JUNIUS, Jr.,
ON THE
COBOCONCK BRIDGE; SCOTT, THE CONTRACTOR; CAMERON ROAD; NORLAND GRIST MILL, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—I propose to contribute occasional articles, from these northern regions, for your well conducted paper, in which I will treat of our local improvements; proceedings of Council; reports of Births, Deaths, Marriages, &c.

Then, first, as you know everything, pray will you tell us why the further improvement of the Cameron Road this side of Coboconck has been so unceremoniously stopped?—whether the defeat of *the* Cameron who made seventeen townships and added them to the County of Victoria, had anything to do with it or not? Be that as it may, I will give you the rumors current here. It is said that the work on the Road has been stopped because it was found necessary to raise and lengthen the Coboconck Bridge. Mr. Contractor Scott, who you no doubt saw actively engaged, during the late election contest, stumping for Cameron, had the contract for both the Road and Bridge. There was not funds for both this year; and it was decided the Road should lay over. Now, Sir, in connection with this, I may state that it has been said that Scott did not build the Bridge in the first place according to plans and specifications or contract; that after it was contracted for he was kindly permitted by the Engineer of the Colonization Roads to get the Bridge lower and so make it considerably shorter; that the raising and lengthening of it this year to what it was originally contracted for has cost seven hundred dollars!!—and that this is Scott's reward for his faithful services in behalf of the ex-member during the last contest. However, we are without a road. In connection with this I will state a few facts. About a year ago, Scott came to the Falls and sub-let the Road from Coboconck to this place at a low figure, payment to be made as the work progressed—and to be completed 1st July last. Perkins, the contractor, commenced chopping in the Winter, and received a few dollars. He went to work again this Summer and more than half completed the work, when he was told by Scott and Gibson that there was no funds to complete the remainder; and from that time to this he has been unable to procure payment from Scott for what he has done. Will the member-elect kindly interest himself in this matter, and ascertain, if possible, the cause of the stoppage of the work? and whether it can or will be completed this Fall, so that we can pass in and out to your good town!

The Proprietor of the Norland Mills raised the frame of a Grist Mill this week. It will be finished by 1st January next, and will supply a want very much felt by the settlers.

It is supposed that 10,000! bushels of wheat have been raised in Laxton this season.

There is much need, and a good opening, for a store, blacksmith's shop, and shoe shop at this place; and inducements are held out by the proprietor to mechanics to settle here.

Yours truly,
JUNIUS, Jr.

Gull River, Nov. 4, 1861.

"SECESH" OF THE *FREEMAN*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

SIR,—I return you thanks for two late numbers of your paper. It affords me much pleasure to see that my old and once esteemed friend, the *Mirror*, is returning to its former path of rectitude, and throwing off the shackles of an Orange government, under which it seemed to me to be for a time spell bound. I was a friend and patron to the *Mirror* from its first publication—in the memorable year of 1837—up to the period in which the *Canadian Freeman* undertook the praiseworthy defence of ~~our much persecuted~~, patriotic and talented fellow-countryman and co-religionist, T. D. McGee, Esq., M.P.P. In the editor of the *Freeman* of that day, we (the Irish Catholics of this county) thought we had found a Cincinnatus, but, alas! for human weakness and foresight, we were doomed to disappointment. Instead of finding a Cincinnatus or a Sarsfield, we found a Lutteral, who has sold the pass he was set to guard, and now endeavours to hand us over, as his vassals, to our hereditary enemies—the Orangemen of Canada. Were they other than our enemies, they would violate the end for which they were first called into existence as an oath-bound confederacy; they would further violate the first paragraph of their unhallowed oath, which binds them to support Protestant ascendancy, and to use every endeavour to counteract the effects and influence of Popery. The *Freeman*, the more easily to carry out his purpose, must first sacrifice our most talented and patriotic leader, Mr. McGee, and for this, his evil design, every issue of that paper teems with the foulest, the basest, and most corrupt scandals that bigoted depravity could forge or invent—scandals that have time and again been refuted by the very same *Freeman* that now circulates them anew, with the full knowledge of their falsehood. The only way I can account for such vile truckling is, that I see of late days Mr. *Freeman* has turned his attention to the breeding of lions and unicorns, and seems determined on taking the first prize for his care of these animals. Hence his desire to feed them on the food which they prize most, and upon which they have so often fattened—namely, the flesh of a true-hearted and patriotic Irishman. If brothers John A., John Hillyard and Sidney are to be judges, he is sure of the first prize. Now, sir, this plausible editor, as it is cap the climax of his polpity, tells us that his course is approved of by the great majority of our Bishops and clergy. How can this be? We know that the divine maxim has at all times been strongly inculcated by them, of "Woe to him by whom a scandal cometh," and have they made any exception of this rule in favor of the *Freeman*? I hope not. Yet the late violent command of the parish priest of London, by order of his Bishop, of excluding and expelling the Catholics of London and their guests from a Separate School House built for themselves, with their own money, and under their legal control, when met to deliberate on measures that were intended by those assembled to be beneficial to themselves and their co-religionists, is worthy of censure. Such conduct argues very much of encouraging the boast of the *Freeman*, and of leading every true Catholic to hope that our revered clergy may not embark and sail far on the troubled and tempestuous sea of politics, as every day's experience teaches us that in politics at least they are not all infallible. In Victoria, at our late election, we had a reverend gentleman who, in the absence of such government backers as Murtagh and Scanlan, undertook to cut and lash his people into obedience, all for the sake of Orangeism, though the same, when in Parliament, voted against Separate Schools, for the incorporation of the Orange Association, and the concession the Duke of Newcastle, for that he did not let the Prince of Wales under Orange arches. Who was the man the Catholics of Dalhousie were virtually cut and slashed for? I use to say that if his reverence did not succeed in making them true disciples of Orangeism, he at least succeeded in making many of them wear purple colors, much to the chagrin and mortification of the wearers. Now, sir, after such a display of clerical intolerance, your readers will naturally ask—How did the Catholics of this County vote? They voted to a man against the Government candidate, except some half-dozen office seekers, with about an equal number of their adherents. It will now be our duty to pure and see whether the Catholics of this County did right or wrong, as I know they not contrary to the great majority of their co-religionists throughout the Province. To do so, it will be necessary to take a glance at the past history of Canada. By so doing we will also be enabled to see whether the great future raised by the *Canadian Freeman* (and, as he tells us, is approved by the Catholic Hierarchy) is well-founded or whether that the Reformers of Canada are our natural enemies. Will the *Freeman* tell us who were the allies of Catholics when Canada was ruled by the Family Compact, when law and order was at a defiance, and when a government official—no less a personage than the then Sheriff of Toronto—went with his minions, armed with bludgeons and bowie knives, to disperse a peaceable meeting of Reformers in Yonge Street, seeking, by constitutional means, to redress the grievances under which the country then laboured? and when that second Cromwell, Sir John Colborne, went into Lower Canada, on the same of putting down rebellion, the rebels had fled, but the innocent and unsuspecting were at home, and, Cloth-like, he must strike terror into the hearts of the people. To accomplish this, town after town and village after village were handed over to the mercy of a militia, whose delight was torture and plunder; and when satiated with this, the residue was given up to the flames. Who restored those innocent victims to their long lost rights? It was the *Reformers* of Canada. Who were the allies of Catholics when Responsible Government was fought for and obtained? And who were our allies to rid Canada of that incubus which was the curse of Ireland—a State Church? Echo answers, the *Reformers*. I need not go on to enumerate. Enough to say that every free privilege that Canada and Catholics enjoy, was obtained by our alliance with Reformers, and were fought against by the very party that now bids for our support, the better to enable them to spread their lodges, augment their brethren, and appoint Orange magistrates, coroners, postmasters, emigrant agents, and all the other innumerable staff. When the list is full, if a brother is hungry, a new office can be created, as was done with brothers Gowan and Clemow. Post Office Inspectors!—a more appropriate appellation would have been "Government Agents for the diffusion of Orangeism." If that was not the real intention in giving them a roving commission, they might be thrust into the Customs Department, as was done with many a hungry brother before. But, bye the bye, I had almost lost sight of the new light that has of late been given the *Freeman*. A whisper from the unicorn, I suppose, led to the great discovery that a secret society has of late been hatched under a goose, and brought forth in Prescott—a Grit conspiracy, forsooth, having for its object the overthrow of the British Government in Canada, and the extirpation of Catholicity.

Pray, Mr. *Freeman*, if you forsook the Grits for being disloyal, why did you take up with the rebelly crew who pelted a Governor General with rotten eggs—who burned our Parliament Buildings and library, with all the valuable records of the Province—who formed an annexation league to hand over those British Provinces to Brother Jonathan, so that they might more effectually stay the progress of Catholicity by forming a union with the Know-Nothings of that day—and who, true to their instinct as rebels, dogged the Prince of Wales, the son of one of the best sovereigns that ever ruled the British Empire, and heir to the throne of Great Britain, from Kingston to Belleville, and to Toronto, where neither his illustrious descent, his age or his innocence, the sanctity of God's house or the holy Sabbath, was able to protect him from the furious savages who sought him? He was forced, in the capital of Upper Canada, to go like a thief fleeing from his pursuers—to resort to the back lanes and alleys—to get unperceived to divine service. What followed after is too well known to all to need repetition.

And now, gentle reader, such is the political company selected for us by the *Freeman*, and, as he says, approved by the Hierarchy. The *Hierarchy!* What a description! If he or any of his stamp would deign to tell us what we have gained by the unnatural alliance into which so many of us have been led, we might be disposed to look more favorably on his transgression. A Separate School Law was given us by a Reform Government, and, with a seven years' war by our Hierarchy and people, we have not been able to wrench from the Coalition Government that we fawn upon, the amendment of a few clauses that are an obstruction to the proper working of the law.

Under the considerations herein mentioned, with many others too numerous to recapitulate, the Catholics of this County, at least, are disposed to look upon Reformers as their natural allies. Their first battle together has been crowned with victory. May the union and harmony that at present exists between us never again be broken, is the earnest wish of your humble servant,

PAT McHUGH.

Ops, Oct. 26, 1861.

P.S.—I subscribe myself Pat to save the *Freeman* the trouble of abbreviation, as in the case of Mr. Darby of London, and to show him that no true Irishman will ever feel ashamed of the glorious, the saintly, and patriotic name of Patrick, though it may be caricatured by a hireling into Pat or Paddy.

P. McH.

DEATHS.

At Beaverton, on Wednesday, October 30, Margaret Ann, daughter of Richard Burke, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In the Township of Brock, at the residence of her father, Hugh McMillan, Margaret, wife of William Murray, of the Township of Thorah, aged 30 years.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Evans's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

To School Trustees.

A TEACHER who has conducted one of the first-class Common Schools in this County for five years, wishes to make an engagement on the 1st January 1862. Trustees requiring a Teacher, will please inform the undersigned by letter.

Testimonials regarding moral character, aptitude to teach, &c., can be given from reverend gentlemen, local superintendents, trustees and others.

Address—"MAGISTER,"
Omemee, Co. Victoria. 122-4

VERY IMPORTANT!

JUST RECEIVED, a large Stock of COTTON YARNS, cheap for cash, at the GLASGOW HOUSE, William Street, Lindsay.

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, forbidding all persons or parties from buying or otherwise, two certain PROMISSORY NOTES made by ME in favor of CHARLES S. JEWETT or Bearer for Forty-five Dollars each, with interest at three per cent., dated Fickering, 28th August, 1861, and witnessed by ELLEN MICHELL, the one payable the first of January, 1862, and the other the first of January, 1863, both at the Post Office in the Village of Brougham, C.W.—as the said Notes were obtained by fraud, and I have received no value for the same.

SAMUEL LAMOREAUX,
Brougham P. O., C.W.

Brougham, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-5

Stores in Woodville.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, TWO 2 STOREY FRAME STORES, with half an acre of land attached to each. The buildings are situated in the thriving Village of WOODVILLE, and are well calculated for a General Business. Terms made known on application to C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., Office *Canadian Post*; or to the undersigned.

NEIL McLEAN, Woodville, C.W.
Mariposa, Oct. 25, 1861. 122-3in.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the style or firm of "Benson and Playter," was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1861.

THOS. BENSON, M.D.
EDW. PLAYTER, M.D.

WITNESS, JAS. HEAP. 121-tf

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. ☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.
Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Scientific American.
The best Mechanical Paper in the World.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME V.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this widely circulated paper commenced on the 6th of July. Every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

The Scientific American is devoted to the interests of Popular Science, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, Inventions, Agriculture, Commerce and the Industrial Pursuits generally, and is invaluable and instructive not only in the Workshop and Manufactory, but also in the Household, the Library and the Reading Room.

The Scientific American has the reputation, at home and abroad, of being the best weekly publication devoted to mechanical and industrial pursuits now published, and the publishers are determined to keep up the reputation they have earned during the SIXTEEN YEARS they have been connected with its publication.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER!

No person engaged in any of the mechanical pursuits should think of "doing without" the Scientific American. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first-class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

TO THE INVENTOR!

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS!

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers:—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July.

CLUB RATES.

Five Copies, for Six Months	$4
Ten Copies, for Six Months	8
Ten Copies, for Twelve Months	15
Fifteen Copies, for Twelve Months	22
Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months	28

For all clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only 1.40. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post-offices. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
NEW VOLUME.

ON the seventh of September 1861, the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; the DAILY TRIBUNE being somewhat older, and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and to promote by all means the moral, intellectual, and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education—and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers or cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known.—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American people have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., which has already, we trust, won for the TRIBUNE an honorable position among its contemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action, but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fullness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 " "	3
WEEKLY (52 " "	2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for 5 dollars; five for 11 dol. 25cts.; ten copies *to one address* for 20dol.; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for 5dol.; eight copies for 10dol., and any larger number at the rate of 1dol. 20cts. each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for 20dol.; with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured, it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. Payment always in advance.

Address—THE TRIBUNE, 154 Nassau-st., N.Y.

BARGAINS!

THE most extraordinary bargains ever offered in Lindsay are now to be had at W. J. WEBSTER'S recently established cheap BOOT & SHOE STORE, William Street, East side, opposite Veitch's Hotel, one door South of Jewett's Saloon. The subscriber has in store a very large and complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c.,

which have been purchased exclusively for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the views of the most economical. Persons in want of Boots, Shoes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock and Prices, as he claims to give better bargains than can be had in any other house in this town. Remember! his Boots, &c., suit the *eye*, the *foot*, and the *pocket*. They *look* well, *fit* well, and *wear* well.

A large Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES just received, and will be offered at the lowest *Cash prices*.

All kinds of country produce taken in Exchange for Goods. *Positively no Credit.*

LINDSAY, Oct. 24, 1861. W. J. WEBSTER. 122-3m

Victoria Bakery and Grocery.
EMPORIUM OF TRADE.
MATTHEW BLAKELY

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and friends, that he has completed his arrangements for the Fall and Winter Trade—his Stock consisting of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GOOD BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT, and all kinds of CONFECTIONARIES which, for variety and lowness of price, must command attention.

All his Goods will be sold low for Cash, and Cash only, as he is persuaded that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling; for that reason, he is determined to sell only for the ready money.

Call and examine price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.

Corner of William and Peel Streets, south of Mr. T. Fournier's Hotel.

☞ All outstanding Books, Debts and Notes, must be paid forthwith, as his Motto now is "Ready Money and no more Credit."

Lindsay, Oct. 21, 1861. 121-tf

Furniture! Furniture!
NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

The Glasgow House
(LATE POST-OFFICE),
WILLIAM STREET.

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
and Crockery.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the residents of Lindsay and vicinity, that he is now opening and offering for sale a large and well-selected Stock in the above line, which, for quality and cheapness, cannot be equalled in Lindsay.

The Goods having been all selected by himself in the best market in Canada, he is confident in assuring Cash Purchasers that he can do as well by them as any other house in the trade.

LATEST FASHIONS in

Ladies' Cloaks,
Hats,
and Bonnets,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WILLIAM SWEENEY.

The No. "40"
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware Store

HAS REOPENED in MRS. PATRICK'S NEW BRICK BUILDING, opposite Messrs. W. L. McDonald & Co.'s Cheap Cash Store, KENT STREET: and the Proprietors, believing the only way to recover their heavy loss by the late Fire is SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS, now offer to the Public the Stock of HARDWARE consisting of

BAND, BAR AND HOOP IRON,
NAILS, CHAINS, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS,
SADDLERY, and all descriptions of SHELF and HEAVY
HARDWARE,

at prices lower than were ever before thought of in Lindsay.

☞ Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember—No. 40.

DRAKE & FOLEY.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.* ☜

LINDSAY, Oct. 9, 1861. 119-tf

AT
A. J. Bounsall & Co.'s
WILLIAM STREET
Foundry and Machine Shops,

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, STUMP-EXTRACTORS, CHURNS, THRESHING MACHINES, FANNING MILLS,

and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, are being constantly Manufactured and Repaired.

IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS ON MODERATE TERMS.

☞ *Smith's work in all its branches.*

∴ Persons indebted to A. J. BOUNSALL'S GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT previous to the Fire, are requested to bring cash or farm produce to the Foundry without delay, and save costs. 118tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,
One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, McGee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor (late of Glasgow), Main Street, WOODVILLE. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited.

H. C. RUSSELL'S
Furniture Warehouse,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order,

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR.

COFFINS,
of all sizes and various qualities,
always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

MONTREAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CASH STORE,
NORTH SIDE OF KENT STREET, LINDSAY.
W. L. McDONALD & CO.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and the county of Victoria generally, that having escaped the late disastrous fire that destroyed the town of Lindsay, they still occupy the

BRICK STORE BELONGING TO DAVID BROWN.

They are led to believe that their customers in the country think that they cannot purchase goods as usual, or at former prices, in Lindsay, on account of the great fire, but they beg to assure them that they have not only a larger stock than ever on hand, but even

STILL LOWER THAN EVER WAS SOLD BEFORE IN LINDSAY.

Having just returned from Montreal, they have added over $7,000 worth of goods to their already large stock, and now feel assured that they can offer inducements that have never before been offered in this town. They have a larger stock and greater variety than any other three stores in town, and for cheapness and superiority cannot be surpassed even in Montreal or Toronto.

They have just opened, and now offer for Sale, a

Large Assortment of Dry Goods,

of all descriptions, which for goodness of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be equalled in town.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION,
of all Sizes, Patterns, and Qualities.

Liquors, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Leather, and Boots and Shoes,

which they intend to sell at extremely low rates for Cash, lower, they believe, than goods equal quality have hitherto been sold at in this town.

In the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT, may be found Silks, Satins, Cobourgs, Delains, Merinos, Ginhams, Holland, Nankeen, and Muslins; brilliant and fast color Prints; Ladies' Mantle Cloth; Square and Scarf Shawls in Silk, Barege, Delaines, Cashmere, Stella, and Grandines; Straw and Millinery Bonnets; Head-Dresses, Parasols, Ribbons, Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Hair-Nets, Hoops and Veils; Muslin Collars, Habits, and Sleeves; Children's Hoods and Hats; Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.—Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Rice, Tobacco, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Molasses, Syrup, Snuff, Dried Apples, and everything usually kept in a general store.

LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.—Port and Sherry Wine; Pale and Dark Brandy; Holland and Old Tom Gin; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Porter, Ale, and Rum; also, Beer by the barrel.

LEATHER DEPARTMENT.—Spanish Sole, Upper Leather, Calf Skins.—*Inspection.*

As they are well acquainted with the best markets, and have agents constantly on the look out for bargains at wholesale, they are warranted in asserting that they cannot be undersold by any other house in Lindsay, a statement which all who purchase from them are enabled to endorse. Give them a call, and they will spare no effort in securing your custom by giving good value for your money.

They do not quote the prices of their goods, preferring to let parties call and examine for themselves, in which case if goods and prices are not satisfactory, visitors need not buy.

Particular attention is directed to the Wholesale Department which is now complete, and goods can be purchased at this store cheaper than they can be had either at Toronto or Montreal.

To those persons (especially to those from the country) who so generously aided them on the day of the fire, they beg most respectfully to return their sincere thanks, and assure them that their acts of kindness shall never be forgotton.

LINDSAY, Aug. 2, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

G. H. LENNON

Begs to announce to his customers and the general public, that in consequence of the destruction of his former Premises and Goods by the late terrible calamity, he has recommenced business on the

WEST SIDE OF WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY,
OPPOSITE THE CROWN-LAND OFFICE,

where he has opened a

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting in part of a choice assortment of the latest style

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Broad-cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Flannels, Cloaking, Shawls, Prints, Coburgs, Muslins, Delaines, Damasks, Table-cloths, Towelling, Cotton Yarns, Seamless Bags, &c. &c.

He would direct special attention to his Extensive

STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Among which will be found Tea, Tobacco, Sugar—Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Muscovado; Rice, Coffee, Arrow-Root, Starch, Spices of all kinds. Pale and Dark Brandy; Toddy and Common Whiskey; Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Gin, Vinegar, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oatmeal, Barley, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Scythes, Pails, &c., with a full lot of Hardware, Glassware, and Crockery.

In every department of his business his stock will be found worthy of inspection, and he solicits a visit from his old customers, feeling confident that, for *Quality* and *Cheapness*, his Goods will compare favorably with any in the Town or County.

LINDSAY, Aug. 6, 1861.