

Farmers' Column.

THE DUTIES OF CANADIAN FARMERS' WIVES.

"What a mysterious Providence," say the farmers, as they come together to look for their last time on one of their number, and they glance pityingly at the bereaved husband, and the large family of children, varying in size from the tall youth, or the blooming maiden, down to the little child. Truly it is a mystery, that she should be taken away in the prime of life, when her children need her watchful care and counsel more than before. But let us examine into the life led by most farmers' wives, and see if we can gain a clue to this mysterious Providence, which so often leaves the family circle desolate.

A young farmer marries, and for a year or two his wife can do very well without help; by-and-by his work is too much for him alone, and he must have a hired hand; and one by one little children increase the family, and the burden is much heavier than when he took it up, heavier than when she took it up, but the farmer is just getting a start, and they must economize if they want to get rich, as everybody does, so she gets along somehow without help. She rises early, milks the cows, and gets the breakfast, sometimes for several men; dresses the children, washes dishes, skins the milk, churns, sweeps the rooms, makes beds, prepares dinner, clears up, smashes an hour or two to sew, gets supper, milks again, puts the children to bed, and after they and her husband are asleep, sits up to sew until midnight, that she may save paying a seamstress. In addition to this daily routine, she does all the washing, ironing, and scrubbing; it would cost so much to hire help, so year after year she toils and drudges, not allowing herself the least opportunity for improving her mind, so that she may be a better guide and counsellor to her children. And very soon her fair face is faded and careworn, her temper soured and fretful, and herself prostrated every now and then by severe illness, only to resume her labor as her returning strength permits. And thus she yearly becomes less able to bear the burden of her increasing household duties. If the husband is a kind, considerate man, who has been taught to assist his mother in his boyhood, he makes her work lighter, by carrying wood and water, nursing the baby while in the house, and doing numberless little things which may be trifling in themselves but which are of great importance in the aggregate; but too many men leave the wife to draw water, and if the wood gets out half the time, she thinks herself fortunate, and for the baby, why he thinks it is woman's place to nurse, and so it frets or cries, or mother must work with it on her arm, while he reads the paper or talks with the hired men. Well, the farm increases in value and fertility, and his labour in producing for his family becomes lighter, as he is able to hire more workmen; but it is an old thing, both to himself and his wife, for her to do all the household work, with what little help the elder children, if they are girls, can give her, for if they are boys, they can't think of making them work in the house, it is not customary; and so, she toils on in the same old fashion.

And when the comfortable new house is built and furnished; and her elder children are getting to be a real help to her, the pale, weak, sickly mother lies down to die. Truly her son goes down at noon-day. She has saved, by ceaseless, wearying toil, hundreds of dollars for the husband, and he has lost the companion of his youth, the one who has walked beside him through life's most thorny paths. And friends say, it is a "mysterious Providence!" Just as if God had ordained that the mother should be taken from her children, just when they are most exposed to temptations and danger! Instead of laying it on Providence, let us look at the days spent in toil, when the weak exhausted frame was suffering from disease, induced perhaps by continued over-exertion; to the hours stolen from needed slumber and devoted to labour; to the numberless household duties performed with a fretful infant upon her arm; to the immense amount of time spent in cooking over a hot fire, and the many sleepless nights spent in anxious wearisome watching over sick children. Viewed in this light, is it so very mysterious that so many women die just when they should be enjoying life with the keenest relish?

Spices.—The helpmeet should not be high, because it makes the step less steady and secure, and at the same time shortens it and impairs the action of the calciviscles. A helpmeet, moreover, renders the position of the foot upon the ground oblique, placing the fore part at a lower level than the heel; thus the weight is thrown too much in the direction of the toes, and they are driven forward and cramped against the upper leather of the shoe. The high heel is a boot, therefore, tends to aggravate the evils which are caused by the insufficient and ill-adjusted spine which is allowed to the toes.

Odds and Ends.

Why are blacksmiths confirmed sinners? Ans.—Because they have hardened vires.

When a woman wishes to be very affectionate to her lover she calls him a "naughty man."

"There's nothing like leather!" is an old and a true saying. It is the sole support of man.

Why is an accepted wife like a person guilty of a crime?—He ought to be transported.

The young tell what they do; the old what they know; and fools what they are going to do.

In private watch your thoughts. In the family watch your temper. In company watch your tongue.

Almost every young lady is public spirited enough to be willing to have her father's house used as a court-house.

The circle in which a wife should find most delight is perhaps not a fashionable one—the circling arm of an affectionate husband.

Rowland Hill said "He would not give a farthing for that man's religion whose cat and dog are not better for it." Religion has breadth.

"Good morning, Smith, you look sleepy." "Yes," replied Smith "I was up all night." "Up, where?" "Up stairs, in bed."

PATCHED GARMENTS.—To the mind of an observer there is a great deal in the patched and mended garments of a poor man. They speak whole volumes of patient poverty.

The life of a Massachusetts' soldier at the battle of Roonoke, was saved by a ball striking and glancing from the miniature of his wife. See what it is to be married!

Why are smokers the only class of persons that derive benefit from those advertisements that promise the speedy realization of large incomes? Ans.—Because they are mere shams (meershaums.)

"Mother," said Ike Partington, "did you know that the 'iron horse' has but one ear?" "One ear! merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?" "Why, the engine-ear, of course."

"Man proposes, but God disposes" said a pious aunt to her overconfident niece. "Let a man propose to me if he dare," was the response and I will dispose of him according to my own views as he suits me."

WELL DONE, DARREY.—A negro driver of a coach in Texas, stopping to get some water for the young ladies in the carriage, being asked what he stopped for, replied—"See watering my flowers."

A wag says that in journeying lately he was put into an omnibus with a dozen persons of whom he did not know a single one. Turning a corner shortly after, however, the omnibus was upset; and then, said he, "I found them all out!"

Mrs. W., the widow of a celebrated musician, had inscribed upon his monument, "He is gone where only his music can be excelled." The widow of a pyrotechnist saw this, and had inscribed on her husband's tomb, "He is gone where only his fireworks can be excelled."

A REVEREND IN HEAVEN.—A negro woman was relating her experience to a gaping congregation of color; among other things she said she had been in heaven. One of the servants asked her, "Sister, you see any black folks in heaven?" "Oh! get out 'posse I go in de kitchen when I was dar?"

Mrs. Partington, on reading an account of a schooner having her jib-boom carried away on Long Island Sound, one night last week, wondered "why people would leave such things out of doors, nights to be stolen, when there was so many burglars about filtering everything they could lay their hands to."

A soldier, for deserting, was sentenced to have his ears cut off. After undergoing the ordeal, he was escorted out of the barracks to the tune of the rouser's march. He then turned, and in mock dignity thus addressed the band—"Gentlemen, I thank you, but I have no ear for music."

MEAN HUSBAND.—Make about a quart of Indian-meal mush or stir-about; while hot add a piece of butter, about the size of an egg, thin it with milk, adding a little salt; then add some flour, thin it with a tea-cup of yeast, then add as much more flour as will make it the consistence of dough; knead it well, set it to rise and bake with a hot fire. The meal makes the bread light, and thus removes the objection to the unhealthfulness of hot bread.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Jones was riding up in Winchester country, and saw a board nailed up on a post in the yard of a farm house, with the sign painted on it: "This farm for Sale." Always ready for a little pleasure and seeing the woman in checked sun-bonnet picking up an apronful of chips at the woodpile in front of the house, he stopped, and asked her very politely, when the farm was to sell. She went on with her work, but replied to his question instantly, "Just as soon as the man comes along who can raise the wind!" Jones hit Dobbin a sudden cut with the whip, and dashed on.

The road that ambition travels in is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for science.

How do the five proper names first mentioned in the Bible contain the first record of corporal punishment? Answer—Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Seth; to be arranged and read thus: "Adam, with Eve, cane Abel."

The greatest charm of books is perhaps that we see in them that others have suffered as we have. Some souls we ever find who could have responded to all our agony, but it what it may. This at least robs misery of its loneliness.

"Speaking of bathing," said Mrs. Partington, from behind the steam that rose from her tea, as a veil to her blushes, when touching upon so delicate a subject, "some can bathe with perfect impunity, in water as cold as Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strands; but for my part I prefer to have the water a little tepid."

The captain of a vessel just arrived in the harbor of New York, directed one of the crew, an Irishman, to throw the buoy overboard. He was then stepping into the cabin. On his return, the captain inquired if his order had been obeyed. The Irishman, with great simplicity, replied: "I could not catch the boy, but I threw overboard the old cook."

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.—The launching was something she regarded almost with superstitious awe. The ship, built on one element, but designed to have its life in another, seemed an image of the soul, frail and fashioned with many a weary hammer-stroke in this life, but finding its true element only when it sails out into the ocean of eternity.—Mrs. Stone.

An elderly maiden, who has suffered some disappointment, thus defines the human race:—Man: A conglomerate mass of hair, tobacco-smoke, confusion, conceit, and boots.—Woman: The waiter, perforce, on the aforesaid animal.—Husband: An instrument constructed to grow over shirt buttons that "arn't there."—Wife: A machine for darning stockings, sewing on shirt buttons, and making puddings and other things.—Child: A compound of delightful and distressing elements.—Baby: An invention for keeping people awake at night, and for the aggravation of washer-women.

There are two kinds of girls. One is a kind that appears the best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appear best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, the sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home, the other a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her; the other a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway. Now it does not necessarily follow that there should be two classes of girls. The right education will modify both a little, and unite their good qualities in one.

There is no more exquisite creature on the earth than a girl from twelve to fifteen years of age. There is a period in the summer's morning, known only to early risers, which combines all the tenderness of the dawn, with nearly all the splendor of the day. There is at least full promise of the dazzling noon; but yet the dewdrops glisten on the half opened flower, and yet the birds sing with rapture their awakening song. So, too, in the morning of a girl's life there is a time like this, when the rising glory of womanhood sparkles from the sports of an infant, and the elegance of a queenly grace adorn the gambols of babyhood. Unimpeded yet by the sweeping raiment to which she foolishly aspires, she glides among her grosser playfellows like a royal yacht among a fleet of coal barges. Unconsciousness (alas how soon to depart!) has all the effect of the highest breeding; freedom gives her elegance, and health adorns her with beauty. Indeed, it seems to be the peculiar province of her sex to redeem this part of life from profligium.—Good Words.

SCRAPS FROM AN OBSERVER'S NOTE-BOOK.—I. I have heard many women complaining of their husbands' neglect of home. A spoonful of honey will keep more bees in the hive than will ten of vinegar.—2. How frequently do we hear parents say:—"My children are so very unruly!" I believe young minds are something like your trees—much depends upon training.—3. Many women, and men also, complain of having too much work. If they attended to their own business only, they would do much to ease themselves.—4. I am acquainted with an old bachelor who loves to be telling the miseries of married men. My slight knowledge of physiognomy teaches me that he is not the happiest man alive. They tell of the unrejoicing and industrious wife, and of her long hours spent with the weary needle; of the striving endurance of her who, with humble pride would turn the best side outward. Never scorn the patched coat of a poor labourer—for that labourer may, and has one at home who loves him; and that is more, alas! than many a rich man has.

PEARSON'S SALOON, 111 Queen St. W. JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR. WINE and Liquors of the best quality. London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season. Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-4

HARRINGTON HOTEL, QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most comfortable and convenient in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria. Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced ostler. J. CHAMBERS, MODERATOR. A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4

PYNE'S HOTEL, Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has had a brand new Building erected, which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat Landing, and is Stage from Beaverton and Whitty stops at the door. J.P. CHAMBERS, MODERATOR. TREVELY POUJERIE, Proprietor. Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4

DOHENY'S HOTEL, Corner of Kent and William Sts., LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties visiting him in call. In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced ostler. THOMAS DOHENY, Proprietor. Lindsay, Sept. 6, 1861. 114-4

LIVERY STABLES, EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his establishment, consisting of sleek and driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms. * * * Terms liberal, to suit the times. HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor. Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-4

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL, Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best Market articles. * * * GOOD STABLES. Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice. T. G. BLACKHAM. Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 120-4

CHURCH'S HOTEL, (Late Hastings House), By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W. Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 110-4

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W. R. VINS, PROPRIETOR.

Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge. Port Hope, Sept. 4, 1861. 114-4

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL, John St., Port Hope, C.W. THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars. Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4

RAILROAD HOUSE, MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. A good and warm fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for horses. * * * An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance. ALEX. THOMPSON, Proprietor. Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4

CLYDE HOTEL, King St. East, Toronto. JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely refitted. Superior Stabling and attentive ostler. N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-4

ALBION HOTEL, EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor. Board—\$1 00 per day. J. SMITH, Proprietor. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-4

NEWBIGGER HOUSE (Late Clarendon Hotel), Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO. Board—One Dollar per day. W. NEWBIGGER, Proprietor. Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-4

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL. L. W. DESCHER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE BUSINESS HOTEL of Montreal. To meet the excessive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-room has been extended and made more commodious; the floors have been completely renovated; and a new and more well ventilated sleeping-room, and the floors throughout have been refitted, and new carpets laid in its place. The whole of the building has, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects to continue his personal management of the concern. "The Albion" is now the best HOTEL and a HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-4

PIGNIX-LIKE I RISE. HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Friends, that I have opened my Shop on King Street, in Mr. Thibault's Wagon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns barrel out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them. Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them. C. PASSAGE. Lindsay Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. CAPITAL - \$400,000 ASSETS - 500,000 Isolated Dwellings and contents insured at very low rates. Particular attention paid to insuring Farm Buildings and their contents. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. Terms of application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to J. B. KNOWLSON, Agent at Lindsay, 142-1st

Royal Insurance Company, FIRE AND LIFE. Royal Insurance Buildings Liverpool and Lombard Street, London. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies. ALEX. DAVIDSON, J. H. HEWARD, MANAGERS, Toronto. JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W. Lindsay, Jan. 25, 1861. 120-4

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lombard Street and Charing Cross, LONDON. Established in 1792. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada. ORADIAN BIGELOW, Agent, Lindsay.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London. * * * No charge made for Policies. WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, C.W. Incorporated 1851. CAPITAL - \$400,000. HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

Five Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at Moderate Rates. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. * * * Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to J. B. KNOWLSON, Agent at Lindsay. 142-1st

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1836. CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING. DAILY INCOME, \$7500. INVESTED FUNDS, \$8,200,120. INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER \$300,000. DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, 457,430 STERLING. Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS. T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN. ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEPT. CHAIRMAN. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., HENRY STARNES, Esq., E. J. S. MATLAND, Esq., HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., J. H. MATLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY. THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS. All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years. Insurance on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security. Applications to be made to JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4

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. York, which safe was in the great fire here July 24th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which were not burnt, after being in the fire for six hours. (Signed) WM. KEWEN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufacture of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here, and the contents of 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 Manufacture proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufacture of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using the 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. 115-4

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE. This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction. THE VENETIAN DYE. Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar. THE VENETIAN DYE. Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it. THE VENETIAN DYE. Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. THE VENETIAN DYE. Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it. THE VENETIAN DYE. Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most permanent Dye ever used. THE VENETIAN DYE. Having gained an extended reputation, the public are CAUTIONED against purchasing any preparation in the same style, under the same or different name as they are more imitations, and liable to do injury. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by J. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, C.W. 116-4

Books for Sunday School Presents. THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for your Sunday School, or for the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay: A new stock just received.

The Canadian Post BOOK & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, LINDSAY, C.W.

At the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

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WRAPPING PAPERS. Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED: Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms Cash, and no abatement.

CANADIAN POST Book and Stationery Establishment, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

English Magazines for March. I. CORNHILL—Edited by M. Thackeray, 30 cents. II. ST. JAMES—Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, 30 cents. III. MCMILLAN—Edited by D. Masson, 30 cents. IV. DUBLIN—Edited by J. Duffy, 20 cents. V. TEMPLE BAR—Edited by G. A. Sala, 30 cents. VI. BLACKWOOD AND THE FOUR REVIEWS.

American Magazines. HARPER, FRANK LESLIE, GODDEY, ARTHUR'S HOME, ATLANTIC MONTHLY, and all the American Magazines and Illustrated Papers, for sale at the "CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE, Opposite the Post Office, Lindsay Street, Lindsay.

LINDSAY & MANILLA STAGE LINE. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fournier's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for. GEO. CRANDALL, Proprietor. Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-4

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE. UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every Monday 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, leaving Fournier'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. 120-4

ROYAL MAIL STAGE LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's office every morning (Sunday excepted) on the arrival of the trains from Oshawa and Beaverton, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west. Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers. W. RAT, PROPRIETOR. Sept. 5, 1861. 1-4

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY. ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:— Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8:00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11:25 a.m. Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2:00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5:40 p.m. The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. T. A. WILLIAMS, THOMAS RIBOUT, Superintendant Manager. Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-4

NORTHERN RAILWAY. ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:— TORONTO. LEAVE ARRIVE. Mail 7 15 a.m. Express 10 30 a.m. Express 4 10 p.m. Mail 8 05 p.m. COLLINGWOOD. LEAVE ARRIVE. Express 3 30 p.m. Mail 1 00 p.m. Mail 3 00 p.m. Express 9 40 p.m. Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7:15 a.m., and arriving at Collingwood, on the Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the Lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South each evening to Toronto. Mail Train also connects daily with Steamers "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound. J. LEWIS GRANT, Superintendant. Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-4

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