuba from Canada.

For merely attempting to hang a boy in Seymour, Ind., a man was fined $5 and costs recently.