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A CARD. To J. B. Knowlton, Esq., Agent Western Assurance Company...

DEAR SIR—The Western Assurance Company deserve my public acknowledgment...

G. H. LENNON, 114-15

The Canadian Post

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1861. (Terms: \$1.50, in Advance.)

Beaverton Business Cards. NOBLE B. DEAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher, and Medical Adviser to the Colonial Life Assurance Company...

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ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 1-15

B. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Office—Opposite the Registry Office, Brook Street, Whitby. 1-15

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County of Ontario, Residence—Greenbank, Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-15

A. SPRING, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Ontario, Residence—Greenbank, Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-15

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. &c. Office—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby. 1-15

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office—In Victoria Block, near the Registry Office on Brook Street, Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-15

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County of Ontario, Office—At the Court House, South Wing, Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-15

Poetry. AUTUMN ODE. BY CHARLES MANSTER.

God of the Harvest! Thou, whose sun has ripened all the golden grain...

The year laughs for very joy, In silver treble echoing Like a sweet southern thrush through the woods...

But our united voices blend From day to day unwearying; Sure as the sun rises up the morn, Or twilight from the eve is born...

Where'er the various-tinted woods, In all their autumn splendor dressed, Impart their gold and purple dyes...

From inland seas of yellow grain, Where cheerful laughter heaven-blest, And accents musically lay, Reveals its lordly crest:

From clover-fields and meadows wide, Where moves the richly-laden wain, To barns well stored with new made hay, Or where the fall at early day...

From meads and pastures on the hills, And in the mountain valleys deep, Alive with leaves and sweet breathed air, Of famous Ayr or Devon's lea, And shepherd's crooked sheep:

The spirits of the golden year, From crystal caves and grottoes dim, From forest depths and mossy ward, Myriad-tongued, with one accord, Peal forth their harvest hymn.

Topographical. A TRIP TO MUSKOKA.

[We find the following jottings of a trip to Muskoka in the Hamilton Spectator. They were communicated to that journal by a young gentleman, while spending his holidays in company with a friend in that new country...

"But to return. We paddled our light canoe up lake Kosh-e-bog-a-mog, which, by the way, is literally full of delicious bass and muscalonge. By throwing in our hooks, baited with frog, we could catch any amount of delicious three and four pound bass, without trouble...

"Perhaps some of your readers would like to hear how two of their townsmen spent a fortnight's holiday this summer. Your humble servant and a friend, being tired of stone and plank sidewalks, took their seats in the car on the 1st of August, for Lake Simcoe and the waters northward...

"The Lake seems to be perfectly rock-bound on every side. The receding waters, which have stood at a higher level, disclose bare granite rocks, without a particle of vegetation. Higher up is a heavy growth of moss, which burns like prairie grass on applying the match; then comes the huckleberry bushes and ground hemlock, beyond which grow the forests of pine, hemlock, cedar, birch, &c. The scenery is beautiful and picturesque, and let me remark by the way, that this Muskoka country, at least what we saw, is not the most inviting spot on earth for a settlement. The soil appears to be chiefly formed from disintegrated granite and sandstone, a sort of red sand. The crops we saw along the road look well, however; whether they will continue to do so after the ashes and decayed wood are exhausted from the soil is a question...

"The timber is chiefly pine and hemlock, with an occasional sugar maple and birch, growing among igneous and granite boulders and ledges, which are filled up and cropping out in every direction; it would seem to be impossible to get a lot of 100 acres, along that road as far as we travel (at least) which was free from rocks. A tall farmer from below said it would require 200 acres to get a living out of 200 acres of it; we closed up, yet nearly all the grant has for 20 or 30 miles are taken up, and many low lying places with four or five acres of clearing under the axe, and claims are selling from \$25 to \$50 each. How it is further up the Muskoka Lake is more than I can tell. Some say the land is better, others represent it about the same as what we saw. There may be, and there is, some valuable land further back, but the good lots we saw were the exception rather than the rule. About the River Severn and Lake Simcoe, where there is limestone and beach, and maple timber, there is some good clay loam land equal to any below. And my impression is that these locations are favorable for settlement as any in the counties of Simcoe, Grey, Bruce or Huron. For these lands are generally occupied, and as a general thing, after you leave the limestone region...

Miscellaneous. THE EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

Mr. Bunch, the British Consul at Charleston, writes to his friends in Washington that the effect of the blockade is felt with increased severity every week. The Southern people are bitterly lamenting their destitute condition, from the hardships of which Mr. Bunch himself is not altogether free. He apprehends that if the blockade is not speedily raised, there will be no decent clothing in Charleston this winter. Common cotton duck is now the only available material. Mr. Bunch is also uneasy about his salary, which is interrupted by the blockade, and alludes to himself as being in the position of a "reduced consul."

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR. We have heard much said about the rights of this section and of that section, about the right of this sort of property and to that sort of this strife lies deeper than any such current. Ever since man began to be organized into civilized communities, there have been those who contended that all power originated in usurpation, and that the few were born to rule the many. This is the principle which underlies the contest now going on.

And if this rebellion should succeed in destroying the Government—as I pray God it may not—then there would be established upon its ruins either an aristocracy or a monarchy. The question submitted to you is not "Shall we stop at Manassas?" but the issue is, you must either conquer them or they will conquer you. If they take Washington, do you think they will stop? No. They will take Baltimore; and if they take Baltimore, they will take Philadelphia; and having Philadelphia, they will march to New York, until, as their Secretary of War said in Montgomery, they will dictate the terms of their compromise within the walls of Faneuil Hall. I speak plainly; it is their intention to give you a military dictatorship. The same bayonets which destroy this Government will dictate the next. Instead of a Constitution, they will give you swords and bayonets. We need not mince or hesitate in the matter. We speak in common parlance, you must either whip them or they will whip you. They are, many of them, insolent, proud braggarts, like spoiled children; and badly spoiled, at that. You must whip it out of them, or they will you.—Senator Johnson on the "Occasion."

HEARTY APPROVAL OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION IN MISSOURI. St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The subject extract from the Republic, the leading Democratic paper in this city, is a fair expression of the feeling with which the proclamation of Gen. Fremont is regarded by the citizens of St. Louis, many of whom I have seen to-day, and all of whom declare that the decided action of the commanding general is timely and right. The Republican says: "The proclamation of Major General Fremont, which appears in another column, is the most important document which has yet appeared in the progress of the war. Let it be read with careful consideration by every citizen. The prompt visiting of the extreme penalties of martial law upon all rebels within the established military lines; the confiscation of the property of persons who shall take up arms against the government, and the declaration of absolute freedom to the slaves of all such persons; the extreme penalties to be visited upon bridge-burners, railroad and telegraph destroyers, treasonable correspondence and libels, and peace destroyers of all kinds, are measures of the most extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer of the army of the west we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen."

THE ADVICE OF THE LONDON TIMES. We can advise the Northern States of America, as we can advise the legitimate Princes and the despotic Courts of Europe. Let the statesmen at Washington only do what England has done before a hundred times, and still do it. It is not "Old World" advice. It is the very latest and newest lesson of human affairs; much newer than steam, the electric telegraph, or rified cannon. Do the Northern States, or rather belong to the New World, or are they really a bit of the Old World, with all its pride, its bigotry, and its tyranny, stranded on the Western shore of the Atlantic? The advice we give them is what they have taught us before, and we only say to them, as many a son may say to his father, "Practise what you teach." Let the Northern States "accept the situation," as we did eighty years ago upon their own soil; as Austria did two years ago at Villafranca and Zurich. Let them count the cost before they march forth to drive half-

Ladies' Olio. A SHARP ANSWER.—"What is meant by the deflection of the needle?" asked a dominie of a female pupil. "When it runs up into the quick of the nail," was the ready reply.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—"There, ma'am," said Biddy, "if I am going to leave ye, ye needn't take on so. If ye get up early in the mornin' an' set the table for breakfast, an' make the fire in the dining-room, and sweep the stairs on a Friday, you may get another good as good as myself as will consent to come and live wid ye."

WOMEN often fancy themselves to be in love when they are not. The love of being loved, fondness of flattery, the pleasure of giving pain to a rival, and a passion for novelty and excitement—are frequently mistaken for something far better and holier, till marriage descends the fair self-deceiver and leaves her astonished at her own indifference and the evaporation of her romantic fancies.

Good reader, if you and I ever reach our Father's house, we will look back and see that the sharp-tongued, rough-visaged teacher Disappointment was one of our best guides to bring us hither. He often took us by thorny paths. He often stripped us of our overland of worldly goods; but that was only to make us travel the freer and the faster on our Heavenward way. He often led us into the valley of the death shadow; but never did the promise read so sweetly to us as when read by the light of faith in that very valley.

CLEANLINESS: ITS MORAL INFLUENCE.—A neat, clean, fresh-air, sweet, cheerful, well arranged and well situated house, exercises a moral as well as physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of the feelings and happiness of each other. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced, and habits of respect for others and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, rendered more so by its noisome site, in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its unfortunate inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of each other. The constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal, and the transition is natural to propensities and habits incompatible with respect for the property of others or for the laws.

AMOUNT OF ABSENCE PROPER FOR HUSBANDS.—Miss Muloch says:—"A lady of my acquaintance gives it as her sine qua non of domestic felicity, that the 'men of the family should always be absent at least six hours of the day.' And truly, the mistress of a family however strong her affection for the male members of it, cannot but acknowledge that this is a great boon. A house, when 'papa' or 'the boys' are always 'pottering about,' popping in and out at all hours, everlastingly wanting something, or finding fault with something else, is a considerable trial, even to feminine patience. And I beg to ask my sex generally—in confidence, of course—if it is not the greatest comfort possible, when the masculine half of the family being cleared out for the day, the house settles down into regular work and orderly quietness until evening? Also, it is good for them, as well as for us, to have all the inevitable petty domestic 'bothers,' go over in their absence; to effect which, ought to be one of the principal aims of the mistress of a family. Let them, if possible, come to a quiet, smiling home, with all its small annoyances brushed away like the dust and cinders from the grate—which, en passant, is one of the first requisites to make a fireside look comfortable."

WHAT IS IN THE BEDROOM? If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during a night, let them step upon weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than one pound. That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid, and decayed animal matter, or poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bed-clothes. If a single ounce of wood or cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half-hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke unless there be an open door or window for it to escape. Now the 16 ounces of smoke thus formed, is far less poisonous than the 16 ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body.

Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlets, and mattresses, in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly made bed?—American Agriculturist.

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Mr. Bunch, the British Consul at Charleston, writes to his friends in Washington that the effect of the blockade is felt with increased severity every week. The Southern people are bitterly lamenting their destitute condition, from the hardships of which Mr. Bunch himself is not altogether free. He apprehends that if the blockade is not speedily raised, there will be no decent clothing in Charleston this winter. Common cotton duck is now the only available material. Mr. Bunch is also uneasy about his salary, which is interrupted by the blockade, and alludes to himself as being in the position of a "reduced consul."

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