The Canadian Post VERY THURSDAY MORNING

Ausiness Cards.

LINDSAY.

DUNSFORD, Attorney at Law, de William Street, Lindsay,

LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorneyat-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Macdon-crick littlidings, William St., Lindsay, C.W., 114-4

DEDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay, ant. 6, 1861.

A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, No-tary Public, &c. Office-Mrs. Patrick's Brick lings, Kent Street, Lindsay.

WELLER & BROTHER, BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Ac. &c. &c. &c., Lindsay, Omeo in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs, C. A. WELLER. GEO. JAS. WELLER. Lindsay, Jan. 1862.

JOHN MKAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing earefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-t J. McFADYEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Office McDonnell's firick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store).

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Iunkeeper.

The best brand of liquors and an attentive host-ler are always on hand.

DONALD McKINNON.

Argyle, Jan. 14, 1863. J. B. KNOWLSON, FIRE AND LIFE INeffected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage
by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly
paid. Office: Keenan's Brick Buildings,
127-6m Keenan's Lindsay.

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Pro-vincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street. Sept. 5, 1861.

ROBERT T. HURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. Office Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store. Linden, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medalist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital, Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay. Hours for Consultation—11 Acts to 1 read

DIE. MAILTAN,
(LATH OF MANILIA),
HAS Hemoved to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New thildings, fact of Kent St. (up stairs).

Jan. S. 1862. 1311

YOU DON'T MAY MO !!

DAS. LLOYD & KENNEDY SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DESTINES. Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Listo's Butcher Shop. Idadeay, Dec. 11, 1861.

D. MENZIES, Farrier, can be consulted at Mr. Congary's Drug Store, Lindsay, F Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases, Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861.

J. A. WOOD, ARCHITECT, 147 Lanusay Street, Opposite the Fuel-affect

MESSES, CUMBERTAND & STORM. Civil Engineers and Architects,

Idansay, and Ronaine Buildings, Terente

W. Cox, House and Ornamental Painter and thater, William Street, Lindsay, Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch.

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornational Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. By All orders promptly and faithfully executed.

VINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Gla-siers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices.

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay.

J. 1.181.16, Detcher, and Dealer mail kinds
of Meats, William Street, three doors from
Peel Street, Lindsay. N.B.—Orders for every
lescription of Meat solicited.

BOVARIUM.

COOD Ment I keep, as all do know, Adjoining Joseph Funk's; The flies, I warrant, do not "blow" Upon my tender junks.

Heef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also In season you may find; And, if of Soup you want "a go," Speak for the tails in time.

thood Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise, Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all, Livers and Tangues;—if you are wise, You'll soon give me a call. Lindeny, Sept. 5, 1861.

LINDSAY

South sid of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store. A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.

Ep Superior Workmen employed, and choice material need. All work warranted. A call is selicited.

LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FA

Vol. III.-Whole No. 149.1

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Con-

C. HLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. Office —Victoria Street, Beaverton.

ELDON.

A NGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyant or, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Elden P. O.

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

MANILLA.

FARMERS' INN,

MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W. Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Sta-

Manilla House, Manilla.

fillE undersigned begs leave to inform his

1. Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.

COOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse,

charge of Teams.

Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861.

13- Bob Pitman always in attendance to take

ADAM GORDON,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, &c. &c.

MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork. and other furin produce, at the Highest Market Price.

N.B .- Bran and Shorts for sale.

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood

13 Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.

WHITBY.

H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister,

D. torney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. Office—In Higelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whithy. Whithy, Sep. 5, 1861.

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barrister

und Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. Office—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whithy, Sep. 5, 1861.

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawis, Mantles, Fura, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Twoods and Satinettes, Hate and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobuccos, &c.,

TORONTO.

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.

Perey's Brick Buildengs, Whithy. Whithy, Sept. 5, 1861.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

Office-In Wallace Block. Whitley, Sep. 5, 1861.

J. WILSON, Harrister and Atterney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whithy, C.W.

Wm. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-t

S. CONWAY, Proprietor.

W. H. THOMISON, Proprietor. 119-t

LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862

de salan Boetry.

SPRING.

(Written for the " Canadian Post,") List, oh liet, to the voice of Spring

As up to the East his rays doth fling
The saffron Morn; while soug-hirds sing.
The northern spirit of frost may hlight
The bursting hud, or flow'r, at night;
To dew is turned the glist'ning rime,
When day is told by the robin's chime;
And the woodland chorists join and sing

Othere have sung the joyous song,
How flow'rets ope, as she walks along,
And the leaves peep out imprisoned long;
Of lambkins sporting on the green,
And laughing brooks, with silv'ry sheen;
Be mine to haif the coming maid,
As lover blessed, yet sore afraid;
Aid me, sweet wood-doves, while I sing,
"I love, I love thee, Lady Spring!"

Blossoms I'll cull, of every hue, The lity white and violet blue, And nodding bells of purple, too.

With these entwine a beauteous wreath—
Love potent spells shall o'er it breathe;
Then, as my fair one sweeps along,
In chariot borne on wings of song,
Zephyr upon her brow shall fling
The wreath, and murmur, "Love me, Spring."

Thus shall I woo the peerless one, While dew-drops glint in the new-born sun; Thus shall I woo when his course is run. Grim Winter's snows have passed away,
Like nightmares seared at blush of day;
My bosom glows with Passion's fire—
Oh, come I sweet love, my soul's desire.
Hark how the song-birds jocund sing,
"Welcome, welcome, Lady Spring!"

Lindsay, May, 1862.

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE. BY S. D. J-

(Written for the " Canadian Post.")

[CONTINUED.] [No doubt many of our readers will be agree ably surprised to find that the Tale of TRE Sistems is not concluded, as we announced a fortnight ago. Having finished the copy we had on hand, and being under the impression that it was the whole, we put "the end" at the last. Since then we have been supplied with fresh copy, and our readers will find that the Tale increases in interest as it progresses .- ED. Post.]

CHAP, XIV .- THE TEACHER. My prime of life is but a frest of cares,
My feast of joy is but a dish of pain,
My crep of corn is but a field of tares,
And all my good is but vain hope of gain.
The day is past and yet I saw no sun,
And now I live and now my life is done."

"The Spring is past and yet it hath not sprung,
The fruit is dead and yet the leaves are green;
My youth is past and yet I am but young,
I saw the world and yet I was not seen.
My thread is cut and yet it was not spun,
And now I live and now my life is done."

Any routh is past and yet I was not seen.

My thread is eat and yet I was not spun,
And now I live and now my life is done."

If was a glorious morning—"a morn when
Spring was fair." All nature seemed to re
joice that the earth had once more awakened
from her long sleep of Winter. The sun's
bright beams were reating on a lonely schoolhouse, and through the open door and sindows
ame the melody of birds and the fresh breeze
of Spring. In a mournful attitude, beside the
desk, Alice was seasted, and before her lay an
open lefter in Eghantine's delicate handwriting.
She had been weeping, and the tears yet lingered on her cheeks. But there was no he
man eye to behold—one human heart to sympathise with her. She was alone, "aye, usitely alone," a stranger among a strange and
uncount people, and with the memory of her
great griefs hanging about her heart and dimming the lustre of her eye. She was now
twenty, yet who that gazed upon her saddened
brow would have thought that she was so
young? "It is events, not years, which leave
their impress on the human countenance."
But she blessed God that He had given her
and her deer sister the means of caroning a
respectable livelihood. Eglantine's letter
breathed more of hope than was usual with her
lately. She liked the tank of teaching she
read and read and fat and strangely furners more the effect of ill temper than age. She
more the effect of ill temper than age. She
was a woman well calculated to scrape together and accumulate the fitthy dash he statute to
tell a lie. She walked with her toos of the
world, for which she would scarcely hesitate
to tell a lie. She walked with her toos true to
tell a lie. She walked with her toos of the
and the deew seeping, and the tears yet lingered on her cheeks. But there was no human
men age to behold—on human heart to sympathise with her. She was alone, "aye, usterrity alone," a stranger among a strange and
amount provided the second provided t

and lorded it in prime style over the poor, griuding their faces. Not that the inhabitants by any means looked up to or respected them, but they were afraid of Mrs. Soggles, who was a woman of a very vindictive disposition, and being totally devoid of conscience or religion, feared not to blast the name and character of any one to whom she took a dislike; and because she possessed a little money she contrived sometimes to find her way into good society.

any one to whom she took a dislike; and because she possessed a little money she contrived sometimes to find her way into good society; and having great suavity of manners and being an accomplished flatterer and sycophant, she was tolerated, especially as she generally smoothed her way by bringing a present of nice ripe fruit, or maple molasses, or something of that sort which cost her nothing.

On the afternoon of this glorious Spring day, while Alice, having dismissed her school and closed the door, read a chapter in her bible and kneeling prayed to God for His assistance and blessing, Mrs. Soggles was very differently occupied. This lady—no, we will not desecrate the name—had just come in from the sugar bush, where she had been superintending the boiling of sap. She was rather above the middle height and desperately clumsy. She wore a showy calico dress, and over it a calico jacket, which added to the clumsiness of her figure. Her hair was a bright red, her face excessively broad and fat and strangely furrowed with wrinkles, which must have been more the effect of ill temper than age. She was a woman well calculated to scrape together and accumulate the filthy dross of this world, for which she would scarcely hesitate to sell her soul, and never did she hesitate to tell a lie. She walked with her toes turned in

some, an' wid all her airs they must be very poor. Give me the letther—there's a noise an' I 'spose she's comia'. O, I'll break your neck if ye don't larn betther nor you're doin', ye tinker of the world! Go 'long to the bush an' don't let the sap his over for your life."

Mrs. Soggles then proceeded to Alice's apartment and laid the letter on the stand. Then ascertaining that the noise which had alarmed her was caused by her spoiled brat Tommy, who had just returned from school, she again entered Alice's room and taking from her pocket a bunch of keys, began to fit them separately to the lock of one of Alice's

opened the trunk and commenced to rummage amongst her things, but finding nothing new since she had been there last, she carefully replaced everything and locked the trunk.

Half an hour afterwards a light step was heard on the threshold and Alice entered the house.

"Another day put in, Miss Aubrey," said Mrs. Soggles, with a bland smile.

which Lieutenant Stone was represented as being in need. The three men suspecting nothing, entered the scuttle; but as soon as they were within, the hatch was placed over the egress, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime the forecastle door had been fastened up and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. Still the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was

"Another day put in, Miss Aubrey," said Mrs. Soggles, with a bland smile.
"Yes," Alice replied, also smiling.
"What made you sind Tommy home so long afore ye? He ought to be larnin' his book the prize crew were unconscious of what was going on forward; and the Captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that she should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist

But happier would it have been for Alice it all the trials which she had to encounter belonged exclusively to her school-room, for, ignorant and stupid as her schoolars were, they had not grown old in iniquity, and young people are generally considered more amiable, giddy and thoughtless as they may be, than those in middle or advanced life. It was the daily contact with the gross and rulgar in her boarding-place which troubled her. When the monotonous routine of school duties were ended each day, how gladly would she have turned her steps towards a Aome, or to a congenial resting place—a place which would resemble, in a measure, the home which she had lost. But this blessing was denied her. The people with whom she had taken up her abode were, apparently, the most respectable in the neighborhood, because their house was the best; but they were exceedingly vulgar—not that kind of good-natured vulgarity which is always striving although in an awkward manner, to make you comfortable, and then respect your ideas and wishes—but a vulgarity so arrogant that it assumed an equality with the best in the land. The family of Mark Soggles were an aspiring family. They had risen, by means of hard labor and almost starving themselves, from the lowest dregs of society to the position of well-to-do farmers, and now they thought that the Queen herself was scarcely too good society for them. They reigned with undisputed sway over the neighborhood in which they resided, and lorded it in prime style over the poor, gridding their faces. Not that the inhabitants by any means looked up to or respected them, we had a starting the well of the inhabitants by any means looked up to or respected them, and unfortunate man, and shall never be able to discharge all my debts. I saw Eglantine yester-day and she is well. I hope you are getting on

"EDWARD AUBREY." When Alice perused this epistle she was for a while stupified with amazement at the wick-edness of the world. She could not assist her edness of the world. She could not assist her father; her salary was low, and she would not be paid a cent for about nine months to come. She crushed the letter in her hand, and throwing herself on her knees besought the Lord to have compassion upon her father. When they came to summon her to tea she pleaded a headache, but her eyes were swollen with weeping, and Mrs. Soggles quickly guessed that the letter had brought unpleasant news.

"Was there anything bad in the letther?" she enquired. "Why, all belongin' to ye might be dead an' ye wouldn't tell a body."

"The news was not exactly pleasant," replied Alice, who feared to offend Mrs. Soggles and yet could not think of revealing the con-

and yet could not think of revealing the con

tents of the letter to her. "Was it from yer father?"

"Yes." "Is he well?"

"Yes, pretty well."
"Thin what are ye cryin' about? Come

A cast is relatively.

Interest, Sept. A. 1801.

Interest, Sept. A. 18

ns : 1.50, in Advance.

him; others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the scuttle. After the men

was safely brought to Liverpool."

The capture of New Orles

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO., Publishers and Propriet

SAVE YOUR PAPERS.

Readers of newspapers are little aware what they lose by destroying the issues they are daily in the habit of reading. If preserved and bound—which could be done at a trifling ex-pense—they would have a connected record of rrent events in the most convenient and imprehensive shape, which would be valuable all times as a book of reference, besides afterding great pleasure in reviving old recollectures and associations in the mind of the readald therein have a chain of history

ought of the first water, m in which the most would afford a field could revel for days and wee

THE LATE PRINCE CON

The Rev. J. H. Wilson, in "Reminisce of the Prince Consort, relates the followancedote:—"The old castle of Balm the three men in the scuttle. After the men on the deck were disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecastle, one by one, and interrogated as to whe ther or not they would assist Captain Wilson in navigating the vessel. Three consented in the whole to this course; but only one of these was a sailor, the others being landsmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prizemen expressed their willingness to assist Captain Wilson; but one of the men was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew, Capt. Wilson was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool; and in the course of the voyage encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller. But in this emergency also, the ingenuity of Captain Wilson was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was afterwards confined in consequence of violence. With this slender crew, Capt. Wilson was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool; and in the course of the voyage encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller. But in this emergency also, the ingenuity of Captain Wilson was equal to the occasion; the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was afterwards confined in the course of the works, and full wages to all the men he might employ. Nor was this all. In the course of the time in which the building was being erected, a fire consumed the workshops, and the workmen lost a considerable sum of money, which they had laid up in their cheasts as saving. The Prince, on hearing of this, requested the foreman to make a statement of the was resolved to build a new one, and a contract off the prince in the ever of the Crimean War. When that war broke out, the prince of materials advanced, and the contractor had every prospect of losing by the undertaking. When this was on the eve of the Crimean War. When that war broke out, the prince of materials advanced, and the ever of the crimean War. When that war broke out, the prince of materials advanced to be on the ever of th requested the foreman to make a statement of the men's losses, and then he paid the whole amount with an expression of his kind sym-pathy for the welfare of themselves and families. It may be noticed here in connection with the raging, and the workmen had placed them-selves in a line between the Castle and the river, to pass bucketfuls of water from hand to hand an independent confederacy on the shores of the Prince took an active part in the work. the Gulf. King Cotton has surrendered his

SUM OF ALL VILLANIES.

capital city. New Orleans has always been the chief mart of the cotton trade. Its river and railroad communications make it the main outlet of the great staple to the markets of the world; its loss by the rebels settles the question forever of an independent cotton kingdom in the extreme South. Slavery, I know, is the sum of all villanies : it steals the children of Africa, degrades labor, destroys human brotherhood; it puts the man hood of man, the chastity of woman, the unity of the family, the sanctity of the holy sab-bath, and the gates of the temple completely The wauton destruction of property at New Orleans evinces desperate determination on the part of the rebels; but the continuance of the war after the loss of their chief cities must in the power of the master; it hides the key of knowledge and withholds the work of God, and cries at will, "Going—going—gone," over human hearts. It hath its revenges on change the whole character of their industry. Cotton is raised as an article of foreign export; the continued cultivation of the crop implies free and friendly intercourse between the interior where it is grown, and the ports whence it is shipped. If the rebels should attempt a prolonged guerilla war in the interior, they will thereby deal a death-blow to slavery. Will they set their slaves to raising corn? The West is already the granary of the world. The South cannot compete with it; least of all by slave labor. But if the war is continued after the fall of the southern cities, what else can the slaves do but raise corn? But what so that our citizens cannot penetrate it without

would they do with it? If all the labor employed in the culture of cotton were diverted to the growing of corn, there would be such an overplus that it would have scarcely any value. The price of thews and muscles would go down with the price of their products. Good field hands, which, two years ago, sold for fifteen hundred dollars, would sell for next to nothing. The further continuance of the war after the rebels have lost the hope of retaining their experting cities, would be the respective of the continuance of the war after the rebels have lost the hope of retaining their experting cities, would be the vented them," the writer says, "the Americans have before any other people had the advantage—or misfortune, that depends upon the point of view from which one looks—to make taining their exporting cities, would be the doom of slavery.

The immediate effect of the loss of New Or-The immediate effect of the loss of New Orleans will not be as severely felt by the rebels as it would if the blockade had not already annihilated the business of the city, and stripped it, for the time being, of its commercial importance. The capture of New Orleans is no blow to southern trade; southern trade was already destroyed. It tells on the future, in this respect, more than it does on the present. But its immediate consequences are important. It eripples the resources of the rebels more than anything that has befallen them since the commencement of the war, except the blockade. No more steam rams and iron-clad gunboats can be constructed at New Orleans point of view from which one looks—to make iron-cased ships figure in a naval fight.²² So the writer proceeds to examine the details of the battle regarding it as an important scientific experiment. At the conclusion he says:—

"It will not do to conclude anything positively from this episode, either for or against iron plates or the artillery of which we make use in Europe. The results would certainly have been very different if the Merrimae, or the been very different if the Merrimac or the been very different if the Merrimac or the Monitor, which engaged each other at close quarters, had on board only one of the guns which are in use on board the Gloire, which are loaded at the breech, which throw projectiles weighing 45 killogrammes (99 lbs.), with a charge of 7 killogrammes (15½ lbs.) of powder, and which pierce armor plates infal libly at a distance of 40 metres (we may remark that the Monitor is reported to have used shot of 180 lbs. weight, very much heavier than those here alluded to.) The result would have been still more different if one of the two adverseries had been armed with one of those cannons on which we have just been experimenting, which pierces plates 12 centimetres (4½ inches) at a distance of 1,000 metres."