

yet unpaid.—Carried.
 loved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. d that the Report of W. Low, Road Commissioner—presented at the last ting—for division No. 56, be received and adopted.—Carried.
 loved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. d that the Report of W. J. Annand, d Commissioner for division No. 53, received and adopted.—Carried.
 loved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. d that the Report of O. O. Wilson, d Commissioner for division No. 67, received and adopted.—Carried.
 loved by Mr. Brander, seconded by Feasby that Thos. Todd be, and is by authorized to take the necessary s to remove Elizabeth Miller, an in- nt person to her relatives in the e of Michigan, United States, and rt to this Council.—Carried.
 n motion of Mr. Feasby, the Reeve the chair to give time for Commit- to prepare reports.
 ouncil resumed.
 oport from Committee on contingen- was presented.
 n motion of Mr. Todd, the report received and adopted.
 loved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. by for leave to introduce a By-law he purpose of paying the contingent unts for the year 1869; and that same be now read a first time.—Car-
 loved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. by that the By-law read a first time ow read a second time; and the ncil go into Committee of the whole eon.—Carried.
 r. Feasby in the chair.
 n motion of Mr. Brander the Com- ee rose, reported progress and ask- ave to sit again.
 ouncil resumed.
 n motion of Mr. Gould the Reeve the chair for half an hour.
 ouncil resumed.
 n motion of Mr. Brander the Coun- gain resolved into Committee of the le on the contingent By-law.
 ommittee rose, reported the By-law amende.i. Report received and ted.
 loved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr.

Wood 1 50 to 2 25
 Hay 8 00 to 10 00

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAIL- WAY.

TENDERS. FOR Fencing & Ties!

TENDERS are required for the following:

Board Fencing:

Say 600 Rods at Cannington, fixed complete per rod.

Say 600 Rods at Woodville, fixed complete per Rod.

Boards only for 600 rods at each of the above places per 1000 feet B. M.

Cedar Posts, cut from the Company's Logs per 100.

Hauling for each mile per 100 Posts.

Hauling for each $\frac{1}{2}$ mile per 100 Posts

Erecting Fences—Labor and Nails only per Rod.

Snake Fencing:

Say 20,000 Rods, fixed complete per rod.

Rails only, delivered along the line of Rail- way per 100.

Splitting Rails from the Company's Logs per 100.

Hauling Rails for each mile per 100 Rails.

Hauling Rails for each $\frac{1}{2}$ mile per 100 Rails.

Erecting Fence, labor only, per rod.

TIES.

Say 30,000 in number.

To be delivered in quantities of not more than 1000 at various points along the line of Rail- way.

Hewing Ties from the Company's Logs per Tie.

Hauling for each mile per 100 Ties.

Hauling for each $\frac{1}{2}$ mile per 100 Ties.

Tenders will be received for the above, in any quantities for that portion of the Railway between the Village of Uxbridge and the Por- tege Road, near Kirkfield in the township of Eldon, up to the

27th day of January, 1870.

"Forms of Tender may be obtained, and "Drawings may be seen at the Company's Of- fices in Toronto; at the Post Office Canning- ton; and at J. Morrisons, Esq., M. P., "Woodville.

By order,

JAMES GRAHAM,

Secretary.

Toronto, January 5th 1870

30-3w

James, Hannah P.
 Jones, John
 Johnston, Thomas
 Kehoe, John
 GEORGE W

ASH

AND FOR SALE

A rare chance

THE Subscriber the above busi- or will lease for a t- able price. This is complete, and in t- any in Ontario, w- of ashes. There at Coolers, &c., all in sell Horses, Wagon &c.

Uxbridge, Nov. 17

Insolvent

IN the matter of individually and a Huckins & Harris- The Creditors of to meet at the offi- town of Whitby, i- Friday the 7th day hour of one o'clock amination of the l- ing of the affairs of

Dated at Whitby 1869.

WE COVERLETS, every descr the shortest noti

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CATARRH, a- and disgusts o- ly relieved and Dr. J. Briggs' Remedy for all Sold by Drugg

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THE UXBRIDGE JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, January 19, 1870.

THE TORONTO & NIPISSING.

WE were in hopes to have been able to have reported in this issue, the final settlement of the location of the Station, which for the past few weeks has formed the chief subject of discussion among our townspeople. The rumors from one quarter locates it in one place. The rumors from the other quarter locates it in another; but from all appearances we are as far, if not farther from the settlement of this, to us, very important question as we were a month ago.—It is true that parties are at work surveying another route from that originally decided upon; namely: Striking the town at the south west corner; and instead of running almost directly north, runs nearly east, across the farm of Mr. I. J. Gould, bearing a little north of Mr. Joseph Gould's Woollen Factory, crossing the creek at this point and continuing east by north past Mr. E. Moor's residence, thence north through Mr. J. Plank's farm, meeting the original proposed survey on the route to Lindsay. The fact of this preliminary survey being made does not make it necessary that the line should be run in that direction. If this route is found to be the most practicable, it is quite likely it will be taken in preference to the other, not as some persons choose to have it, that Mr. Gould, Sen., the gentleman whose property the original survey is made through, and the other Directors cannot agree about the purchase of his property: quite the contrary. This gentleman has expressed his willingness to give, in addition to the \$5,000 of stock already invested in this company, \$1000 providing they will run the road over the line now being surveyed.

If the Company conclude to build the road in this direction, Mr. Isaac Gould has kindly offered to make them a present of the Station Grounds; this, under the circumstances is a very liberal offer. They intended to have located the station on his premises if this route

Uxbridge Council.

ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL,
Jany. 17th, 1870.

The Council elect met this day at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m.

Present, Messrs. Wheeler, Reeve, S. Widdifield, Deputy Reeve, I. J. Gould, J. Brander and T. Todd.

After taking the necessary declarations and qualifications of office before Mr. R. Spears, Township Clerk, the Reeve took the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and signed by the Clerk.

A petition, presented by I. J. Gould, from Mr. David Walks, praying to be appointed Assessor of this Township for the year 1870, was read.

A petition, presented by Mr. T. Todd, from James Milne, Esq., and 13 others, praying to be appointed Assessor for the ensuing year was read.

A petition, presented by Mr. I. J. Gould, from Mr. O. O. Wilson, praying to be appointed to the office of License Inspector for the year 1870, was read.

Moved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Todd that the Standing Committees for 1870, be composed of the following persons.

1. FINANCE AND EDUCATION.—Messrs. Wheeler, Brander and Todd.

2nd. ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Messrs. Widdifield, Todd and Brander.

3rd. CONTINGENCIES.—Messrs. Gould, Brander and Widdifield.

Moved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Todd for leave to introduce a By-law to appoint certain Township Officers and that the same be now read a first time.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Todd, the By-law was read a second time. Council in Committee of the whole thereon.

Mr. Brander in the chair. Committee rose and reported progress. Council resumed.

On motion of Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Brander, the Reeve left the chair for half an hour.

Council resumed. Reeve in the chair.

A petition, presented by Mr. J. Brander, from Mr. D. M. Card, praying to be appointed License Inspector for the year 1870, was read.

Moved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Todd that the Council go into Committee of the whole on the appointing of the Township Officers, &c.

Mr. Brander in the chair. On motion of Mr. Gould, the Committee rose and reported the By-law as amended.

On motion of Mr. Gould, the By-law for the appointing of Officers which

appointed Vice-President for the present year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. C. Widdifield seconded by Mr. Armitage that Mr. T. Todd be appointed Secretary and Treasurer for the present year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Feasby that Messrs. D. Armitage, Ira Chapman, C. C. Jones, G. Wagg, J. Hunter, T. Graham, J. Sharrard, A. T. Batten, and E. Armstrong be appointed directors for the present year. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, Messrs. Feasby and Percy were appointed Auditors for the present year.

Moved by Mr. C. C. Jones, seconded by Mr. Feasby that the next annual meeting be held at D. Armitage's Hotel.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Armitage that Mr. S. Widdifield vacate the chair, and that Mr. Graham take it.—Carried.

Mr. Graham in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Feasby, seconded by Mr. Wagg that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Widdifield for his services during the past year. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Feasby, Mr. Widdifield again took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Feasby that this meeting do now adjourn. Carried.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

6 o'clock p. m.

President in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Todd, seconded by W. Lewis that this Society do not hold a Spring Fair.

Moved in amendment by D. Armitage, seconded by E. Armstrong that we do hold a Spring Fair. Original motion carried.

Moved by T. Todd, seconded by C. Jones that when this meeting adjourn it stand adjourned until the last Saturday in March, then to meet at Armstrong's Hotel, Uxbridge Village. Carried.

Scott Agt. Society.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

SANDFORD,

Jany. 13th 1870.

Board organized at 2.30 p. m.

Members present, Messrs. G. Thompson, President; Wm. Harris, Vice-do; A. Turner, Secretary and Treasurer and C. Taffender.

President in the chair.

The Financial Report, was read by the Secretary, showing a balance in the Treasury of \$35.02; and

On motion of A. Steel, seconded by C. Taffender, the report was received

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this great work to build the road; but, what should be of great account with every citizen, does his share towards the advancement of the interests of the place. What can be the sense of hampering petty jealousies in the matter of this station location. Let every man consult the interests of the place; not the interests of this side of the creek or that side—"A house divided against itself cannot stand."—but the interests of the whole town. The inhabitants cannot but be sensitive of the fact that all the influence of the town combined will have but little weight with the Board in this affair, much less the influence of a few. The Company does not fail to see your true position, this being so, even the little influence you possessed with them, will be of no weight on account of the division.

To those of our readers who are running away with the impression that the route now being surveyed is the one for the road, we would with confidence say that the Company have not as yet decided which route will be the most practicable; and not until the prospecting survey now in question is laid before the Board, will it be decided which direction the road will take through the town.

Who shall be our Warden?

This is the question which is now going the rounds of the County, a question which to some may be difficult to be solved; but to those who have had an inkling of the true state of affairs, it may not be so hard to propound. We understand that our worthy friend Geo. Wheeler, Esq., Reeve of Uxbridge, will be honored with that important position this year. This indeed is as it should be. Our Township has had the Wardenship only once; this being the case what Municipality has a better right to it, especially when the gentleman in question is so well qualified?

Sir Francis Hicks.

The London *Advertiser* says Sir Francis Hincks came back to Canada at a "great personal sacrifice." He sacrificed his grandson the other day by get-

ROAD COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Chapman. Moved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Todd that the By-law be now read a third time and passed, and the Reeve be instructed to sign the same and attach the seal of the Corporation thereto; and that it become a By-law for the purpose therein mentioned.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Widdifield that the Collectors time for for the collection of taxes, be extended to the next meeting of this Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brander, seconded by Mr. Gould that Ira Chapman, Road Commissioner, be, and is hereby authorized to advertise and sell the timber on side-line between Lots 19 and 11 in the 1st Con.; also side-line between Lots 25 and 26 in the 4th Con.; also side-line between Lots 35 and 36 in the 7th Con.; also side-line between Lots 35 and 36 in the 5th Con.—Carried.

A Report from Mr. Todd with reference to Elizabeth Miller was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Brander, seconded by Mr. Gould that the Reeve do issue his order on the Treasurer in favor of Thos. Todd to the amount of \$19.00, for expenses in sending Elizabeth Miller to her relatives in Michigan.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Brander that this Council do now adjourn; and stand adjourned until the third Tuesday of February, then to meet at Chapman's Hotel, Goodwood at the hour of ten o'clock.—Carried.

Uxbridge Agl. Society.

DIRECTORS MEETING.

ARMITAGE'S HOTEL,
Jany. 14th, 1870.

Board organized at 2 p. m.
Directors present, Mr. S. Widdifield, President, Mr. T. Todd, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Fields and Mr. Wagg, Directors.

President in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Fields, seconded by Mr. Wagg that the Secretary be allowed \$5.00 for postage, &c.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Fields the Financial Report was read—showing a balance of \$6.10 deficit.

Report received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fields the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING

5 o'clock, p. m.

On motion of Mr. Widdifield, seconded by Mr. Wagg, Mr. Lewis was appointed chairman.

G. Thompson took the floor and stated that as he had served in the capacity as President for the past three years, thought it would be no more than right to appoint another person in his stead; and here brought forward a motion to appoint W. Harris to fill that office. Motion carried.

W. Harris in the chair.

Moved by C. Taffender, seconded by W. Lockie that Mr. A. Steel be appointed as Vice President for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by G. Thompson, seconded by A. Steel that A. Turner, the present Secretary and Treasurer, be again re-appointed.—Carried.

Moved by G. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Miller that J. Arnold Jr., be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by W. Lockie, seconded by A. Steel that J. Armrod be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by C. Taffender, seconded by W. Lockie that A. Miller be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by A. Steel, seconded by G. Thompson that E. Taylor be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by A. Steel, seconded by Mr. Perry that G. Thompson be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by C. Taffender, seconded by G. Thompson that D. Urquhart be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by A. Turner, seconded by C. Taffender that A. Blair be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by A. Steel, seconded by G. Thompson that Jacob Taylor be a director for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by A. Steel, seconded by G. Thompson that J. Philips be a director for the present year.—Carried.

On motion of G. Thompson the meeting adjourned.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

4.30 p. m.

Mr. W. Harris in the chair.

Moved by A. Steel, seconded by G. Thompson that this Society hold their next exhibition at Leaskdale.—Carried.

Moved by G. Thompson, seconded by A. Steel that the next director's meeting be held at Leaskdale on the 28th of May next at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.—Carried.

Moved by A. Steel, seconded by C. Taffender that a vote of thanks be tendered to the late President, Mr. G. Thompson for his efficient services during the last three years.—Carried.

Mr. Thompson in reply, stated that he was thankful for the unanimous expression of thanks given him. He has always endeavored to act unselfishly and

of settlement proposed by the United States' Government, and more than once modified arrangements at its request. England had nothing to do with the choice of the Minister, or with the character of his instructions; but both to him and his proposals they offered a reception against which no other accusation has ever been brought by his countrymen than that it was too cordial. Nevertheless, when every question was supposed to have been put in a fair train for solution, the Senate thought proper to repudiate the acts of its own Government, and of the negotiator whose appointment had been sanctioned by itself. In taking this course it did what it possessed a perfect right to do. It is embarrassing to the Foreign Senate which is transacting business with the United States, that in them there should be two authorities, one absolute in directing the progress of negotiations, and the other with an absolute power to disavow and reject whatever has been agreed upon. Such, however, is the constitution of that country, and Great Britain acquiesced in the natural consequences. Any excitement caused by Mr. Sumner's extravagant speech speedily subsided. The British nation did more than this. It acquiesced in the apparent wish of the new American Cabinet to leave the matter open. When, as often recently, it has been asserted that there is a stronger desire in England than in the United States to settle the dispute decided, some conclusion is implied between the British Government and the British people. The latter are resigned to let the entire controversy slumber for a short or a long time—they are utterly careless which of their Governments which, finding an international question festering between the two Powers, holds it to be its duty to probe it and put an end to it. In America the reverse is true. They are more anxious than the British people to secure a settlement of their claims. Their Government seems less anxious. An attitude such as that assumed lately by American politicians would, under ordinary circumstances, be open to the construction that a desire exists to treat the matter—as Lord Clarendon said—"as a barrel held in suspension, to be revived only when circumstances might make it the interest of either party to do so." Mr. Motely disclaimed for his Government any such intention, and we accept his disclaimer in good faith. The truth rather is that General Grant's Cabinet is perplexed by the immense compass of its claims. Mr.

is that blockade running is no offence against neutrality in any war, and not more in a Civil War than in another. If the Confederates on the one side benefited by the exportation of munitions of war from this country, the Federals benefited at least as largely.

Telegraph from Whithy.

Jany. 25th

Mr. W. S. Sexton, Warden.

Station Location.

We are pleased to be able to inform our readers that at last the question of "where the station of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway should be located" has been settled. It is to be placed about half way between the Temperance Hall and Mr. G. Wheeler's Grist Mill on the west side of the creek. About five acres of ground has been secured, which will leave plenty of room for Store Houses, Elevators, &c.

The work on this line of road is progressing famously. Mr. Ginty, with a portion of his staff, are at work about two and a half miles from this place. Other localities along the line can boast of the same amount, and possibly more progress than we can; consequently, if we should judge from appearances, we will have the road to Uxbridge fully one month before the time specified in tender.

Fatal Accident.

On Thursday last a daughter of Mr. C. Smith of Scott, was amusing herself by sliding on the ice a little distance from the house, when she slipped down, striking her forehead on the ice. At the time she did not appear to be badly hurt, as she afterwards walked home; however, after a few minutes she experienced a dizziness, and thinking it would soon pass away, lay down, where she expired in about twenty minutes.

Credit Sale.

MONDAY, JAN. 31st.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., the property of Wm. Chadwick, Esq., Lot 35, 5th Con. of Scott.

Temperance.

W. G. Ross, Esq., Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, will deliver a lecture in the Episcopal Methodist Church in this Village, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. From the well known abilities of the Lecturer, we anticipate a large attendance. A collection in aid of the Lecture Fund will be taken up at the close.

Singing Class.

Professor Robinson, long and favorably known in the country north, where he has gained for himself a first-class reputation as a teacher of Vocal Music, will hold a meeting in the Temperance Hall this Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a class. Those desirous of vocal training had better embrace the present opportunity.

wished to experiment with dye stuffs, and succeeded in deceiving them as to his real object. After the building was completed he was seen to enter the shed in company with the man who had built it—a rough looking man, apparently a laborer—carrying picks and shovels. They remained in the shed all day, only leaving it after nightfall, and then returning again in a short time, and until late in the night gleams of light were detected through the chinks and crannies of the roughly constructed hut. About ten days ago, shortly after night had set in, the old doctor was observed to come out, look carefully in every direction, re-enter the shed, and then emerge in a few minutes with his companion, and bearing between them a burden, the exact shape of which could not be determined, but which appeared to be weighty, place it in a wagon near by, and drive rapidly away. The next day nor the next the mysterious couple were not seen, and on Sunday afternoon the curiosity of those who had observed their actions overcome all other considerations, and an entrance was forced into the hut. In one corner of the hut was a hole in the earth five or six feet deep. At one side of the pit was a post, the top of which came within two feet of the surface of the earth, and in the upper end of which was driven a singular looking brass nail. The post was very much decayed, and had evidently been in the ground for some time. The vicinity is subject to overflow in time of high water, and the earth on the post had evidently been deposited by the floods. The tools used in excavating were lying just as they had been left.

The discovery at once brought to the memory of several residents of the vicinity the fact that about fifteen years ago a man who greatly resembled the little old man, accompanied by two others, spent several weeks in searching the locality, with a divining rod and other appliances used in discovering metals and in digging. They were unsuccessful, and finally gave up in disgust. Before they disappeared, however, one of the men, while intoxicated, boasted that there was a large amount of gold and diamonds buried somewhere in that vicinity, and that he would find it if it took a lifetime. He then plied with more liquor, and told the eager listeners that a convict, who died in prison in an Eastern State, had confided to one of his comrades, who was also a prisoner at the time, that a wealthy and eccentric Cuban had been followed from New Orleans by the convict and a comrade, and murdered on the old road leading from Shippingsport, where the boats all landed in those days, to Louisville, shortly after he left the steamer which came to New Orleans; a large sum of money in gold, and diamonds of an enormous value were taken from his person, and the body stripped and thrown into the river. Surprised and alarmed at the enormous booty they had secured, they at the dead of night buried it and agreed to leave it untouched until all risk of detection had passed. As the Cuban was an entire stranger his disappearance excited no comment until

were met by Riel and five miles from the F a talk, and after receiving provisions, the home. They said the French and American against the British they came down to see and if it was, they w The Indians are not al and intimated they w be back again.

Burning of the Indians.

(From the Indianapolis)

The lecture of John Trison's Opera Hall with the grandest display which Indianapolis has seen, burning of the old West party, nearly twenty years ago. Mr. Gough had not finished (the audience cheerfully though) when suddenly which had been listening remarks for over an hour to tears and now to laughter of the inimitable orator startled by a hasty whisper those nearest the door, and started hurriedly to In a moment more the speechless, and looked eyes in a sort of stupid alarm of fire had been many persons in the room what was the matter reached the stairway in a cape.

Others, however, more hended the danger of the with most commendable mind restrained their feet their way out of the building almost as calmly as if they not been raging below smoke fast rising into the John W. Ray, from the building, and many other throughout the hall hid a anxiety for their dear ones selves, and urged those to be calm.

But although the seven dred people escaped from without evident confusion of mortal fear, which might broken out into a panic, a large amount of clothing hall. Not only ladies overcoats, &c., were left who were probably ashamed how much they were The entire audience first the principal exit, but some time suggested that another open, and about one-half moved to the stairs opening land street. Reaching the it was found locked, but it was soon divested of its contents a few moments the doors open, and the people passed

Mr. Gough was among leave the building.

tion at home of a floating
wed across the Atlantic by
ers. Messrs. Campbell, John-
alent was selected, and the
monnoid in August, 1866,
in May, 1869, at a cost of
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ack were almost unbearable.
were decked with wood, and
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were in waiting to pick her
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and which formed part of
agna for rendering her navi-
dock projected twenty-four
loped away on the underside
least possible resistance to
the after end of the dock was
a similar manner. The squa-
way slowly down channel,
and Northumberland, har-
fashion, in front of the Ber-
Terrible partly steaming and
astern to keep the huge mass
The Buzzard and Medusa,
is relieved by the Helicon and
up their positions on either
s a sort of police to warn off
at might approach dangerously
ange ocean procession. Cer-
days of "Captain Noah down
ok," and so on to these times,
ordinary vessel, if we may call
ever ventured on the dangers of
decks of her high sides were
levation of the mizenmast of the

skilled and zealous co-operation of the
builders of the dock itself, of the Admiralty,
and of the officers intrusted to convey it.

The Nipissing Railway and the Town of Lindsay.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Laidlaw to Mr. S. C. Wood, of Lindsay, on Christmas Day:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been so busy lately and so much from home, that I have had no spare minutes to comment upon the extraordinary attitude assumed by your press on the Nipissing Railway question as in part evidenced by the above extract.

The T. & N. R. Co. proposed first to build a line from Toronto, via Uxbridge, Cannington, and Cobocok, to Lake Nipissing. Secondly, to build a branch to Lindsay from Brock. Having met with a great deal of opposition on the main line, the Railway Company next proposed to build a line direct to Lindsay in the year 1870, if the requisite bonuses were obtained. Thirdly, To continue the line via Lindsay, northwards, via Fenelon Falls, &c., to Lake Nipissing provided, the municipalities on the Brock line did not before the 1st of Feb., 1870, hand over to the trustees their debentures, as voted by the people. This proposition was laid formerly before the people of Lindsay, on behalf of the T. & N. R. Company. It was objected at once by your people that the words Fenelon Falls should be struck out of the charter, as it was not desired to have the railway pass Lindsay. This arrangement was agreed to, and the words "Fenelon Falls" were struck out accidentally to suit us, by an opponent, Mr. Carnegie, although Mr. M. C. Cameron, in charge of the Bill, would have moved to have the said words erased.

Brock has ratified the by-law, the others may follow; but whether they do or not will in no wise interfere with the Company's engagement to build the line direct to Lindsay if the required bonuses are forthcoming. That enterprise the Company stands pledged and desirous to push forward with unabated vigor.

Permit me to remind yourself and friends that the P. H. L. & B. Railway extension is calculated to carry away any business which you might fear to lose by the construction of our line via Brock.

You are aware that very little of the grain business of Mariposa is now done in Lindsay. The moment our line to Lindsay is open, the competition between the two railways and buyers from Toronto and Port Hope would make the Lindsay market the best in the surrounding country, and Lindsay the entrepot for the bulk of all the lumber sawn on your inland waters, as well as the converging point for all travellers to and from the neighboring districts. If the Nipissing line was not built to Lindsay, and was built via Cannington, with a branch to the Nonguon Creek, then indeed might your people fear an inevitable loss of business. Better markets and lower freights on the Nipissing line would injure your trade; but with our railway having a terminus in Lindsay, connecting with your navigation, which would secure to your competition for your freight grain and other products of the farm, lumber and the support of one or more of our banking agencies, as well as the advantages of our free harbors for exports, no interior market in Canada would excel that of Lindsay. It would at once rival Guelph, Stratford, and London, which are such good markets because of railway and other competition. You need have no fears for the future prospects of Lindsay once its destiny is married to that of Toronto.

I feel some delicacy in calling your attention to the sordid and unpatriotic spirit which would prevent the extension of the Toronto and Nipissing railway northwards, either via Lindsay or Brock, and which would deprive the struggling settlers of the northern townships of your country of the

ation—a new paper, just started at Port
Garry in the interest of the rebels. An-
other peculiar circumstance in connection
with this matter is, that the press upon
which this paper is printed is the one taken
up to Red River by two young men from
the *Globe* office—Messrs. Ross and Cold-
well—and upon which they intended to
publish the *Pioneer*. The report says that
Ross has joined the rebels, while Coldwell
has sold out his interest in the press to them.
Ross, we believe, is a Scotch half-breed,
and a native of that region; although, for
the last four or five years he has been on
the staff of the *Globe*, and living in Toronto.
Getting back once more on the wild prairie,
it is not very surprising that he should be
carried along with the surging elements of
his countrymen. But Stultsman, the Yankee
leader, and who is said to have been the
plotter of the rebellion from the beginning,
uses the following language in the first
number of his paper:

The following is the declaration of the
insurgents:—"Something as to our policy
will be expected from us in this number,
and we proceed briefly to define our position
in common with the majority of this Settle-
ment.

"We regard the Hudson Bay Company's
Government as obsolete and never to be re-
susitated. The Dominion Government, by
its criminal blunders and gross injustice to
this people, have forever alienated them,
and, by its forfeiture of all right to our
respect, will prevent us in future from either
seeking or permitting its protection. The
Imperial Government we consider to be too
far distant intelligently to administer our
affairs.

"The question arises, then, what form of
Government is best adapted for the develop-
ment of this country? and we reply, unhesi-
tatingly, that the United States Republic
offers to day that system of Government
which would best promote order and progress
in our midst, and open up rapidly a country
of magnificent resources; but in our present
dependent position we cannot obtain what
we need in that direction, and hence we
will hold it to be our duty to advocate inde-
pendence for the people of Red River as a
present cure for public ills. Our annexation
to the States will follow in time, and bring
with it the advantages this land so much
requires."

From this it will be seen what has been
the aim from the beginning is the annexa-
tion of the Territory to the United States.
The talk about the criminal blunders and
gross injustice of the Canadian Government
is a mere pretext and means employed to
mislead and prejudice the people against
Canada. The fact is, that although this
same Stultsman, and two or three Canadian
newspapers, have for the last six months
been harping on the injustice the Govern-
ment were about to enforce in the Red
River country, not one single act of op-
pression was either contemplated or at-
tempted. So far from that being the case,
Mr. Stultsman, with his French half
breeds, took good care that the new
Government should not be allowed to show
its liberal character, and thus defeat their
purpose—independence and annexation to
the United States. The statements of the

other
merits
family, and
to gratify
of our country
ment has made
the money to
But this did not
breeds, and
for their taking
pamby policy
and foolishly followed by the Gov
of sending up
refractory
to encourage
will not be
up a governor,
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rity, is like
of an army into
cutting off their
McDougall did
learned that the
theirs, be return
resignation in
ernment lack
tion to enforce
their authority.

NOT SO FAST.

Our neighbor, the *Herald*, has
dislike to "David" ever since he
beloved Goliath, whose surna-
Perry. Why should our cotempo-
tinue to pursue his wrath in regard
events that he cannot mend. No
are some things about the *Herald*
mire. It is an immense improve-
all that goes to make journa-
ble, over the *Herald* of ten years
Since our friend Matthew has
generation of the thunder, it has
that mud-throwing, scavenger
formerly characterized it. But
remind our friend that there is
for improvement. If he will o-
feuds, and make himself unspeak-
in declaring what he could do
liath, Perry, could only have the
again, we would be sorry to mar-
quisite delight inasmuch as it is
to promote the happiness of our
But we would at the same time
friend that he spoke with equal
of his other Goliath, surnamed
of whose great prowess and st-
boasted much; yet one more you
David did him also slay.

But the immediate occasion
ticing our cotemporary is, that
the *Economist* "with bringin
question of erecting a public hall
ham village" for holding the
the Council. To all this we o-
distinct denial—1st, We do no
present to have a township hall

27
10
22
M

Since leaving the Medway no accident to life or limb, bearing of the tackle, &c., very dangerous service. The ber had been managed with dexterity only appreciable but how much may depend in the undertaking of this sort upon the wheel or turns of the careful selection and special the officers is evident from passing through the "Narrows" the dock was committed of two gunboats stationed at each were so badly handled the whole of the undertaking was frustrated by some catastrophe officers from the Warrior take command of them, afterwards perfectly. The last the most anxious of the and the currents of the "Narrows" and shallow channel, in the sk. The ironclads drew too deep to be used here, and the Berwick at one time a disposition to go on account for Halifax, taking which was doing her best to look to face the "Narrows," however, after such a day's experience as has rarely been equalled, the monster was coaxed

PILLS.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy, for Piles of every description. Sold by Druggists.

[illegible]

the road should be constructed direct to the Timber Lands of the Government in the vicinity of Balsam Lake.

Moved by Mr. Brander, seconded by Mr. Todd that the Reeve be instructed to have all By-laws, Deeds, &c., now in the hands of this Municipality registered. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brander, seconded by Mr. Widdifield that this Council do now adjourn, and stand adjourned until the 22 day of March, then to meet at Annand's Hotel, Uxbridge.

Council adjourned at 10 o'clock p. m.

On Friday, Feby. 25th.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., the property of Mr. R. Perry, 7th Con.

Social.

There will be a social at the residence of the Rev. George Miller's, on Friday evening, the 18th inst. The proceeds of the social which will be applied towards furnishing the M. E. Chapel in this village. All are cordially invited.

Bengel's Olym. in Theatre.

Last Thursday and Friday evenings, this favorite troupe gave the pleasure seekers of this town an excellent treat. Their performances exceeded anything of the kind ever before given here. We have always looked upon those travelling Theatres as quite immoral; but this one certainly is an exception to the general rule, for we are confident that the plays enacted those evenings would have quite the contrary effect. If this troupe should again return to Uxbridge they would have no difficulty in "fetching" a bumper house.

Winter Food for Poultry.

To ensure a good supply of eggs during the winter, we must feed our hens with materials that contain a good supply of those substances from which eggs are formed. Fresh meat chopped fine, bits of fish, rinds of cheese and such like things, saved from the table to day, will come back to the table in due time, in the form of new laid eggs.

That the poultry may remain healthy during the winter, they should occasionally be fed with vegetables. Boiled cabbage is good; the same may be said of potatoes and carrots.

Hens like a variety of food, and in the winter when they are kept in close quarters and their digestion is accordingly impaired, from want of exercise, they need some cooked food. One winter when eggs were scarce and high, we obtained from a dozen young Brahmas all the eggs we wanted for pies and puddings, as well as for serving up 'fried' or on the half shell, and this is how we did it; we gave the hens, once a day, a good deal of lard, much such an article as is repared for the table, only made of less choice material; we took cooked meat, boiled potatoes, and onions, chopped them together and seasoned with pepper, such a dish is not a costly one—livers and scraps of meat rejected on the table; potatoes too small to use, and a little fat

Correspondents.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

(To the Editor of the Uxbridge Journal.)

SIR, A good deal has been said lately by the Public prints in Lindsay, about the deception said to have been practiced by a deputation from the T. & N. Company upon the people of Lindsay.

Now Sir, I am in a state position to state most positively for the benefit of your readers interested in the success of this Railway, that there are no substantial grounds for any such statement. I attended the meeting held in Lindsay on the occasion referred to, and heard Mr. Laidlaw most positively decline making any promises as to abandoning the main line, notwithstanding the question was pressed home. A printed copy of the Charter, sought to be amended; was sent to Lindsay for the approval of the leading men there, in which was stated, "that the Company might have permission to build the main line, contingent upon the bonuses being handed over," and I need scarcely say, that this amended Charter, containing the clauses above alluded to, passed the Railway Committee, and the Legislature without a particle of opposition from Lindsay; and yet the "Deputation" and "Company" are charged with a breach of faith!

The argument advanced of bringing trade to Lindsay, as a termination of the Nipissing Railway by the construction of locks at Fenelon Falls is sheer nonsense. I have it on the best authority, that the building of such locks to open up the back water would cost at least \$150,000. Would it not be better for the Government to spend this amount in subsidizing the Nipissing to push it on at once—accompanied of course with a liberal land grant to Lake Nipissing; thus, making at once valuable and available all the, now valueless, Government lands, and conferring an incalculable benefit on the whole country?

If a trade could, in time, be developed at Lindsay by means of the Nipissing Railway and the back water communication, it would not be Toronto and her North-eastern Railway that would reap the benefit of it. The trade would go east to Port Hope (or Whitby) as it does now—these towns having the advantage of shorter, quicker, and cheaper route via rail than the Nipissing could possibly be; besides being nearer the final market, Oswego. The lake freights, by vessel, being from Port Hope, from 20 to 40 cents per thousand—on lumber—less than from Toronto.—The lumber business being left out there is but little else in this section to support a new railway, as Lindsay has quite enough to do to keep one Railway alive, much less to feed a long line to Toronto and furnish trade for another to Whitby.

No one, at all informed, in regard to the business and natural course of trade in this section can have any doubt but that Mr. Laidlaw's statements in his last letter are in the main correct, as that

less than the detection of the witness stand of an accused convict. It came out in this way:—On the 12th of February, 1855, a man by the name of Robert Scott stabbed his wife in this city. The wound was inflicted on the left side, and penetrated to the depth of six inches. The woman languished for nearly a month, and died on the 7th of the following March. The homicide was arrested, and tried for murder in May, and convicted. By the interposition of friends, and the representations of counsel, a new trial was procured, and he was arraigned for the second time on the 17th of December, 1856, and convicted for murder without capital punishment. The Court, therefore, sentenced him to penitentiary for life. So faded Robert Scott out of men's minds. He was taken to Baton Rouge, and commenced his career as a convict. His life here would be unimportant in detail. It was but the gloomy and unincidental life of a man shut out from the world and all its ties. Days, weeks, months and years rolled on, and the convict trod his dreary round. But the war came. Its influence penetrated even that gloomy abode and by one of the strange freaks of a military commander, the prison doors flew open, and the convicts regained their liberty. Among them was Robert Scott. He came to this city and enlisted as a sailor on board of a Federal gunboat. In this capacity he served during the war. When it was over, he returned to New Orleans and commenced his life anew. It must be said of him that since then it has been exemplary. He was a hard working, industrious man. He achieved all manner of distinction, and finally joined the police. As an officer who had assisted at an arrest he was brought into the criminal court yesterday and put upon the witness stand. His evidence was objected to by District Attorney Luzenburg, who had been previously advised of his character, and the awful nature of the crime he had committed. He was asked if he was not the Scott who had once in this court been convicted of murder. He denied his identity, and said he was not the man. Mr. Luzenburg then asked the court that the witness might be detained until he could send for evidence that would sustain his objection. This was done, and shortly afterwards Mr. Smith Izard made his appearance and was put upon the stand. He had been on the police a number of years, and is known throughout the country as a detective officer of unusual sagacity and ability. He said he had been keeper of the parish prison in 1855 and 1856, and while there had in custody one Robert Scott, charged with murdering his wife. Confronted with Officer Scott, he identified him as the man. The scene was now exciting in the extreme. Men held their breaths, and one might have heard a pin drop in the crowded court-room. The identity of the prisoner with the murderer was complete. He himself no longer denied it. Thereupon Judge Abell issued an order committing him to the parish prison. On his way he confessed

upon was. Fast as the human that in the affairs of men, surely, we can find constant security, may. To the wares valent in the East, appointment, and likely to be a proper that is concerned, as There can be no war pretext whatever. silly enough to any a things, and dreamy all sorts of magnifi there is a heap of ha the Rocky Mountain and women, and the where is to-day regan dash. We have no tance with General Sh once disinterestedly to to pay no attention t East on the war ques out here when he is r business, and he wil enough. His wido "ignorance or obstina either of these con superabundance, wil of difference to affairs should like him with than with the latter. way, progress and dev ten on the scroll of neither time nor inclin we won't have it; it Should our citizens be poor or rich, high up where we can we shall the truth. It is pr posed that the Govern ing this question of po tant day. In this c will have something to naming that what should be obeyed; wh resisted. We will not pate in this or in as hold ourselves in read whatever we believe to In relation to the C pending in Congress says:

The latest news from very encouraging to the anti-polygamic Bill. I Bill is sure to pass though it may be retarded, still everything. We have no idea that much to do with the birth and perfection he will, however, have ty in the connection. single Gentile in this c say that he is not oppos it is. But while they a polygomy itself, they ca length of disfranchis faith they may yet enough folly and outr Bill to defeat its purp fight the faith or ins people of Utah fairly, v tion to their course; bu sort to inquisitions we them and shall t

\$150,000. Would it not be better for the Government to spend this amount in subsidizing the Nipissing to push it on at once—accompanied of course with a liberal land grant to Lake-Nipissing; thus, making at once valuable and available all the, now valueless, Government lands, and conferring an incalculable benefit on the whole country?

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No one, at all informed, in regard to the business and natural course of trade in this section can have any doubt but that Mr. Laidlaw's statements in his last letter are in the main correct, as that gentleman justly says, 'the railway would get five times the amount of lumber and a dollar a thousand more for carrying it from Cobocok, than from Lindsay.'

If the Nipissing Railway is to be made a paying and profitable speculation for the shareholders, the city of Toronto, and the country generally, the Directors will stick to the main line at all hazards and not be led away by false issues; for, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, Fenelon and Mariposa will not give any considerable or sufficient bonus to a line via Lindsay. The Port Hope and Lindsay Co. have been trying both these townships for two years unsuccessfully—they will not give ten thousand dollars to any railway.

Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, the persistent mis-statements and exaggerations of a few people in Lindsay, look very much like an attempt to sow the seeds of discord and dissension between the Directors; and thus, as Mr. Laidlaw says, 'prevent the road going north at all to the absolute ruin of the entire project.'

I am, Your obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

Donation Party.

(Communicated.)

A very pleasant donation party gathered at Armitage's Hall, 4th Concession of Uxbridge, on Friday evening the 11th inst., and after partaking a bountiful tea provided chiefly by Messrs. James and Ransom Forsyth, they proceeded to vote upon a cake. The successful candidate being Miss M. Todd, daughter of Mr. T. Todd, councillor. The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$38, which after deducting a few

officer who had assisted at an arrest he was brought into the criminal court yesterday and put upon the witness stand. His evidence was objected to by District Attorney Luzenburg, who had been previously advised of his character, and the awful nature of the crime he had committed. He was asked if he was not the Scott who had once in this court been convicted of murder. He denied his identity, and said he was not the man. Mr. Luzenburg then asked the court that the witness might be detained until he could send for evidence that would sustain his objection. This was done, and shortly afterwards Mr. Smith Izard made his appearance and was put upon the stand. He had been on the police a number of years, and is known throughout the country as a detective officer of unusual sagacity and ability. He said he had been keeper of the parish prison in 1855 and 1856, and while there had in custody one Robert Scott, charged with murdering his wife. Confronted with Officer Scott, he identified him as the man. The scene was now exciting in the extreme. Men held their breaths, and one might have heard a pin drop in the crowded court-room. The identity of the prisoner with the murderer was complete. He himself no longer denied it. Thereupon Judge Abell issued an order committing him to the parish prison. On his way he confessed his identity.

A gentleman living at Wauwatosa relates to us to-day the following incident, for the truth of which he vouches: 'One day last week a man went to a saloon, as was a daily custom, to drink, and meeting boon companions, remained with them until late at night, when he started for home. Overcome by the liquor he had drunk, the man laid down on the railroad track and went to sleep. A faithful dog who had followed the man stood and watched over him, until the whistle of a locomotive in the distance showed that a freight train was approaching. The dog, fully aware of the danger imminent to his master, tried to arouse the drunken man, and tore his clothes badly in the attempt. Unable to awake the sleeper, the dog took the man by the shoulder and fairly dragged him from the track just as the train came on. The man was saved, but the poor dog who had so faithfully protected the master he loved, was struck by the cow-catcher and smashed to pieces. When the man recovered his senses it was found that his flesh was bitten in several places by the poor dog, in the strong efforts made by the animal to save his life. The man the next day gathered up the pieces of the faithful animal and buried them. He was so fully impressed by the remarkably narrow escape from death that he was resolved not to get drunk again, and he certainly ought to keep his pledge while dropping a tear in memory of his faithful animal who sacrificed his own life to save that of his master.'

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A GIRL.—On

tant day will have coming should resisted. pate in hold out whatever In rel pending says: The k very enc anti-poly Bill is though i ate, stil We have much to birth and he will, h ty in the single Ge say that I it is. Bu polygomy length of faith the enough fe Bill to de fight the people of tion to the sort to in them, and their folly

By the strong's H day the Brock, to Reach.

U: Flour Fall Wheat Spring do Peas Oats Barley Potatoes Butter Eggs Beef Pork Dried Hams "Should " Bacon

Wool Hides Calf Skins Wood Hay

Fall Wheat Spring do Barley Peas Oats Potatoes Hay Wood

Fall Wheat Spring do Oats Peas Barley

To ensure a good supply of eggs during the winter, we must feed our hens with materials that contain a good supply of those substances from which eggs are formed. Fresh meat chopped fine, bits of fish, rinds of cheese and such like things, saved from the table to day, will come back to the table in due time, in the form of new laid eggs.

That the poultry may remain healthy during the winter, they should occasionally be fed with vegetables. Boiled cabbage is good; the same may be said of potatoes and carrots.

Hens like a variety of food, and in the winter when they are kept in close quarters and their digestion is accordingly impaired, from want of exercise, they need some cooked food. One winter when eggs were scarce and high, we obtained from a dozen young Brahmas all the eggs we wanted for pies and puddings, as well as for serving up 'fried' or on the half shell, and this is how we did it; we gave the hens, once a day, a good meal of hash, much such an article as is prepared for the table, only made of less choice material; we took cooked meat, boiled potatoes, and onions, chopped them together and seasoned with pepper. Such a dish is not a costly one—livers and scraps of meat rejected on the table; potatoes too small to use, and a little fat that would go into soap grease, will, when chopped and warmed, make a savory dish for the fowls in the hennery.

In preparing for obtaining eggs we must not forget that the eggs require shells. For this we should lay by a suitable amount of bones, or else should pulverize such as are in the meat we are daily cooking, and keep this where it will not become covered with filth. Besides this, the fowls should have, from time to time, some coarse, sharp sand or gravel, to serve the place of teeth.—*Practic Farmer.*

The public are cautioned by the Lockport Journal against paying any money to a pretender, who gave himself the name of the Rev. Dr. George Henry Schmidt, and who is travelling about the country collecting money to build churches, and also to pay for parsonages, and getting married into every respectable family which he can dupe into the belief that he is a bachelor, by his pretensions to piety. The money finds its way into his pocket, for his own use, and the wife he leaves behind to seek her own living, and soon to receive his death message, written by his own hand, on mourning paper, and is enclosed in a mourning envelope, with another man's name signed thereto. A long account of his impostures is given, and the condition in which he left his heartbroken wife at Lockport. The St. Catharines Times says the relatives of the young lady, who has been so cruelly deceived by the scoundrel Schmidt, reside in that town, and are, so far as we know, very respectable persons. They earnestly wish that the press of Canada and the States should copy the above statement, so as to prevent the rascal from practi-

portion of 30 and 31. sec. by Mr. and is here- deed to John ad allowance he 5th Con. to a By-law that behalf. y Mr. Wid- ne his order John Mor- as damages ried. Brown, to rawing and , and ec. by Mr. ted on the ec. by Mr. his order W. John- d, for land Lot 30, in ec. by Mr. tructed to uncil at its rs of Taxes this Town- M. Kester. r Mr. Wid- e his order Wm. For- sheep kill- ston pray- providing r did re- ec. by Mr. By-law to is Minici- now read , By-law r the By- hird time, ed to sign 'the Cor- Mr. Wid- e several cate to ob- and Shops ompliance amended e. by Mr. uee a By- p Officers; and a first v read a an hour. he By-law ouncil in n. l the By- By-law id, moves o get 50

TORONTO AND NIPISSING R. R.

To the Editor of the Leader.

SIR.—Permit me to call the attention of your readers interested to questions of importance relative to the success or failure of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company. After a struggle, lasting over two years, a complete chain of bonuses has been obtained, or by-laws for them ratified, in aid of the railway, from all the municipalities on the direct route from Toronto to Coboconk. The Summerville by-law is ratified, although that township is east of the Gull river, beyond the terminus. The municipal authorities of Laxton, north of Bexley, and not touched by the railway, have quashed their by-law, because they could not secure the extension of the line to Norland.

The Reeve of Brock, leading his counsel to believe that for \$40 he would compel the rendition of the Brock debentures, has entered an unpromising suit for their recovery. The Brock by-law was legally ratified, under express instructions from safe counsel; and if needful law will compel the Reeve of Brock to replace the debentures now held by the trustees, by an issue signed by himself.

The Brock embroglio has caused a needless agitation for the abandonment of the main line beyond reach—advocates of that course recommending that the main line be built to Lindsay instead of a branch.

The charter right to build a branch from Brock, subsequently amended, giving leave to build from Brock to Lindsay, in a direct line with Toronto, was obtained, not unopposed, at my instance. The amended bill authorized the expenditure of only \$30,000 of the Toronto bonus, on the proposed extension to Lindsay—fifty thousand being reserved to apply on the second section of the main line—provided the company and municipal authorities came to terms.

A deputation, consisting of the President, R. W. Elliot, W. F. McMaster and the writer, were sent to Lindsay, taking copies of the amended charter with them, to propose the terms upon which the company would undertake to build the branch, on a direct line from Reach to Lindsay.

The delegation were heard before the Council, when Mr. Elliott and myself emphatically declared that the main line through Brock would be built, contingent on the by-laws being ratified. If they were not ratified, that line, per force, must be abandoned, when the branch to Lindsay would necessarily become the main line. We stated also that if the amount asked for (\$210,000) as bonuses to build the direct line from Reach to Lindsay were given to the Company, that the line to Lindsay would be put under contract, to be made ready for the iron in 1870. We were entertained to a handsome dinner, after which the animus of the people of Lindsay against the building of the main line became more apparent. To emphasize our position, the selfishness was denounced which would keep the settlers of the north hauling their produce like Esquimaux to Lindsay, and the fallacy pointed out of the apprehension that we would desert the main line (if we were not deserted); or that the main line would affect the trade of Lindsay more unfavorably than

that region should follow, not cross the water-courses.

Having been engaged over two years in cultivating the confidence of the people on the main line in the good faith and ability of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, and the people of Toronto, to build the railway on the route originally adopted by the Provisional Board, it is suggested to me now, as Mr. Malcolm Gillespie has threatened in Brock a \$40, and in Toronto a \$10,000 suit, to abandon the people of those municipalities who have ratified their by-laws, and who supported us, to the jeers and desertion of those who would not trust our promises! For my part I will never merit the scorn due to such wholesale and unexampled perfidy. My course is adopted. The by-laws being ratified I will do all I can to have the contracts confirmed to Coboconk immediately, Mr. Malcolm Gillespie's suit to the contrary notwithstanding. His opposition is not to the railway, but to giving up the Brock debentures, without security that the road will be built. He will support the road if we accede to his terms. Security was unwisely offered him, to which it was demurred that all the municipal authorities, then having to ratify by-laws, would demand similar securities. It is urged against confirming the contracts to build through Brock, that it would be better to temporize, to build the first section and terminate it at Uxbridge; that much of the line would be easier finished. The dangers of such a vacillating policy are great and numerous. Mariposa, having secured the railway to Lindsay, strangled it there. The bonds of a railway to Uxbridge would not be worth five cents on the dollar. What would be the value of a railway to Newmarket or Acton?

Reach is now a bar to our progress. Brock would become so, once the line was built to Uxbridge, or a point in Reach. South Mariposa receiving benefit of much improved markets, would then assume her old attitude. Delay is death. The grading and hedging of the railway from Reach and Brock townline to the Portage road at Balsam Lake, according to Mr. Wragg's statement, will not exceed the cost of the same work in the single township of Uxbridge. The same work in Fenelon and Summerville would cost four times the money, and the bonuses are all to get!

My statements at Lindsay are repeated, to the effect that a business that would pay would be available from Lindsay as soon as the road was opened. That business, however, would fall far short of that which will be done on the main line as soon as it is pushed to and beyond Coboconk. At Lindsay the Company would be subjected to the uncompromising competition of the Port Hope railway, for all the lumber, grain, iron, coals, pork, etc., which might be carried to or from Lindsay. The very lowness of the rates, which such competition would engender, was the basis of my argument that Lindsay would be the best market in that midland district. It is maintained by many gentlemen here and in Lindsay, friends to Lindsay interests, that the Toronto railway would get little or no lumber to carry from Lindsay. But it is likely it would at very low rates. However, the pine in that district is pretty well exhausted, and the Port Hope and Lindsay Railway

an independent charter from Reach northwards, with running powers to Toronto, and having the bonuses will raise the remaining necessary means, as easy and as fast as the Lindsay faction can complete their financial programme.

A better course would be at once to let the contracts to the Portage Road, Balsam Lake, on the main line—to submit the by-laws for the bonuses yet equitably due by the townships of Whitechurch, Scott, Georgina, Northern Mariposa, West Fenelon, Carden and Laxton. The amount required from each of these townships is small. In the aggregate they would be of very important consequence to the Company. Therefore, vigorous and united efforts should be made to obtain these amounts. Arrangements should be effected with the Hon. John Carling for the receipt and employment of one thousand navies, during the coming season, on the railway hence to Coboconk—to be domiciled next winter, under government supervision, on good free grants, where in squads, provisioned by their summer's savings on the railway, they could co-operate, guided by a Canadian, in building their log houses and chopping their clearings for each other. Their cordwood, if saleable on the track at one dollar a cord, would be a mine for them and us. Next season they could be employed extending the railway through their own lands. This system, in two years, would put these people on an equal footing of comfort and independence with the bulk of ten years' settlers in many townships in Grey, Simcoe, Victoria, &c. In this wise, five townships would get a splendid start of two hundred heads of families each winter. The same system would suit very well, on a scale enlarged, for the tens of thousands to open up the North-west, and construct the Dominion Pacific Railway, from Fort William via Fort Garry to New Westminster. Instead of raising new issues, fruitful of mischief, the railway company and their friends should set to work in devising a well-considered scheme of a guarantee and land grant, to be submitted to the next parliament, to enable the railway company to prosecute the building of their railway rights through the hitherto undisturbed solitudes of these valuable pine forests to Lake Nipissing. One hundred acres of pine, now valueless, with railway facilities contiguous, would become at once worth a great deal of money. There is also much good farming in that district.

Following up such a policy with vigor, the Company would be in a position to invite the public to take a sail on Lake Nipissing in two or three years.

If the Uxbridge policy is adopted, who will live to see the railway built to Lake Nipissing? The Company claims a bonus of \$125,000 from the government towards the last section, because so great an extent of government land will be raised in value by the railway. Surely the government will not expect these poor struggling settlers to tax themselves to build railways through government property?

Strong, in the rectitude and propriety of the course I have adopted, I shall stand or fall by its success or failure. United, the Company is strong in the city, with the people of the country generally, with the Government and Legislature. Divided it is ruined.

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sert the main line (if we were not desert- ed); or that the main line would affect the trade of Lindsay more unfavorably than the Beaverton extension of the Port Hope Railway. Not a word was said of going north by Fenelon Falls, except by our deputation, and that only in case of final defeat on the main line. The mention of Fenelon Falls was immediately objected to, and not a voice was raised in its favor except ours; and all our calculations, including a bonus from Fenelon, were based on the line terminating at Lindsay.

Gentlemen from Brock, Eldon and Laxton were present, who, seeing the imminent danger of their position, by the terms of the amended charter, and the action of the people of Lindsay, immediately took steps not unforeseen, to reconcile conflicting interests, and agree to the terms of the Company. The movement on Lindsay, the charter, &c., were all initiated to secure simultaneously the branch to Lindsay and the main line through Brock if possible.—The deputation were inflexible and successful. Our leading supporters agreed to support the direct line through South Mariposa and Reach, with a by-law for \$60,000. Soon after its submission, a meeting of delegates from Brock, Eldon, &c., met in Lindsay and agreed to ratify their by-laws. The leaders of the movement in Lindsay had not calculated, they say, on such a reunion. Finding a strong sympathy existing in Toronto for direct railway connection with Lindsay, and feeling a little piqued that their own action had driven discarded parties on the main line into harmony with the Company, they withdrew their by-law. Relying on strong expressions of sympathy from their friends here, they next advanced a step and put down a diplomatic foot that they would not give sixty thousand dollars for a direct railway to Toronto, if the main line via Brock and Eldon were not abandoned.—To induce this abandonment they are willing to allow the railway to be built northwards via Fenelon Falls.

Perhaps not unsuggested, a Lindsay deputation appeared before the directors, and were pressed to explain their recently acquired views to the City Council, I believe, by gentlemen interested in another movement.

Being most desirous to secure direct railway communication with Lindsay, consequently desirous to maintain the existing amicable relations between the parties, the writer did not court a collision with the courteous and more able gentlemen representing Lindsay in Toronto. The idea is preposterous, to accede to the modest demand that the main line through Brock be abandoned, and one built to Lindsay through South Mariposa. Northern and Western Mariposa would resist that proposition, notwithstanding the liberality with which the Mariposa bonus was promised by the Lindsay delegates.

To reach a point in the same latitude as Cobocok, via Lindsay, involves the abandonment of all the bonuses already obtained beyond Uxbridge to Cobocok on the main line, already surveyed, and the obtaining of new bonuses from all the municipalities on a new line fifty-four to fifty-six miles long.

Part of this line in Summerville to Cobocok is through a "sclider" of rocks, like "cairness" in the Highlands. Railways in

wood would at very low rates. However, the pine in that district is pretty well exhausted, and the Port Hope and Lindsay Railway Company are making desperate efforts to push their railway into the pine preserves of the Northern Railway Company.

Cordwood from Lindsay cannot be laid down much cheaper than from Kingston, as it has to be cut, teamed to the water, and then scowed to Lindsay, where it would be rehandled. Nevertheless, a good business might be done in it. From the main line, however, there is no reason why cordwood for a generation might not be obtained in Toronto for four dollars per cord.

The Toronto and Nipissing Railway was proposed, not to build up Lindsay but Toronto. Therefore, it was projected to strike Gull River at Cobocok, thirty miles higher up than Lindsay, and thus, out of reach of competition, cut an artery of a trade that has fattened Lindsay, Peterboro' and Port Hope—a trade to the sources of which three towns are unable to build railways, and which thus becomes the lawful prize of the city of Toronto. The railway would get five times the lumber, and a dollar a thousand feet more for carrying it from Cobocok than from Lindsay.

To start a railway from Toronto to tap the lumber trade thirty miles above Lindsay, and at the second stretch passing Minden to reach another chain of waters sixty miles north of Lindsay and Peterboro'; to fill the Toronto harbor with timber from these golden forests, and with ships to carry this trade; to have scores of saw mills, and tens of thousands of men lumbering in these northern regions, clearing farms, mining, &c.; to send them all the flour, pork, groceries, liquors, dry goods, hardware, furniture, boots and shoes; to buy all that was sold, and sell all that was bought; to bank an insure for all that rugged and rich country, were ideas so utterly repugnant to those who now enjoy, or otherwise sought to enjoy, the profits of that business, that war to the knife was declared against the poor, modest little Nipissing railway.

It has survived the attacks of its enemies. Will it outlive the choking hugs of its friends?

The suicidal proposition to stop at Uxbridge, or abandon the main line, will demoralize the Company and its support in the country. Division, irresolution, and vacillation kill faith, which can build railways as well as move mountains.

I need not point out the fact that the Nipissing will cross the Port Hope railway at Woodville, only eleven miles from Lindsay. Passengers and traffic can connect there with the Toronto trains. Nevertheless, the direct Lindsay branch will receive whatever support I can give it, and if the Company's terms are agreed to, it can be built, simultaneously with the main line, this year.

If the main line is abandoned, or the equally fatal policy adopted of procrastination and delay at Uxbridge, with a view to carry the main line to Lindsay, I will exert myself to the uttermost in opposing such a wretched policy. My friends there and in Brock, Eldon, North Mariposa and West Fenelon, will co-operate, and as Lindsay commenced with a year's war upon me, I will finish off with a year's war upon Lindsay. Furthermore, if success otherwise is impossible, myself and friends will seek for

people of the country generally, with the Government and Legislature. Divided it is ruined.

Acknowledging your courtesy and liberality in according my views so much space in your journal,

I am, your obedient servant,
G. LAIDLAW.

A clock is like a man—it has two hands, a face, an inside and outside. Sometimes the hands point to the truth—but it is not ashamed to show its face when it don't. It is a useful bit of machinery—so is man. It often gets out of order—so does man. It is often wound up—so is man. It strikes—so does man. It is not always to be relied on—no more is man.

Here is the chorus of the last song out in London:

I saw Esau kissing Kate,
And the fact is we all three saw;
For I saw Esau, he saw me,
And she saw I saw Esau.

Markham Bell Foundry.

THE undersigned, having gone into Custom Jobbing in Common Castings, will exchange Bells for old iron—cast or wrought—in part or full payment. A supply of Bells kept on hand as usual.

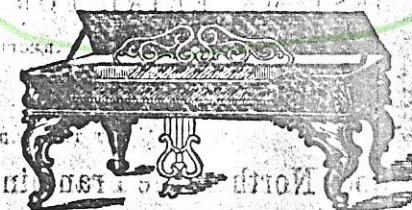
Markham, June 15, 1869. JONES & Co. 656-tr

Boxgrove on the Narrow Gauge.

PARTIES wishing lumber sawed are hereby notified that Tomlinson's Sawmill will be running all winter. Logs sawed up to thirty-five feet long.

A. M. TOMLINSON.
Boxgrove, Nov. 24, 1869. 679-2m

PIANOS! ORGANS! MELODEONS!



THE undersigned are prepared to furnish Piano-Fortes, Organs and Melodeons by reliable makers. Pianos from New York, including the

Celebrated Chickering Piano,

Best Canadian Manufacturers.

CHURCH ORGANS & MELODEONS

From the well-known firm of George A. Prince & Co., with all the latest patented improvements, which are acknowledged by the musical profession to be the

BEST MADE IN AMERICA!

Uniting the greatest purity and body of tone, the most careful workmanship—external and internal—and the highest finish.

Specimens can be seen at Mrs. Byrom's, Main street, Markham.

H. G. COLLINS,
W. FLUMERFELT.

Markham, Jan. 19, 1869.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, STOUTVILLE.

Good accommodation for travelers and an attentive hostler.

J. E. BROWN,
Proprietor.
Stoutville, Jan. 10, 1870. 688-y

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TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY.

It is with a great amount of satisfaction we notice the settlement of the important question as to the route to be adopted by the Directors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company. The main line is to be built on the original route surveyed through Brock, &c., direct to Cobocouk; and the contracts for the second section have been ordered by the Board of Directors to be confirmed. The Reeve of Brock, Mr. Malcolm Gillespie, although he may be ever so bitterly opposed to the hated railway, will be compelled to see it progressing steadily through the township under his eyes; but the revenge he has in store for them is so sweet. Only for this, the sight of any advancement made in the building of said road would be unbearable; as it is, he can stand listlessly by, while he is involving the township in a costly chancery suit. This blind and reckless folly on the part of the Reeve is not only detrimental to the whole railway enterprise, but more especially to the township of Brock—of which he is the worthy representative—and other Municipalities on the line north. The contracts for the second section of the road, had the Company not met with the opposition they did, would have been let at the same time with those of the first section, and the work in all probability as far advanced as it now is on the first section; but as it is, the contracts are only now being let, and the work commenced; whereas, if things were arranged in the first instance as they should have been, the second section would now have been far under way, giving the Cannington men cause to rejoice in the prospect of having the road completed there, as soon as (to them) the rival town of Uxbridge.—The season for getting out timber, fencing, &c. for the road is rapidly passing, and unless operations were commenced at once, the cost for said material would be more during the summer season. However as matters stand now, our friends in the north need feel no uneasiness in the matter. The men at the helm are thoroughly reliable and energetic parties; if they had not been, the present, or rather the past difficulty would have swamped the whole

The Reeve of Scott.

Last week's issue of the *Standard* contained a letter supposed to have been written by Wm. Sinclair, Jr., in which he tries to give the impression that the "Old Brandy Bottle," alluded to in our issue of the 9th Inst., did not occupy a prominent position in the Hall on that occasion, but miserably fails. He admits the liquor was there, but in a flask which some one accidentally produced to purchase a ride.—He says "on the day in question, immediately after the Council adjourned, and when about to leave the Hall, a person who was waiting in order to accommodate the Lic. Inspector with a ride, produced a flask and asked if there were any present who would drink with him. As an act of courtesy several just wetted their lips and nothing more."—Can it be possible that the Reeve, a professing christian, one that should be looked upon as an upright honest man, will boldly testify to the truthfulness of the above quotation, and assert that the brandy bottle in question was not in the Hall when said council was in session; and, that he with other persons present did not partake freely of the contents? We hardly think he can; if so, he asserts a deliberate falsehood, and we defy him to prove our statements incorrect. Will he come forward and acknowledge the *corn*? No, he would rather sneak around and try to hide his actions in a *lie*. What can be more disgraceful for a person worthy the name of man, yet one holding the honorable position of Reeve, to be guilty of such contemptible actions. He, in the first place takes the stuff, which a person possessing the first spark of christianity would not do (unless for medicinal purposes); but, what is, if possible worse, endeavours to cover it all up by saying, "The charge is a pure and simple fabrication of our own, resorted to for the purpose of venting our spite at the Council for not heeding our repeated applications for the Township printing." We never asked that body for the township printing, for ever since the *Journal* was started in this place, we have had all of it without the asking; and, as a proof of the assertion, our books can be seen for reference; also that there is at present a standing account against the Council, part of which was contracted by the Clerk since the last meeting of said Council, and if we have lost the Township printing this is the first intimation of the fact; consequently, we are above the suspicion of having exposed the debauchery of the Reeve of Scott, because "he would not heed the repeated applications for the Township printing.—If this gentleman, if we may be allowed to call him such, had not so

The Death Web of Young Fish.

(From the Rochester Union.)

The Pisciculturist, Seth Green, is known throughout the land, for his energy and perseverance in inquiring into and ascertaining the cause of anything that may be new in his little world of interest or nature. For many years Mr. Green has been at a loss to account for the enormous destruction of very small trout, but he has now ascertained the cause. He says in regard to the matter: "There is a small worm which is a favorite food of trout and many other kind of fish. This worm is one of the greatest enemies which the young fry have. It spins a web in the water to catch young fish, just as a spider does on land to catch flies. I have seen them make the web and take the fish. The web is as perfect as that of the spider, and as mechanical ingenuity is displayed in its construction. It is made as quickly, and in the same way as the spider's by fastening the thread at different points, and going back and forth until the web is finished. The threads are not strong enough to hold the young trout after the umbilical sac is absorbed, but the web will stick to the fins and get around the head and gills and soon kills the fish. I have often seen it on the young trout, and it has been a great mystery and caused me many hours, days and weeks of wonder to find out what was wound around the heads and fins of my young trout and killed them. I did not find it out until lately, while watching recently hatched whitefish. These are much smaller than the trout when they begin to swim, and they were caught and held by the web. I found ten small whitefish caught in one web in one night. The web was spun in a little whitefish preserve, into which I had put one hundred young fish. The threads spun by the worm seem to be much finer than the common spider's web, and they are not visible in the water until the sediment collects upon them. They can then be seen very plainly. These webs cannot be spun where there is much current, and can be easily seen in still water by a close observer."

The Loss of the Carnatic.

The divers engaged at the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Carnatic*, sunk off Shadwan, in the Gulf of Suez, have been most successful in recovering nearly the whole of the specie and treasure which went down in that ship. There were, it is understood, about 44 cases of specie, a number of parcels of diamonds, as well as several registered letters of considerable value. The wreck has been abandoned by the company as utterly lost; but the divers, with the special agent of Lloyd's Salvage Association, arrived out at Suez in time to prevent the natives carrying off much valuable property. With the exception of these losses, the

The Riot at

From the London Daily

The precautions taken at Barnsley on have been highly successful for the presence a large body of police forces, there is not that an attempt to riot would have been made at one time number 3,000 persons, principally chance of success was not. The prisoners, led to the railway station the centre of a large by the infantry before. Several stones were thrown rank of the infantry lowered their rifles caused the mob to run. On the witness cliffs making their approach to the station, escorted the soldiers, they were groans, and one of them a very determined man by a stone on the head, rather freely. It was witnesses would have been wood by way of Wom line from the station. ing, a distance of about consisting principally women, had assembled ply of stones, so that gone that way they were tackled and the occasion much injured. The women were sent by the morning via Penistone, to West were escorted to their dition to the stones thrown by the police on Friday were broken and a man named Hubbs living in Barnsley, is in charge of throwing a large window at the res Beardsall, colliery on that a commission of different riots which has the last six months at South Yorkshire will that the application will be supported by Lord I will be by several of the who have declared their of the proposal. It is about four months ago to that at Thorncliffe Silkstone Colliery of who is one of the residents

Treatment of

Young horses are children in that the lives is apt to determine in mature years. Some the natural depravity we were about to say out of their mother's

own personal interests. They are possessed of the enterprise which we are only too sorry does not actuate the movements of more of our capitalists and business men; and we as private individuals and localities combined, should in a measure show our appreciation of the benefits we cannot but derive through their help, by assisting to the extent we are able in the construction of this road. It is true as some say, they will ultimately receive a benefit through it indirectly; but what can this be in comparison to the outlay of time, &c. necessary, before the completion of this great work. Undoubtedly the greatest benefit to them will be, to see the undertaking which they have in hand prove a decided success.

The work on the first section of the road is progressing famously. Mr. Ginty has in his employ, upwards of three hundred men, making cuttings, getting out square timber, &c., and Messrs. E. & G. Wheeler, have over two hundred with about fifty team of horses, employed in drawing fencing, felling timber, getting out ties, logs, &c. As soon as the spring opens the numbers will be increased and the work pushed forward with a rush.

The Whitty 'Gazette' on the Scott Affair.

During the last session of the County Council, we were accosted by the *Gazette* man with the following very gentlemanly speech:—"What in the d—l did 'you pitch into me so for a while ago, 'on what I said about 'the Reeve of 'Brook and the Railway Debencures'—'have been waiting for a rap at you 'ever since, and when I get the opportunity, will give you h—l." This is the expression that came from the worthy (!) individual, who, in his issue of the 17th inst., tells us that "a gentleman who was present at the Scott Council, informs him that there is not a particle of truth in the statements made by our Uxbridge contemporary, and that they are merely published to gratify the personal spleen of the editor of that sheet." The poor ignorant *Donkey* had not enough brains to reply to the article on the Brook matter, but is bound to have revenge nevertheless—a somewhat sorry revenge we think. Do not for your own sake, talk about "personal spleen again when it is so prominent in your own case.—Now Johnny, you had better run home and let your roller boy give you a right good pinch, in order to satisfy yourself that you are not dreaming. After being fully convinced that you are awake—although, as you always admitted a lack of good common sense—try and consider whether your brother

condescend to notice the *Journal* and its statements," we would ask him to get the person who wrote his letter of the 14th inst., to write again in reply to those facts.

In conclusion Mr. Reeve, we beg to state that if we cannot obtain the township printing unless by the sacrifice of our principals and honor, which every individual should prize before all else, we shall have to decline the honor of doing it. No man can point their finger at us and say, you sold yourself for a glass of whiskey, or our principals for the Scott Township Printing.

A Good Time.

The Social held at the Rev. G. Miller's residence on Friday evening last, was a happy to state, was a decided success. The numbers present were large and the donations liberal.

Another Social.

The Wesleyan Choir of this place intend giving a Grand Social in the Ontario Hall on the evening of Tuesday next, March 1st, the proceeds of which are to be applied towards the purchase of an Organ. The programme has not yet been announced; but those who may be present will no doubt spend a pleasant evening. Doors open at seven o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

LOSS OF A VESSEL.—News has been received of the loss at sea of the *Mira*, from Newcastle for New York, with eight men.

CITY OF BOSTON.—New York, Feb. 19th. The non-arrival out of the steamer *City of Boston*, that left this port on the 25th January, and Halifax on the 28th, for Liverpool, has occasioned anxiety among those who have friends on board. She has been out now 25 days.

The Globe says, the spiles are being driven for the wharf of the Port Whitty and Port Perry Railway, and the other works of the road is progressing favourably. It is understood that the road has been leased to Mr. J. Fowler at \$16,000 per annum for twenty-five years.

The Fenians in Troy are preparing to give a hearty welcome to Michael Moore, one of their number, who went to Ireland a few years ago to take part in a Fenian uprising, but was captured and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and has arrived at San Francisco, having escaped from Van Dieman's Land. He is expected to arrive in a few weeks.

The Parry Sound *Advocate* informs English inquirers that sometimes partially improved farms can be procured with from five to ten acres cleared at from \$100 to \$300. It is an advantage (all other things being equal) to get a par-

advice, dated January 18, been recovered, in value about, £46,000. The silver is much deteriorated in value by the salt water, and a considerable per centage will be incurred in repolishing it before it can be put into circulation. The specie has been sent on to its destination, Bombay. The diamonds, it is said, have not been recovered. It is possible the parcels might have been washed out of the mail room. Captain Grant, the special agent superintending the operations at the wreck, has, we believe, personally thanked the Khedive for the prompt assistance he lent to the operations by sending an Egyptian war-steamer to protect the wreck, as well as to aid the divers in their hazardous work.

A Horrible Murder.

A most horrible murder was committed in New York on Saturday night. The *N. Y. Times* says:—A poor man named William Townsend, of good name and repute, was cruelly stabbed to the heart by a notorious ruffian named Reynolds. Poor Townsend's little girl, thirteen years of age, was looking on when the dastardly assassin committed the crime—and his wife with five other young children were in a room back of the store, and just came out in time to see husband and father fall back dead. Townsend had given not the slightest provocation—Reynolds entered his house and demanded lodgings—it was not a lodging house—and stabbed the deceased then and there. If ever there was a crime which called for the vengeance of God and man, this is the one. But the fact we have to face is this—in New York, where justice has become infamous—the chances are that the murderer Reynolds will escape. This trial will be put off and put off until people have forgotten him, and then he will be let loose like a tiger upon society again. The citizens tried to lynch him on Saturday night—and no wonder! It is enough to make the very stones cry out to see red-handed assassins evading punishment by the connivance of corrupt judges and juries. Where is Douglas, who basely shot an old man last November? Where is Reel? Reynolds, who has despatched a fellow-creature into eternity without giving him time to utter a prayer, and thrown a widow and six children upon the tender mercies of the world, will be at large again in a few months. In olden times people would have expected a curse from heaven to fall upon the men who are responsible for this desperate violation of all laws, human and divine.

One of the convicts of the Michigan State Prison, getting tired of working, laid his fingers under the trip-hammer, and had them mashed to shreds. He had five months to serve. This is the second time that such an act, for the same reason, has occurred in the Penitentiary.

firm treatment is the good traits, and con physical or moral. the idea that man is into his head, it will of ill treatment to a contrary; and, on the earliest experience to is not to be trusted, it, although a proper may make him a use standing. Notice, a gins to show his gait feet, especially fore them so near to the such obstructions as in country roads, tur pasture if one is av get into the habit of er. If there is no su it will pay in case of to contrive some artif yard or enclosure. I downwards so as to a trip even if he natura high enough, pear it thick and heavy in fro so as to compel him to short case of training will often effect th Winter is a favorat and train a young hor be taken to prevent l and snow and always he is an animal of co of reason. He is in the nature of a stran has smelt it and touch His memory is excell uncontrollable, and often wonderful.

A WONDERFUL CA
Alexander, post-ruin and Cawdor, has prove of the most astonishing tors perhaps in the specimen of his powe rect answers to the fiv tions in less than a mi of Mr. Wm. Raitt, F tution, Nairn, the c chests tea, each 80lb, a bars soap, each 3½lb, teen bars soap, each bags sago, each 27lb, a bags barley, each 19lb, swered the following q without noting down and that, too, in a fev the amount of £590. January 9, both day per cent? Answer— 66-73. He was ask how many letters ther year's file of a daily ne pages, each seven colun each 42 letters? The 440 was given in a fe *Courant*.

A flint, supposed to an Indian's arrow, w firmly embedded in