The rabbit is neither
Nor an rabbit he looks taken
Each oil natural ass an site
Their Badger double or sore.

To make an Entire Clearance before Spring, the following

New & Beautiful Goods at Cost.

BONNETS, HATS, HOODS, MANTLES AND ROBE DRESSES.

Still a very nice assortment of these Splendid

"BAY STATE" SHAWLS,

All Fine Wool, worth $12.00, at $8.50.

A Large Stock of

WOOLEN SOCKS & MITTENS.

Cash Sales

BROUGHALL & GIMSON.

Lindsay, Jan. 30, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Those Subscribers to the CANADIAN POST who have not paid the amount of their subscription are informed that by paying now, or before the First of February, the advance rate of $1 50 will only be charged. After which date, all subscriptions must be paid strictly in advance, or the additional rate of charges will be adhered to.

Subscribers should bear in mind, when they want to discontinue the paper, that something more is needed than simply giving notice. The Proprietors reserve the legal right of sending the paper to those who wish to discontinue it, until *all arrears are paid up.*

Cordwood will be received in payment of subscription, by drawing it to the Office of the CANADIAN POST.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1862.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—WHEN!

Here we are at the end of January, and Parliament not yet called together. This is really too bad, in view of the amount of business which is sure to come before the new House. Contested Election Cases will no doubt take up several weeks; the adjustment of Representation; a Bankruptcy Bill; the Grand Trunk Relief Bill; and other matters of equal importance. The Session will occupy from four to five months. Ministers promised that the House would meet not later than the middle of January; and now we are told that members will assemble about the beginning of March. This will keep very many from their various employments, at the very time when they can least spare it. Another, and graver objection is, that hasty, crude legislation is the result of this uncalled-for delay in calling the meeting of Parliament. Of course Cartier, Macdonald and Co. are rather in favor of this state of things. An early meeting would give members an opportunity of ventilating public affairs in such a manner as might prove injurious to their *regime*. No; the present Ministry care less for the welfare of the country than for their own ease and the emoluments of office.

We clip the following sensible remarks on this subject from a Western exchange:—

"From the repeated postponements, we should judge either that the pills which are being prepared for the members of Parliament to swallow are more than ordinary doses, or that they require an uncommon amount of pounding to weld them into shape. The time to which Parliament at present stands adjourned is the 19th of next month; but there are those who declare that it will be the middle of March before it meets for the despatch of business. We have reason to know, however, that the 26th or 28th of February will be the time, if the Government carry out their present intention. But even that is a month too late. Had the Ministry given effect to the resolution of the House, Parliament would today have been in session at Quebec. But the wishes of Parliament could not be permitted to interfere with the convenience of the Government.

"A month would hardly afford time sufficient for the holding of an election. It seems, therefore, that the Government intend meeting Parliament with their ranks still broken—with a man having a voice in the Council Chamber who has no seat in either House. When the anomalous position of Mr. Solicitor-General Morris was made the subject of a condemnatory resolution last session, we all remember Mr. Macdonald's defence. 'The arrangement,' he said, 'was but a temporary one, and as such it was justified by precedents furnished by the Imperial Parliament. A general election was at hand. Mr. Morrison would go to the people with his colleagues, and with them he would either stand or fall.' The general election came and passed away months ago; Mr. Morrison was *not* elected; but he has continued to this day to pocket his salary as Solicitor-General! The Ministry affect a great horror of everything American. But they adopt one of the worst principles of the United States Government, and strike at the same time at the root of the system of Responsible Government as it is administered in England, by keeping in office as a Cabinet adviser a person who has no seat on the floor of Parliament. Is that the way they show their loyalty to British institutions? Out on such hollow professions! Let us judge them by their practices, and continue calling for the early meeting of Parliament that they may receive that condemnation which is their just reward."

SHAMEFUL!

A portion of our Council seem bound to plunge the town into difficulties. At a period when it is of the utmost importance that the municipal machinery should work with smoothness, we find several members entering into a conspiracy for the purpose of preventing a meeting. We confess ourselves ignorant of the motives which actuated the Mayor, Reeve, Town-clerk, and Councillors of the North Ward, in absenting themselves from the meeting in question. It is certain they cannot plead Ignorance. At the last sitting the Council adjourned till Monday evening, then to meet for the despatch of business. Monday evening came; business of importance was waiting for adjudication; accounts are unpaid; debentures are in the market to the amount of £1,500, and no one knows whether they have been disposed of or not. Indeed, by a despicable shuffle, the most important meeting of the whole year is prevented by gentlemen who were elected to serve our interests and protect our rights, but who, apparently, are incapable of a thought higher than their own personal ease. The people of the town have a right to know all about the matter. Can the Mayor explain? We cannot bring ourselves to believe that he has willingly lent himself to a dishonorable scheme to the one which prevented the meeting on Monday week. If he has, let us know all about it—if not, let the blame rest in the proper place. Trifling will no longer suit the times or our circumstances.

THE REEVESHIP.

We cannot congratulate the town on their Reeve. A worse selection could hardly be made. In every way unfitted to represent this town in the County Council, we are unable to understand how he ever attained to the position. Certainly he must have been as much surprised as the ratepayers were indignant at the result of the vote on the Reeveship. When are we to have better days, and a more discriminative and enlightened Council Board?

MR. LANG AND THE "HERALD."

It is quite useless to look for a spark of generosity, much less of gratitude, in the *Herald*. It does not know the meaning of these terms. A public officer has been rejected by the people—has retired into private life, and still he is not safe from the malicious attacks of the writer for the *Herald*. Forgetful of numerous past favors he loses no opportunity of throwing dirt at Mr. Lang, who so often befriended him. If these gross attacks were made in the interest of an injured community no objection could be raised. But when it is notoriously evident that Mr. Lang is so maliciously persecuted for the sole purpose of gratifying the personal hatred of the proprietor of the *Herald*, then it becomes the duty of every right-thinking individual to discountenance the unmanly attempt. While Mr. Lang put all the printing which he could in the way of the *Herald* it was smooth sailing; the Editor was his obsequious follower; but so soon as Mr. Lang, in the interest of the ratepayers of the town, was compelled to differ from that gentleman, matters assumed a very different phase. Mr. Lang was the tyrant, reckless spendthrift, unscrupulous jobber and gross partizan, unfitted for the lowest office in the gift of the town. Why this sudden change?

To be brief, the Editor of the *Herald* was desirous to erect an office on town property which had been set aside by vote of the Council for the use of those who had been burnt out by the late fire. Sufferers, on application, were permitted to build, on agreeing to remove on notice within a given time. All very well. But the *Herald* man was not burnt out. He had a commodious office which he sold on favorable terms. He then erected another office, equally commodious and quite as comfortable, which he likewise leased at a high yearly rent. Thus the Editor of the *Herald* has made money out of these transactions. We do not find fault—do not grudge. But that he should do so for the purpose of entering on town property without consent of the Council, during the night, and for the purpose of evading the payment of town rates, is more than we can allow to pass unnoticed.

After having been informed by the Mayor that he could not obtain permission to build on the property in question, what does our *confrere* do? Something worthy of his bright genius, of course! He set his men to work in another portion of the town. The frame was quickly ready; and, under cover of midnight darkness, when every honest person was in bed, the Editor of the *Herald*, assisted by his *employees*, erected his new office on the town property. Was his course honest?—was it manly? Of course himself and Mr. Lang immediately came into collision; and now we have the result, in the shape of grossly abusive articles on the ex-Mayor?

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

MERCHANTS, you should advertise! the more so when money is scarce. We are pleased to observe the rush of traders who find their way to the stock of our energetic friends, Messrs Broughall & Gimson. We judge it is partly owing to their advertising spirit. They have a splendid cheap stock, and they fear not to make it generally known.

SURVEYING.—Mr. Gibson, P.L.S., Woodville, has taken into partnership Mr. Burnet, of Beaverton. Mr. Gibson will continue to reside at the former place, while Mr. Burnet will do business at Beaverton. Our readers requiring their services will find them competent and obliging.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—We cheerfully direct the attention of our readers to the announcement of McNab & McDougall, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., in another column. Mr. McNab is long and favorably known, having resided several years in Toronto. Mr. McDougall enjoys a more than Provincial reputation as a politician and writer. He is the Opposition member for North Oxford, an able speaker, and an efficient and trustworthy counsel. We wish the new firm every success.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—To parties wishing to purchase furniture largely, Mr. Walker's advertisement in another column will be read with pleasure. We can vouch for the quality of his work; and as to the extent of his establishment, and the varied character of his stock, a personal inspection is worth all the "puffs" which could be written. Call and see for yourselves.

NEW STORE.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to Mr. James Lang's announcement in another column. Mr. Lang has opened one of Mr. Keenan's extensive shops on the north side of Kent Street with a magnificent stock of general merchandise selected by himself in the best markets in America. We can safely say that every one may be suited, as no branch of a general business is unrepresented. The store in size, finish, furniture, and quality of goods would do credit to any city in the Canadas. Call and see for yourselves.

BEAVERTON.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Township of Thorah Branch Agricultural Society was held in the Town Hall, Beaverton, on the 25th inst. The following officers were elected for the current year:—Wm. Ritchie, President; Dan Bruce, Vice-President; George Proctor, Treasurer; Charles Robinson, Secretary; and Col. Cameron, Frank Brown, T. Glasford, C. Campbell, A. McKay, G. Elder, A. McKinnon, J. Ritchie, and Chas Morison, Directors. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand, last year, of $52 90; Sub. of members, $48; Gov. grant for 1861, $65 70; total, $166 60. By premiums paid, $50; Sundries, $14 05; due on premiums, $49 25; balance on hand, $53 30. A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was passed unanimously.

BAND OF HOPE.—A Band of Hope, under the superintendence of Mr. Alex. McKinnon, has recently been established in this village. We had the privilege, last Friday, of being a visitor, and we certainly were highly gratified at the very respectable appearance the members made. They number about 23, and are weekly increasing; and certainly boys and girls cannot be more profitably engaged for one night in the week, than by attending the Society. On the evening in question, after the routine business was despatched, the company present were entertained by the members with singing, reciting poetry and dialogues, in a manner highly creditable to the parties engaged. We understand that the public will be admitted once a month, on which occasion we doubt not that a large number of parents and others will countenance the Society with their presence.

ELDON.

We are glad to notice the formation of a Branch Agricultural Society in this township. It has entered upon its career of usefulness under the most favorable auspices—having already a membership of 155. The following are the officers and directors for the current year:—And. Grant, President; Robt. Allam, Vice-President; John Morison, Treasurer, N. McDougall, Secretary. Directors, Hugh McEachern, Mal. McEachern, Wm. Ashman, L. Cameron, Don. Jackson, Dun. McRae, Donald Grant and John Smith.

CARDEN.—The members of the Carden Council for the current year are Jas. McLean, John Holland, P. McGee, N. Whaling and James Barkley. Reeve, Jas. Barkley.

MANILLA.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.—Early on Sabbath morning, about 1 o'clock A.M., 26th inst., a sleigh, loaded with Lindsay gentry, arrived in our usually peaceful village, shouting like demons. They drew up at Fenton's tavern, and making their *entree*, called for spirituous drink, which, we understand, was liberally supplied to them. After which, the "possessed crew" commenced to put in a "good time," by smashing tumblers, decanters, etc., and overturning chairs. One of the party, not content with such an exhibition, got hold of a vessel with boiling water and began to dash it about, regardless as to who suffered. Seeing a hunk, with two inmates, in one corner of the bar-room, the coward dashed the remaining portion of the scalding liquid on their heads. One of these inmates, named Walters, is seriously injured; it is feared that he will lose the sight of one of his eyes in consequence. The row terminated by another "drink," and the party left for parts unknown, which it will be a pity if they ever leave. Are not such proceedings most disgraceful? But whether the tavern-keeper who sold the soul-maddening and destroying liquid, in defiance of law, on the Lord's day, or the wretched youths who partook of it, and in consequence enacted such scenes, are most to be blamed, we leave others to decide.—*Com.*

CANADA.

THE GOLD FEVER.—Quite a number of people in and about this town have got the gold fever, and have resolved to seek a cure by going to Fraser River in the spring. There will be some six or seven different parties—numbering from four to a dozen persons each—on their way to that colony in less than two months.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

A GLUTTON.—Mr. George Irons, of this town, on Tuesday last, consumed in one meal, in presence of four spectators, four and a half pounds of beefsteak, 4 glasses of ale, one and a half pounds of bread, two slices of cheese, and a quantity of pickles. He agreed to eat 6 lbs. of steak, but failed in the attempt. Irons is a small man, not weighing over 140 lbs. height about five feet four inches. He is a native of England.—*St. Thomas Despatch.*

100TH ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.—A draft of fifty men are ready to embark for Gibralter to join service companies. It is positively stated that this regiment will proceed to North America should war be declared, and it is expected that the Volunteers of Canada will join this corps in large numbers. It is rumoured that a second battalion will be raised for this regiment at Toronto and Montreal. The regiment, though it has only appeared in two returns of musketry, ranked 12th of the whole Army last year.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ELOPEMENT IN WARWICK.

SENSATION ITEM FOR THE LADIES!

We learn from a trustworthy correspondent, that a little affair in the shape of an elopement took place a few days since in the township of Warwick. It appears that Mr. —— A——, a farmer's son, residing in the above township, began the New Year in dashing style by running off with a Miss B ——, of Arkona, and cementing her to himself in the holy bonds of wedlock. The gallant youth, whose ardour was not to be checked or curbed by the restraints of parents on either side, had been paying his *devoirs* to his inamorata in question for some time, and, as the sequel proved, not unacceptable to the "faire ladye," she favoring his suit, though the old people looked askance at the prosperous wooing. Unable to satisfy the "stern parients" of the damsel as to his worldly prospects, his suit began to languish, and a positive denial of the girl was made to the gallant youth, and an order not to visit the house where the little bird was caged. This arrangement did not appear to suit the would-be Benedict; and being unable to lead her to the altar with the parents' consent, he hit upon the bold expedient of an elopement to secure his bride. Master Frank and his lady love having met at the house of his brother, Mr. —— A——, where a large ball was held on New Year's night, the young couple laid their heads together, and determined upon their plans. The cruelty of the parents, who could determined to prevent the union of the confiding hearts, seemed to be a sufficient justification for the act. No sooner were their minds made up to the course they agreed to take, than they determined to act at once. The lady quickly slipped away from the gay and festive throng, who were so busy tripping it on the "light fantastic toe," that her absence was scarcely observed. She quickly robed herself for her flight, and was soon by the side of her partner, in a trigg, to which a fast span was attached. Away went the spirited team in the direction of Strathroy, and it was some hours before the sly Lothario and the fair one were missed from the revels! By the time that their absence was discovered, the fugitives were arrived at Strathroy, whence pursuit would have been useless. The loving twain were speedily united in the bands of wedlock—far beyond the reach of stern papa or indignant mamma! Of course a show of displeasure was made by the parents of the newly-married bride; but it was no use. They had to "cave in" and wish the happy pair God speed! in their career though "this vale of tears." We need hardly add that our wishes go with those of the parents, and that on each succeeding anniversary of the romantic union, increased happiness may attend the young couple.—*London Free Press.*

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A WIFE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD BY HER HUSBAND.

A correspondent informs us that on the forenoon of Saturday last, at their residence, on the Varna and Bayfield gravel road, in the township of Stanley, a dreadful calamity suddenly befel the family of Mr. Joseph Calloway, an old and respected resident, resulting in the violent death of his daughter-in-law, a smart active woman of about thirty years of age, and the mother of five children, the youngest of whom is only about one year old. It appears that her husband, on hearing that a deer was feeding in his fallow, hastily took his rifle from its usual place, and was rushing with it out of the house, when his sleeve or some other part of his clothing got entangled by the door handle—causing the hammer to descend, when the rifle instantly went off, discharging the ball and part of the ramrod into the breast of his unfortunate wife. The ball having penetrated the heart, she instantly dropped dead, while streams of blood gushed from the wound over the floor. The husband is of course inconsolable. The event is a fearful warning to every one holding firearms, to use the greatest caution.

SCOTLAND.

A CLYDE BRIG OVERHAULED.—On the morning of November 16, while the brig Balclutha, Captain Hart, belonging to Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, of this town, was on her passage from Newfoundland to Pernambuco, a war vessel was observed to bear down upon her. As the brig was running with a very fair wind, she did her best to distance her pursuer, and it was only after a chase of sixteen hours that the Balclutha was overtaken. The vessel which had pursued turned out to be the United States sloop-of-war Ino, eight guns, forty-two days out from Charleston. She boarded the Balclutha and overhauled her papers, and after a detention of about an hour allowed her to proceed on her voyage. The captain of the sloop-of-war apologized for the interruption very politely, at the same time expressing his disgust at having had such a long chase, as he had supposed the Balclutha to be a Confederate privateer, and that it was for the capture of such vessels that he was in those waters.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

THE LAST SERMON BEFORE THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—About three months ago the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Edinburgh, a young and exceedingly popular preacher, had engaged to officiate in the parish church, where the Court invariably attend divine service when at Balmoral. On this occasion, the Reverend gentleman discovered, to his great discomfort, just as he entered the pulpit, that he had left at home the manuscript of the sermon which he was to preach before the Queen and Prince Consort. It happily occurred to him in the embarrassing situation in which he found himself, that he had recently written a sermon from the text "Prepare to meet thy God," which he had closely committed to memory. He accordingly preached the sermon in question with great fluency and power. Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort were so much struck with the discourse, that they sent a message to the preacher, expressing the pleasure with which they had listened to it, and requesting to be favored with a sight of the manuscript. The manuscript was, of course, at once forwarded to the Court, and immediately afterwards a second message was sent to the preacher by the Queen and the Prince, desiring that the sermon should be published. It has been so, and is in extensive circulation in Scotland.—*Court Journal.*

SCOTCH WIT.—On Wednesday last, a nervous Hibernian, evidently unaccustomed to travelling, had occasion to journey by the Great North of Scotland Railway. Soon after starting, he became apparently "uneasy" about the safety of his luggage, which, of course, was safe in the van. On the first opportunity, thrusting his head from the carriage window, he loudly accosted the smart official in charge of the train with "Guard! guard! is moi thrunk all roight?" "All right, sir!" was the quick reply, and the train proceeded. At the next station the restless Milesian again shouted: "*Are* ye shure its all safe?" and again was he reassured of the safety of his travelling gear. The important "thrunk" was the subject of inquiry in similar fashion at every station, until the patient guard, grown weary of this silly importunity, exclaimed: "I wish, sir, you were born an elephant instead of an ass, and carried your 'thrunk' before you." Pat collapsed.—*Elgin Courant.*

A HAPPY SPEECH.—Sandy Walk, the town drummer of Boness, was last week presented by a number of his admirers with a brav new uniform, and his wife with a new cap and crinoline. A meeting was called on the interesting occasion, and Sandy, donning the new uniform, thus replied to the toast of the evening:—"Aweel, gentlemen, I maun jist thank ye a' for the fine new dress ye've gien me the nicht; an' a—an a—preser-e me if I ken what to say—[applause]—but there's nae use in seein' ae thing and daen anither, sae I'll try an' be worthy o' the braw claes the best way I can. I'll try an' keep mesel' sober onyhoo—[applause]—if I can, gentlemen, for I think they answer me gey weel, and I'm gey proud o' them. Gentlemen, I'll a—gentlemen, I'll—weel, as fac's death, gentlemen, I dinna ken what to say [very great applause], to let ye ken hoo I disrespect ye a'—[tremendous applause]—sae I'll no sae naething mair at a' boot it. Ye a ken brawly what I mean. Kirsty, stan' up and make a curtchy, and thank the gentlemen for ye's mutch an' ye's creenline." [burst of applause.] Kirsty Me, ye muckle gom'ral, what div I ken aboot stannin' up an' thankin' the gentlemen. I'll gie them a sang if they like." [Cries of "Bravo—a song from Kirsty."] Sandy: "A sang, ye daft besom! Weel, gentlemen, if she can sing a sang, she maw hae learn't it the nicht, for I'm blest if e'er I kent she could sing afore."—[Thunders of applause.]

CONFLAGRATION IN GLASGOW.—On Wednesday afternoon, shortly before four o'clock, the premises of Messrs. J. King and Co., manufacturers, situated at 37 Buchanan Street, were discovered to be on fire. The building was occupied by Messrs. J. King and Co., manufacturers, Messrs. Simpson, Hunter & Young, warehousemen, and Messrs. Gibb & Bruce, wine merchants. The Central Brigade, under the charge of Mr. Bryson, were speedily in attendance. The fire looked so very formidable that Mr. Bryson sent for all the district engines, to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The firemen succeeded in confining the conflagration to the back block of buildings. The damage (which is estimated at not less than £10,000) is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.—*Glasgow Herald.*

IRELAND.

The Dublin *Daily Express* of Wednesday says that, by direction of the Lord Chancellor, The O'Donoghue, M.P., has been removed from the Commission of the Peace. The writ was issued on Tuesday evening.

A rival to Blondin has appeared in Cork in the person of an African boy, who lately walked across the Lee at that city on a rope, and performed some of Blondin's exploits, such as carrying a child on his back, kneeling on the rope with one knee, &c.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—An Irishman named Curtain was the captain of a little steamer called the Queen, which carried the American mails to and from Queenstown and Cork. He lost the situation, and on the 20th ult., as he was stepping into a boat, some person, thinking him still captain, told him the Queen was drifting down the river, when he exclaimed, "To hell with the Queen!" A policeman named Withers, mistaking the object of his imprecation, swore information against him for using seditious language, and the case is to go for trial at the assizes, if the Crown prosecutor should be of opinion that the case is one which ought to be entertained.

BRITISH PROGRESS DURING THE LAST DECADE.

In 1858 the population of Great Britain was, in round numbers, 26,000,000; it is now 29,000,000. Up to the former period, the ratio of crime increased beyond the ratio of population; it is now decreasing. In 1850, in England and Wales, 20,423 persons were committed for trial, and 76,494 were summarily convicted, the population being than 15,911,725. In 1859 only 16,904 were committed for trial, and 74,769 convicted summarily, the population being, in round numbers, 18,000,000. The repeal of the newspaper stamps, and the increased facilities for the circulation of knowledge by decreasing the rate of postage, are one great cause for the decrease of crime. Railways have been extended from about 6,000 to above 10,000 miles. The electric telegraph has become universal, and is alike a speedy and useful means of promoting commerce and arresting crime. The excise taxes on soap, glass, and paper, have been removed, and considerable increase of trade and social comfort thereby gained, no less than by the repeal of import duties, both in raw materials and manufactured articles. In the preparation of colors for printing and dyeing most important discoveries have been made by our chemists, to whose researches the manufacturing industry of the country is greatly indebted. The recently discovered and most beautiful and brilliant colors, called the "aniline" series of every tint from mauve to green, are produced from coal and its products, and the facility of their application is so great that a complete revolution is taking place in the process of dyeing and printing; whilst the newly discovered "naphthaline" dyes, particularly the scarlet, will exercise no less an influence on those departments of the national industry. Photography, hardly known in 1851, has been so far developed as to become an important branch of industry, and a useful adjunct in all cases requiring personal identity. Considerable improvement has been made in our agricultural implements, especially in the application of steam to them. In ship-building the past ten years have produced great changes. The Warrior and Great Eastern are the types of our future navy, whilst the manufacture of Armstrong guns renders even iron-cased ships a matter of small alarm. The Whitworth rifle and our volunteers have become institutions in our defensive policy, and the re-organization of the yeomanry is a step in the same direction. The effect of the progress we have made since 1851 is best illustrated by the increase of our export trade, which then was £65,000,000, but is now £136,000,000. The international exhibition of 1862 promises to be one of the most important events in the peaceful history of the country, the applications for space alone by British manufacturers requiring, if all were granted, a building three times the size of that which is now being erected.—*Times.*

UNITED STATES.

A young man named Irvine, of Bloomsburg, Pa., being enamored of two young ladies married them both one evening last week. The girls, of course, were ignorant that they were marrying the same man at almost the same time, and were greatly distressed when the fact was discovered. Two days afterwards the bridegroom was in the county jail.

HORSE BLOWN UP.—Last night about six o'clock the citizens of the lower part of the town were startled by a loud explosion which occurred in a two story wood house near the brick building owned by James Morse located on Water Street north of Main. On examining the premises there were evidences of a terrific explosion. The lower floor in one tenement in the house was blown up, while all the windows in the building were blown into the street and the doors burst violently open. Of the occupants of the house, one, Antony Liberty, who was in the basement, where the explosion took place, sawing wood, was thrown upwards through the floor, or a trap in it, and was horribly burned and blackened with powder. In the room above were his sister and two children; she, together with one child was thrown out into the street in company with the window beside which she was sitting. The other child was thrown up to the ceiling of the room with the stove and other furniture, and was found on the floor among the fragments of the stove, having a broken leg. Dr. Carpenter was immediately called and administered all the aid to the sufferers that could be rendered. Liberty is dangerously burned and it is doubtful whether he will recover. It is not known who contrived the infernal machine. A powder keg was found with one head and stave blown out of it. Liberty says that while he was sawing wood he saw a boy clad in blue clothes and a Canada gray cap come into the apartments in the basement and remain a few moments. After he left he saw something burning like wet powder which was directly followed by the explosion. This "powder plot" will be thoroughly investigated.—*Burlington (Vt.) Times, 18th.*

LATEST NEWS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Gen. McClellan, his staff and officers in and about Washington, yesterday in a body, paid their respects to Secretary Stanton.

It is reported, but very doubtful, that the rebels have evacuated Manassas, and retired to a position farther South.

KENTUCKY—PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle of Mill Spring. It was a fair, open battle. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to their own account, the rebel force consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries, and some cavalry, altogether about 10,000 men.

They fought in bushwhacking style, from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks. The brunt of the battle devolved on the 4th Kentucky, 2nd Minnesota, 9th Ohio, and 10th Indiana. For nearly three hours the roar of musketry was kept up.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Col. Haskin succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the 9th Ohio and 2nd Minnesota charged with the bayonet, with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks, and the rout began.

They fled pell mell into their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

General Zollicoffer was shot through the heart at the head of his staff by Col. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky.

It appears that General Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mutual mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict.

One of Gen. Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The Federal Colonel immediately drew his six-shooter, and brought General Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An east Tennessean, writing to the *Commercial*, says all the credit and honour of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana and 9th Ohio, the 4th Kentucky, and the 2d Minnesota regiments, for they did all the fighting single handed with the exception of what support they received from the artillery.

They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory.

The combatants were so near each other at one time, that the powder from the discharged pieces burned their faces.

Halifax, Jan. 26.

The Europa from Liverpool, the 11th, 3 P.M., and Queenstown, the 12th, arrived at half-past two last night.

The *Morning Post* announces that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government; not only had they given the required reparation, but in doing so, Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only present indemnity, but, also, no small pledge of future security.

The *Times* says, that rumor fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000, but the *Times* expects when all the bills are in, it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

Great interest has been excited relative to the movements of the Tuscarora and Nashville. At the latest dates they continued at Southampton, watching each other.

GREAT FLOOD AT SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.

During the past 50 hours it has rained hard almost incessantly. The storm still continues. Yesterday noon, the water at Sacremento commenced rising again. The third inundation of that city is unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed in that State is twenty miles broad and two hundred and fifty miles long, taking upwards of 300,000,000 acres, mostly arable, a considerable portion being actually fenced and tilled. It is estimated that 4,500 sheep and cattle have been drowned since the winter commenced. The unprecedented succession of tremendous storms have washed the mining regions where the ground was previously upturned and dug over, producing great changes rendering probably a great increase in the gold produced from the placer digging for the ensuing season.

The Pope has announced his determination to canonize twenty-three new saints, martyrs slain in Japan.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 24.—The steamer *Mauritius*, from Liverpool on 1st inst., for Halifax with 750 British troops on board, put in here this morning short of coal. She reports that she had experienced dreadful weather, and had to throw thirty horses overboard.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, it it said, will return to England early in February. He complains of ill health, and of bad treatment at the hands of some of our people, who insist upon visiting upon him the indignation they feel at the recent editorial articles in the Thunderer abusive of the United States.—*World.*

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVER LYRA, WITH EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY NEGROES.—A letter dated Jamestown, St. Helena, Nov. 26, says: "On the 18th inst., the bark Lyra, said to be American and of New York, arrived at this port in charge of Lieut. Dales of the British Navy, and had on board on arrival 825 slaves. This vessel was captured by H. B. M. steam gun boat Ranger, on the 29th of October last, off the river Congo, and had on board when captured about 890 Africans, several of whom, from the crowded state of the vessel, perished on the voyage. The negroes have all been landed at the depot at Rupert's, described to you in a former letter, and appear to be in a tolerably healthy condition. There were about 200 Africans already in the depot when the Lyra arrived, remains of other captures. About 200 adults will be shipped off to one of the British West India Islands, by the bark Clarendon, now lying in this port, and chartered by the Government for that purpose. The remainder will continue at the depot until opportunities occur for their being sent away. The slave trade is reported very brisk on the South Coast, chiefly carried on by vessels under the American flag, since the squadron has been withdrawn. The bark Fleet Eagle is supposed to have gone clear, with 900 slaves, to Havanna; and the J. J. Cobb has either left on the same errand, or is still dodging about the coast, waiting an opportunity to ship her cargo."

Correspondence.

WAITE'S ALMANAC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—I am an advertiser in Waite's Canadian Almanac! When canvassing he stipulated that he would publish 3,000 copies, and that it should be in the hands of the public before the 1st of January. The punctual publisher has failed to come up to the mark!—he has broken every pledge! Instead of 3,000 copies only 1,500 are to be struck off, and the end of January has come without bringing the much-talked-of Almanac. What shall I do? It is clearly a case of non-fulfillment of contract. Can I be made responsible for the amount which I agreed to pay him, with the understanding that 3,000 copies should be published, and that before the 1st of January. If so, I think I have been most egregiously humbugged! Your opinion through the columns of the *Post* will greatly oblige,

Yours tru y,

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

Woodville, Jan. 27, 1862.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been informed that the number of copies has been further reduced from 1,500 to 700!!—A. A. E.

[We don't profess to give "advice" on "points of law." It is out of our line. Any respectable Solicitor in town will be able to give you the desired information.—ED. POST.]

"SWIPES" AND THE CAMERON DINNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—I saw in the last number of a sheet which circulates among a certain class of office holders, and known as the *Victoria Herald*, a letter addressed to 'Swipes,' maintaining the uninterrupted enjoyment of the late feed given in honour of Mr. Cameron at Woodville, where the writer, who now figures so conspicuously in large type, officiated as the worthy chairman. I do not feel myself called upon to reply to the silly invective of every simpleton that may find its way into the columns of a contemptible rag, and over a still more contemptible signature. It is not my intention merely to give notoriety to every pitiful upstart who seeks it by getting into a personal controversy with him; but I can assure such that I shall take the liberty of commenting upon their character and conduct whenever they shall lay their pretentions before the public, in a manner that may seem to require or justify such attention, without any regard to their cries of distress or imprecations and contortions of agony. When Bill is attending to private matters, no notice, I presume, will be taken of him or his business, but when he so far gets out of his place as to be palmed off upon the public as a man of political consequence, by placing him at the head of a dinner party, I maintain that I have the right of saying—and the fact is a fair logical deduction—that the standing, intelligence and respectability of the party that made him their chairman, must be in accordance with the standing, intelligence and respectability of Mr. Bill Foster, J.P., etc. I never said that Bill disgraced the party; on the contrary, I think they put their best man, as they should have done, in the highest place; but if the party had been composed of some portion of the wealth and respectability of the County, then, I say, to put a man of so little note, so destitute of political importance, at the head, would have been an imposition upon the best and a burning disgrace to the whole.

The Conservative party of this County has had all the wheat threshed out of it; nothing remains now but the dirt, chaff and straw, and it matters very little which crowns the disagreeable heap, only, we know if it had contained wheat it would have been seen on so important an occasion as the Cameron dinner. This was to be a display of their political importance, and how are we to judge of their influence but by their leaders, and their intelligence by their speeches. Judging from these two sources, where is the man, who has any just ideas of propriety and decency, that would claim alliance with those parties who assembled in Woodville on the occasion referred to? The fact of the case is this: The head of the party had retired in disgust, and the tail led off the wrong way. If the chairman was a credit to the party, no harm was done—if, as some think, otherwise, it is bad policy to make a fuss about it, and thus attract attention to a party that had better be kept out of sight. The thing which addressed the letter referred to had better saved his remarks for a sensation speech in some of those dens where sham loyalty in philo-nigger-drivers conspire against the councils of the Sovereign, and set the laws and regulations of the country at defiance.

Our late member, not being troubled with principles, Conservative or otherwise, it would be impossible to claim a victory over principle in his defeat. The objection to him was, that he had declared independence upon his barroom celebrity, and was alike indifferent to the appeals of reason and sneers of decency. It was his sympathy and respect for those who disgraced him by their connection, and ruined him with their support. The victory claimed for Mr. Dunsford is to be taken in a moral sense—it is one over drunkenness and rowdyism—and the result is a better day in prospect, when we will not have occasion to blush for our County, as heretofore.

I shall probably, at another time, take some notice of the Washington cry; until then, adieu. SWIPES.

Eldon, Jan. 25, 1862.

THOUGHTS ON SCHOOL TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—The question has often been asked, why do so many teachers leave their calling and turn their attention to some other occupation, in order to obtain a livelihood. I think, sir, that an answer to the question is soon found. The salary that is paid to teachers of Common Schools is generally too small, and much less than can be obtained by engaging in other professions. The unhealthiness of the occupation, caused by the small houses which are to be found in too many of our school sections, and in which the teacher is compelled to pass the time. Meanwhile he is expected to teach all the branches of education without having room, in many cases, to draw up a class. There, shut up from morn to evening, without any means of ventilation, except the door, he is almost suffocated with heat and foul air in summer, and suffering in an equal degree from cold in winter. Yet he is expected to please everybody, children included; and, in attempting to do so, comes off about as well as the "Old man and his ass," in the fable, viz., pleases nobody, and loses his character