

**CASH FOR BUTTER!**  
Highest Price paid for good Dairy Packaged  
AT THE  
**Dry Goods Emporium.**  
Just received—100 pieces of GREY COT-  
TONS, heavy and wide, very cheap.  
Also from New York in DRESSES, SHAWLS,  
MANTLES, JACKETS, HATS, BONNETS,  
RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS.  
A lot of BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, worth \$3  
and \$2.50, for \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
During this month  
Great Bargains are  
to be had, as room  
must be made for Fall  
importations, now  
arriving in England.  
Gent's Hats, Ties,  
Trunks and Coat-  
Jackets at a great re-  
duction.  
RECEIVED THIS WEEK.  
**Pies, Collars, Shirts, Tweeds, &c.**  
J. F. GIMSON.  
July 21. *Biglow's Block, Lindsay.*

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Cash for Butter—John F. Gimson.  
Fresh Arrivals—Gillies & Lancashire.  
Sheriff's Sale of Lands for Taxes.  
Churchman's Family Magazine—W. C.  
Chevett & Co.  
Card—James Crocker.  
Involuntary Act of 1864—S. C. Wood.  
Meeting of Council—Duncan Gillespie.  
Cow Stealing—John Moore.  
Farm for Sale—T. H. Lelane.  
Meeting of Council—Duncan Gillespie.  
Teacher Wanted—G. Young.

**The Canadian Post.**  
LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865

### The Detroit Convention.

The meeting of American and British American delegates assembled at Detroit, came to an almost unanimous conclusion in favor of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. This is a good augury; but it must be remembered that the gentlemen composing the Convention have not the slightest power either to renew or abrogate the existing compact, whatever their influence may be, and it now remains for the U. S. Government and Congress to finally decide the matter. If we may judge of the prevailing feeling in the States by the views of the delegates who discussed the merits of the Treaty at Detroit, we may confidently expect that it will be renewed, albeit with some amendments, notwithstanding the virulent opposition of the Maine lumbermen and New York capitalists.

We had intended to have transferred a portion of the proceedings of the Convention to our columns, but have been unable to find room. We may remark, however, that both sides of the question were fairly ventilated, and that everything said or done was open and above board. The Hon. Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia made a most elaborate and eloquent speech, showing how the Treaty worked with advantage to both countries, the neutrality of the colonists during the American civil war, and their thorough devotion to the British Crown. The Hon. Messrs. Malcolm Cameron and Currie also made effective speeches. Much indignation was aroused by the conduct of Mr. Potter, U. S. Consul to Canada, who addressed an assemblage of his countrymen in the hall of the Detroit Board of Trade building, telling them that the best way to promote annexation was to refuse a renewal of reciprocity. As proof of his assertion that Canadians desired annexation, he produced a letter from Mr. Wood, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, in which that person asserted that the feeling in favor of union with the Republic was gaining ground in all parts of the Province. As Mr. Wood is a native-born Yankee, he is eminently disqualified to judge of the prevailing sentiment here, which is precisely the same as it has been for many years. There are a few grumbling annexationists of course—there always were—but their mutterings are as little regarded as a passing breeze. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Potter's remarks were repudiated by our delegates, and that the only effect his foolish speech will probably have will be that a new Consul will be appointed for Canada.

### Meeting of Parliament.

According to general expectation, Parliament will be convened on the 8th proximo, when the many vexed questions now agitating the public mind will be definitely settled. Now that Confederation has been rejected in the Maritime Provinces, we can only wait till the people of that section view the project somewhat differently than they do at present; but in the mean time we wish to know whether Ministers intend to push forward the scheme of Confederation of the two Canadas. Unless this is done, there will remain no hindrance to the two antagonistic parties in the House resuming their old positions, except the Government intend to continue united as they are, and carry out the wishes of the Imperial Government regarding the building of fortifications, the purchase of the Hudson Bay Company's territory, etc. A few weeks will tell the tale, but till then speculation is all that can be indulged in.

**PRIZE ESSAYS.**—The Montreal *Trade Review*, some time ago, offered two prizes, one of \$50 and another of \$25, for the two best essays on the subject of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States. The Hon. Mr. Hulton, and Messrs. Redpath and Esdaile consented to act as judges as to the merits of the various essays submitted. Arthur Harvey, Esq., of Quebec, formerly of the *Hamilton Spectator*, was awarded the first prize, and James Young, Esq., late of the *Galt Reformer*, was awarded the second prize. Both essays possess great merit, and the judges must have experienced much difficulty in discriminating between them. There were ten other essays, many of which possessed merit little inferior to that of the two successful ones, and are all worthy of being published. The two essays receiving the award were published in the *Review* of the 8th inst., and all those desirous of being posted on the subject should secure a copy.

FRANK JEWETT is always prepared to provide his friends with a plate of refreshing Ice Cream.

### Beaverton Matters.

The late rains have made a wonderful change in the appearance of the crops. The hay is nearly all cut, and is in splendid condition. The fall wheat is also being cut by some, and is said to be the best crop for the last ten years. Spring wheat is rather short; but the other cereals are showing signs of yielding very abundantly.

There was an excursion around the lake on the 12th inst., on board the *Emily May*. She left the wharf at 7 o'clock a.m., with very few passengers, owing to the Orange demonstration at Manila, and the disagreeable state of the weather. At Jackson's Point, the main body of the excursionists, numbering about two hundred, got on board, and the steamer proceeded on her trip around the lake, calling at the various ports. The brass band which was on board added much to the enjoyment of the excursionists, who seemed well pleased with their trip, notwithstanding the rain which fell at intervals. The boat returned to Beaverton at about four o'clock p.m.

On Saturday last a game of cricket was played between the Cannington and Beaverton clubs, on the ground of the latter, a little south of the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin's manse. The ground was well decorated with flags, and there was a large number of spectators present. The weather was all that could be desired—a cooling breeze prevailing throughout the day. The first innings was evenly played, but the second resulted in the defeat of Beaverton by 54 runs. The fielding of Cannington was good, and the bowling of Nelms and G. Maybce was much admired. The fielding on the Beaverton side was splendid, but they lacked much in bowling. After the game was over they adjourned to Mr. Parker's "Revere House," where they partook of an excellent dinner.

After several toasts had been drunk and various songs given, the Canningtonians started for home, well pleased with their day's amusement. The return match is to be played on the first Saturday in August. The following is the score:

**BEAVERTON—FIRST INNINGS.**

W. Glover & G. Maybce	3
J. Ellis & G. Maybce	3
D. Nelson & W. G. Nelms	0
W. D. Morrison & G. Maybce	1
C. Anderson & G. Maybce and H. Dure	1
J. Clouston & W. G. Nelms	7
J. Hodgson & Nelms	2
P. D. McArthur & G. Maybce	2
A. Vining & G. Maybce	5
H. E. O'Dell not out	1
W. Parker & Nelms	0
Byes	11
Total	47

**CANNINGTON—FIRST INNINGS.**

T. Dure & C. J. Hodgson	1
J. Emmy & J. Clouston	2
W. G. Nelms & C. Morrison & J. Clouston	1
W. D. Morrison & G. Maybce	18
H. Maybce & J. Hodgson	3
G. Maybce & J. Clouston	6
T. Painter & J. Hodgson & Morrison	2
J. Clouston & J. Hodgson	7
H. Dure & C. J. Hodgson	4
J. Dure not out	3
Byes	3
Total	51

**BEAVERTON—SECOND INNINGS.**

D. Nelson & W. G. Nelms	4
W. D. Morrison & C. G. Maybce	4
H. Maybce & J. Clouston	3
C. Anderson & Nelms	0
J. Ellis & Nelms	0
J. Hodgson & Nelms	2
J. Clouston & G. Maybce	7
W. Glover & G. Maybce	0
P. D. McArthur & Nelms	2
W. Parker & Nelms	1
H. E. O'Dell not out	0
Byes	5
Total	24

**CANNINGTON—SECOND INNINGS.**

J. Emmy & J. Hodgson	6
W. G. Nelms & J. Clouston	1
H. Maybce & J. Clouston	19
G. Maybce & J. Clouston	0
W. D. Morrison & J. Clouston	0
T. Dure & J. Hodgson & G. Glover	3
J. Clouston & G. Glover	19
T. Painter & J. Clouston	4
H. Dure & J. Clouston	7
C. Clouston & G. Glover	2
J. Dure not out	3
Byes & Wides	8
Total	51

**Rev. J. A. Davidson.**  
This gentleman, well known throughout Canada as a popular and eloquent lecturer, will shortly visit this neighbourhood. He purposes delivering lectures on California where he has resided for several years, and as the subject is one of much interest, we expect that a large number of our people will attend to learn much valuable information. From a late copy of the *San Francisco Evening* we extract the following:—"We are glad to know that Bro. Davidson proposes, in his trip to the East, to deliver a series of lectures upon California. It is a subject upon which the people there have very imperfect information, so that many are coming to this country to learn of its peculiar characteristics. To be able to give full knowledge of matters pertaining to soil, climate, natural scenery, and people, one must have travelled in the State extensively. Too many come here, take a glance at some small portion, and then return to the East with their story of California. Such accounts are entirely untrue, and are calculated to mislead. To be able to give such an opportunity to learn all about the 'land of gold.' Bro. Davidson's ability as a popular lecturer is already well-known."

**NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUED.**—The *Barrie Spirit of the Age*—a high-toned and consistent Conservative journal—has been discontinued for want of that support which, in a Tory county like Simcoe, one would naturally expect to see extended to the party organs.

**LICKERSEN.**—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to grant a license to James Fitzgerald, Esq., M. D., of Fenelon Falls, to enable him to practice Phylosophy, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

### Fenelon Township Council.

FENELON FALLS, July 10th, 1865.  
Council met pursuant to a call from the Reeve. Present the Reeve and Messrs. Jordan, Clendennan, Bennett and McKenzie. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. Jordan—That the witnesses who attended the Court of Quarter Sessions on behalf of the Corporation of the Municipality of Fenelon, against Mrs. McDonald, of Cambridge, be paid the sum of two dollars and eighty cents each, being payment in full for attending said court on said suit.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Downer.—That Mr. Dick be paid the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, for services on business for this Council.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Burnett.—That a By-law appropriating the sum of \$20 to each of the school sections in this municipality, be now read and passed.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Burnett.—That a By-law appointing a collector for 1865 be now read and passed.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Burnett.—That a By-law appropriating certain sums of money therein mentioned to be expended on roads and bridges in this municipality, be now read and passed.—Carried. Moved, seconded, and resolved.—That the Reeve be authorized to notify the attorney to proceed to collect the balance and costs due by Hiram Allen on the collector's roll for the year 1860. Moved, seconded, and resolved.—That the Treasurer be authorized to take proceedings against Alex. Rutherford, for collecting the amount of a note made by said Rutherford in favour of this municipality. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, and resolved.—That this Council grant the sum of fifteen dollars for Mr. I. Menzies, for the support of four orphan children under his care, and that Wm. Jordan be a commissioner to expend the same, and he is hereby authorized to draw from the treasurer the said sum for that purpose. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. Jordan.—That the Treasurer be authorized by this Council to make a demand on the County Treasurer for all moneys in his hands due to this municipality, at his earliest convenience.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Burnett, seconded by Mr. McKenzie.—That this Council grant the sum of ten dollars, out of the general funds of the township, to open the boundary between Fenelon and Ojibwa across the 5th con., the Reeve to be a commissioner for expending the same.—Carried. The Council then adjourned.

### Literary Notices.

**THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.**—We direct the attention of our readers—more particularly those who are members of the Church of England—to the advertisement of the *Churchman's Magazine*, in another column. The table of contents will doubtless be found sufficiently attractive to win for this sterling periodical an increased circulation in this country. Messrs. Chevett & Co., Toronto, the agents for Upper Canada, will forward it to subscribers on the most reasonable terms.

**THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.**—This old-established journal comes to us this week in a new and elegant dress. It contains sound editorial articles and a good epitome of general news. Messrs. Gibson & McGrath, who have succeeded Donald McDonald, Esq., in the proprietorship of this journal are evidently determined to make the *Transcript* second to none in Canada in enterprise and worth; and we trust that their efforts may be successful. To those of our readers desiring to take a Montreal paper we would recommend the *Transcript*. A first-class serial entitled "Sunshine and Shadow," is now being published in its columns. The conductors will please direct the paper to us at Lindsay and not at Beaverton.

**LONDON SOCIETY for July.**—From Messrs. W. C. Chevett & Co., the enterprising publishers of Toronto, we have received the current number of this popular and elegant magazine. It is perhaps the finest of its class in the world, and in its pages sentiment and humor are happily blended. The illustrations are first-class. *London Society* may be had from Messrs. Chevett & Co., the Canadian agents, at the lowest rates. Table of Contents: The Pirations of Captain Cavendish—The Annual Question, Where Shall We Go?—All Mall in Paris—Vienna Society—Types of English Beauty—"Faithful and True"—The Playgrounds of Europe—A History of Croquet—Scenes in Court—The London Opera Directors—Marriage Notes in Town and Country—The Exile; or the Trust Deed—L'Africaine—Sunset Thoughts.

**THE LADY'S FRIEND.**—This favorite of the ladies leads off in its August number with a beautiful steel engraving called "Grandpa's Darling"—the face of the old man, with its deep, thoughtful eyes, strikes us as particularly fine. Among the figures of the steel fashion plate, we note a Bridal Dress very chaste and pretty. The other engravings of this number are, "The Children and the Rain-drops," "Jacket a Bandeaux (front and back view)," "Bonnets, Gentlemen's Shirt," "G. Jean Waist with Braes (front and back view)," "Gimp Ornament," "Waiteau Skirt Supporter," &c. The music for this number is the fine piece, "Rest, Noble Chieftain!" The literary contributions are, "What I Looked for, and What I Saw," by Frances Lee; "Ghosts of Glycerine," by Miss Donnelly; "My Dilemma," by Leslie Walter; "Waiting," by Mrs. Tucker; "Dark Fancies," by F. E. F.; "Stories of our Villages," by Beatrice Colonna; "California Woeing," by Kate Howe; "The Rector's Love," by Mrs. Denison; "Callith," by Mrs. Ritchie. Editorials, Fashions, Receipts, &c. Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs, specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cts. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

**LEFT OVER.**—Owing to the large amount of space taken up by the Land Tax Sale and other new advertisements, we are obliged to leave over till next week several editorials and the letter of "Bushranger."

### Sudden Death.

We regret to announce the death by drowning of Patrick Brady, son of Mr. Thos. Brady, Hotel-keeper, of this town. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th instant, the unfortunate deceased left his father's house in his usual health and proceeded to the river below the Wellington street bridge, where devesting himself of his watch, he walked into the water with his hat and clothing on, and on reaching a certain depth, struck out to swim. After making a few strokes, he was seen to struggle, and disappear beneath the water. Assistance was immediately procured, and the body recovered. Dr. Kemp, who was quickly in attendance, made the most praiseworthy exertions to restore animation, but the vital spark had left its frail tenement, and his exertions were unavailing. In the evening an inquest was held on the body before Thomas Beall, Esq., Coroner, and an intelligent jury. Robert Spier, Esq., was chosen foreman. Four witnesses were examined. Mr. Wm. Gallon testified that he was on the opposite side of the river; saw Patrick Brady walk into the water; after he struck out to swim saw him struggle and sink; ran down opposite Harris's Mill and called for assistance; had no reason to suppose that he was of unsound mind; saw nothing to indicate that he was the worse of liquor. William Bushey, employed in Harris's mill, deposed that he assisted in the search for deceased's body; the water was very cold; knew deceased ten months; never saw him the worse of liquor but once. David Walker, labourer, testified that he pulled the body out of the water. Mr. Thos. Brady, deceased's father, testified that he had last seen his son alive between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon; never noticed anything that would lead him to suppose that he was of unsound mind; have always lived on friendly terms; he was in the habit of going into the river frequently to swim; has often told me that he was a good swimmer. After mature consideration, the jury brought in a verdict in substance as follows:—That the deceased, Patrick Brady, walked deliberately into the Seagoe River, and was drowned. The cause of said act is not known to this jury.

S. & O. BIGLOW still continue to show at their Store, Kent Street, the most elegant lot of new Mantles and Jackets ever brought to Lindsay, as well as beautiful Bonnets, Hats and Dress Goods in great variety. They have also Hoop Skirts from the best makers, Parasols, Feathers, Flowers, &c. Gentlemen's Cloths and Tweeds always on hand. They have besides some very fine Cotton Tweeds—made of the genuine article and warranted to wear well—to which they would call particular attention.

**CORRECTION.**—We have been shown Mr. Ronald Ferguson's Certificate from the Board of Examiners for the Oakwood District. It is a First Class Certificate, signed by the Chairman, Secretary, and Superintendent. This is slightly inconsistent with Mr. Young's statement that Mr. F. "holds only a Second Class B. for one year, written on a First Class B."

**HARVEST.**—On Wednesday last, Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., Reeve of Mariposa, commenced cutting his Fall Wheat. The crop is very heavy, and the grain a splendid sample. Other farmers in the county are cutting their wheat. We hear numerous complaints of the prevalence of smut.

**TESTIMONIAL.**—Mr. Herbert Mason, Manager of the "Canada Permanent Building Society," has been presented with a very handsome service of plate by the shareholders. Mr. Mason has successfully conducted the affairs of the institution for upwards of ten years.

We can cordially recommend our readers visiting Toronto to call at Crocker's Hotel. The proprietor is an experienced caterer to the wants of the public, and spares no efforts to make his guests comfortable. See card in another column.

We have received another letter on the "Teachers' Squabble" which we must decline inserting. The war of words must end somewhere, and we may as well offend by bringing it to a conclusion, and save our readers another infliction.

**PERSONAL.**—Dr. Parkinson has located himself at Beaverton, where he intends devoting himself to the practice of medicine. To our numerous readers in Thorah and Marra we beg to commend the Dr. as a gentleman well worthy of their confidence, and well up in his profession.

**THE DUNKIN LIQUOR LAW ROW IN VERULAM.**

**To the Editor of the Canadian Post:**  
Sir,—I see by your issue of the 14th inst. that you have published communications relative to the disgraceful affair which took place at Bobcaygeon on the 8th of the present month; and as some might labour under the impression that I drew one of the distorted pictures to which you allude, in justice to myself I would respectfully request that you would give this, which is a plain statement of the facts as they occurred, a place in your widely circulated journal.

On Saturday, the 8th of July, George Bick, Esq., and myself went to Bobcaygeon to investigate a complaint that had been laid before us for a violation of the Temperance Act of 1864, the witnesses refused to swear, and as we thought it not better for us to go, we adjourned the case. I had not gone, I think, more than 20 or 25 rods from the place where we held our court when I was overtaken by the crowd and assailed by two rowdies by the name of Andy Hamilton and Tom Chamberlain and before I could get out of the way I got both my eyes blackened and received several other indignities from the ruffianly crowd. The constable, Robert Hunter, got his lip split by a kick while arresting a person by the name of Wylie, a disorderly character from the back country, whom he had to release to save himself from further injury.

Mr. Bick's son was severely beaten by several of the Bobcaygeon rowdies who had no doubt been stimulated for the purpose by something stronger than water. Mr. George Bick and I were both assaulted a second time by a rowdy named Trotter, who was later in the evening, a quiet, unassuming person named Trotter was upon and beaten and kicked in such an unmerciful and brutal

ly manner that he has not been able to attend to any business since. It is to be hoped that justice will be dealt out to the parties engaged in these proceedings, and that those who are entrusted with the administration of justice will be enabled to prove to lawless characters that British law will protect the officers appointed to carry it out. I regret very much to see two such respectable newspapers as the *Peterborough Review* and *Examiner* give the use of their columns to any person who would so cheaply abuse the cause of the law. The ruffianly conduct that was exhibited at Bobcaygeon on the 8th day alluded to, and to one who writes in the style of the Ring when describing a thing which every right-minded man would deplore. Truly they must be hard up for matter when they publish the effusions of their correspondent—E. Z.

Yours respectfully  
JAMES JUNKIN.  
Verulam, July 15, 1865.

**THREE QUESTIONS.**  
**To the Editor of the Canadian Post:**  
Sir,—The three great questions that seem to claim the public attention more than others of equal importance, are—1. The Union of the Province, 2. Negro Suffrage, and 3. Will Jeff. Davis, the heroic champion of Slavery, suffer the extreme penalty of the law? On the first of these questions public opinion does not find a ready expression—the answer seems somewhat guarded, I suppose, from the fact that events have not yet developed themselves in such a manner as to make an answer either affirmative or negative very desirable. The people of this country have been so long kept in leading strings, so abjectly submissive to the mandates of the Colonial office, and so long dependent upon the will and inclination of the Imperial Government, that they now seem adverse to any act that will have a tendency to limit their own responsibility, and compel them to even in part to assume an independent position. They are a mixture of races without any proper national object of sufficient strength to do away with the prejudices peculiar to each. They seem to feel in some way the representatives of their several nationalities, and to act in that spirit towards their fellow-countrymen, that they will not even think for a moment that their present altered condition leaves them but a common object. They should now unite in carrying out a great national enterprise that would command the admiration of the future, instead of letting this country with its institutions, as dangerous as the sick-in-the-mud policy of European nations is disgraced.

Negro suffrage at present serves only as a probable cause of complaint against our Democratic neighbours. How it will ultimately be settled we can only conjecture, if they should not allow what would naturally seem the inalienable right of every well-behaved citizen, we could point out the case as an act of flagrant Republican injustice, without ever thinking how many persons in this country, who are certainly better qualified for the exercise of a political right than a plantation negro, and who would be placed foremost in its defence, have been, and are likely to be for many years, deprived of this very important, yet very reasonable right. The suffrage, either white or black, is a matter of very little serious consideration to the part of the people, and judging from the manner they exercise the right among themselves, one would be inclined to doubt its utility altogether, and only for appearances would be inclined to abandon it as a political chimera.

There seems no disposition on the part of anyone to answer the last question in the affirmative, although no doubts are expressed as to Jeff. Davis's guilt in regard to the crime of treason, or if possible the still more atrocious one of starving the Union prisoners who unfortunately fell into his power. The last of these crimes will be settled by judgment upon the first, because if he had the right to rebel, I think it can be shown upon the same authority that he had the right to treat his prisoners in any manner he pleased, and of a high-minded, chivalrous, Christian, ungrudging and propitiously would dictate. I am not aware of any authority for taking up arms against the government of any country, but such as exists in an old instrument of some celebrity, known as the *Deed of American Liberty*.

It set forth as a condition that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, viz., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It further states that the object of Government is to secure these rights, and that their just powers are derived from the consent of the governed. By this we see, in the first place, that the rights of all men are, and in the next place, that the means to secure them are limited to the holders. It now shows how they are to act in regard to them: "That when any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government laying its foundation upon the principles set forth in the *Deed*." That is, that all men are created equal, equal without regard to colour, any more than to any other physical peculiarity, and securing to all such within its jurisdiction life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness by the consent, agreement, and authority of the same. It can be shown that the government of the United States was created upon the principles, or had become destructive of the ends promised, it is plain that Jeff. Davis had the right, after due consideration and remonstrance, to inaugurate a rebellion for its overthrow, provided the new Government to be set up by him, recognized more fully the principles referred to. But if on the contrary, it is as we are told, that he set them aside, and ignored individual rights of a large portion of his countrymen, solemnly declared to be equal with him, and of whose long and patient suffering and unrequited toil had given him a prominence his character has since proved him to be unworthy, he ought to suffer all the pains and penalties attached to the odious crime of treason.

When, looking to the most candid and reliable sources of information, no apology, however ingenious it may be wrought, can be made for him but such as will apply to the greatest criminal whose name may be inscribed on the rolls of crime. His deeds to a great extent must be taken as the index of his feelings and the purity of his motives, and for the unexampled cruelty and savagery, fairly eclipse those of Caligula and Nero, and sober history will yet put him out as the monster of the Nineteenth century.

**PUBLICOLA.**  
Eldon, July 10, 1865.

**TO THE CAMELS, RAZORS, YOUNGS, AND OTHERS UP THERE IN MARY-POSSA.**

Fair Lucy sighs for, and sighs for in vain,  
Ye Teachers nor pity her woes,  
And from these equations the answer you'll name,  
What greatly disturbs her repose.  
Find the values of  $x^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = 2000$ ,  
and  $y^2 - (y^2 + x^2) = 546$ ,  
and  $x$ , and  $y$ , and substitute the letters in the natural order.

If ye do this, I'll send ye's an ounce of ginger, 3 stories high by the man o' the Post.  
If ye fail expect scissars from the lungs.  
Try them, 25 cts per box.

### SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM.

**To the Editor of the Canadian Post:**  
Sir,—The answer to the problem in your issue of the 30th ult., is 30.000. The way of solving it is as follows:—If 2 acres with what grass grew on them—1 if they were grazing, keep 14 oxen 3 weeks, they would, in the same way, keep 42 oxen 1 week, or 1 acre would keep 21, 1 week. Again, 6 acres growing 9 weeks would feed 144 oxen 1 week, or 1 acre would feed 24 1 week. Hence, what grass grew on 1 acre during 6 weeks, keeps 3 oxen 1 week, or 1 day alluded to, and to one who writes in the style of the Ring when describing a thing which every right-minded man would deplore. Truly they must be hard up for matter when they publish the effusions of their correspondent—E. Z.

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**To the Editor of the Canadian Post:**  
Sir,—The three great questions that seem to claim the public attention more than others of equal importance, are—1. The Union of the Province, 2. Negro Suffrage, and 3. Will Jeff. Davis, the heroic champion of Slavery, suffer the extreme penalty of the law? On the first of these questions public opinion does not find a ready expression—the answer seems somewhat guarded, I suppose, from the fact that events have not yet developed themselves in such a manner as to make an answer either affirmative or negative very desirable. The people of this country have been so long kept in leading strings, so abjectly submissive to the mandates of the Colonial office, and so long dependent upon the will and inclination of the Imperial Government, that they now seem adverse to any act that will have a tendency to limit their own responsibility, and compel them to even in part to assume an independent position. They are a mixture of races without any proper national object of sufficient strength to do away with the prejudices peculiar to each. They seem to feel in some way the representatives of their several nationalities, and to act in that spirit towards their fellow-countrymen, that they will not even think for a moment that their present altered condition leaves them but a common object. They should now unite in carrying out a great national enterprise that would command the admiration of the future, instead of letting this country with its institutions, as dangerous as the sick-in-the-mud policy of European nations is disgraced.

Negro suffrage at present serves only as a probable cause of complaint against our Democratic neighbours. How it will ultimately be settled we can only conjecture, if they should not allow what would naturally seem the inalienable right of every well-behaved citizen, we could point out the case as an act of flagrant Republican injustice, without ever thinking how many persons in this country, who are certainly better qualified for the exercise of a political right than a plantation negro, and who would be placed foremost in its defence, have been, and are likely to be for many years, deprived of this very important, yet very reasonable right. The suffrage, either white or black, is a matter of very little serious consideration to the part of the people, and judging from the manner they exercise the right among themselves, one would be inclined to doubt its utility altogether, and only for appearances would be inclined to abandon it as a political chimera.

There seems no disposition on the part of anyone to answer the last question in the affirmative, although no doubts are expressed as to Jeff. Davis's guilt in regard to the crime of treason, or if possible the still more atrocious one of starving the Union prisoners who unfortunately fell into his power. The last of these crimes will be settled by judgment upon the first, because if he had the right to rebel, I think it can be shown upon the same authority that he had the right to treat his prisoners in any manner he pleased, and of a high-minded, chivalrous, Christian, ungrudging and propitiously would dictate. I am not aware of any authority for taking up arms against the government of any country, but such as exists in an old instrument of some celebrity, known as the *Deed of American Liberty*.

It set forth as a condition that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, viz., life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It further states that the object of Government is to secure these rights, and that their just powers are derived from the consent of the governed. By this we see, in the first place, that the rights of all men are, and in the next place, that the means to secure them are limited to the holders. It now shows how they are to act in regard to them: "That when any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government laying its foundation upon the principles set forth in the *Deed*." That is, that all men are created equal, equal without regard to colour, any more than to any other physical peculiarity, and securing to all such within its jurisdiction life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness by the consent, agreement, and authority of the same. It can be shown that the government of the United States was created upon the principles, or had become destructive of the ends promised, it is plain that Jeff. Davis had the right, after due consideration and remonstrance, to inaugurate a rebellion for its overthrow, provided the new Government to be set up by him, recognized more fully the principles referred to. But if on the contrary, it is as we are told, that he set them aside, and ignored individual rights of a large portion of his countrymen, solemnly declared to be equal with him, and of whose long and patient suffering and unrequited toil had given him a prominence his character has since proved him to be unworthy, he ought to suffer all the pains and penalties attached to the odious crime of treason.

When, looking to the most candid and reliable sources of information, no apology, however ingenious it may be wrought, can be made for him but such as will apply to the greatest criminal whose name may be inscribed on the rolls of crime. His deeds to a great extent must be taken as the index of his feelings and the purity of his motives, and for the unexampled cruelty and savagery, fairly eclipse those of Caligula and Nero, and sober history will yet put him out as the monster of the Nineteenth century.

**PUBLICOLA.**  
Eldon, July 10, 1865.

**TO THE CAMELS, RAZORS, YOUNGS, AND OTHERS UP THERE IN MARY-POSSA.**

Fair Lucy sighs for, and sighs for in vain,  
Ye Teachers nor pity her woes,  
And from these equations the answer you'll name,  
What greatly disturbs her repose.  
Find the values of  $x^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = 2000$ ,  
and  $y^2 - (y^2 + x^2) = 546$ ,  
and  $x$ , and  $y$ , and substitute the letters in the natural order.

If ye do this, I'll send ye's an ounce of ginger, 3 stories high by the man o' the Post.  
If ye fail expect scissars from the lungs.  
Try them, 25 cts per box.

**PADDY WHACK.**  
HAVE YOU TASTED THEM?—We were yesterday presented with a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, and find them the most delightful thing we ever tasted, a cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, and usual irritation, caused by damp weather upon the lungs. Try them, 25 cts per box.

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