

The Canadian Post
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT
OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.
And outside Notices of the Political, Social, and
General Questions of the day; Agricultural and
Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General
and Local News of the week, together with care-
fully selected Miscellaneous.

The Canadian Post

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. V.—Whole No. 2201. LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1863. (Terms: \$1.50, in Advance.)

The Canadian Post.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines and under, 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line, . . . 80
Each subsequent insertion, 75
Professional and Business Cards, six lines
and under, \$5 per annum; \$3 for Six Months.
From Six to Ten lines, \$5 per annum.
Advertisements and others can contract for a cer-
tain period, with the privilege of having new matter
inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable
Terms.
Displayed advertisements are measured by
squares of 10 lines, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements not written in-
structions inserted until habits, and charged for
full time.
No casual advertisements inserted unless
paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected
to pay quarterly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements
must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will
not be responsible.
G. CRITCHFIELD & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

A Good Chance!
For PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN,
MERCHANTS,
TRADESMEN,
AND ALL
who wish to do
A SAFE AND EXTENSIVE
BUSINESS!
THE "CANADIAN POST"
OFFERS
Inducements for Advertising
Never Equalled
IN THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.
By means of an agent solely employed in canvass-
ing for this paper, its subscription is
GREATLY INCREASED!
In this County, and the sure way to obtain publi-
city is
By Advertising
IN ITS COLUMNS!
Merchants who advertise continuously shall be
LIBERALLY ARRANGED WITH!
As this is the best season for advertising, parties
who wish to maintain and extend their business
should give the above their consideration.
Lindsay, Sept. 1863.

Business Cards.
LINDSAY.

P. S. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office—At Dr. Martin's, Wellington Street. 307-1/2

HUDSPETH & HEAR,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c.
Office—Over "The Medical Hall," Kent-st. (South)
JAMES HEAR, T. A. HUDSPETH.
Lindsay, June 1, 1863. 303-1/2

ADAM HUDSPETH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office—McDonald's Block, Corner Kent and
William Streets, over Jas. Watson's Store.
Agent for Colonial Life Assurance Company. 304-1/2

CHAMBERLAIN, MOSS & ORDE
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c.
LINDSAY.
Office in Mr. Wilson's Block, 303-1/2

MACKAY & MCKINNON, Barristers
and
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery,
Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c., Lindsay.
Office—In Mr. Wilson's Block, Kent Street.
O. J. MACKAY. DAVID MCKINNON.
Lindsay, May 14, 1863. 303-1/2

R. L. BRONSON, LL.B., Barrister and
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office in Wilson's Block, Kent Street,
LINDSAY, C.W. 167-1/2

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law
and
Conveyancer, &c. Office—Keenan's
Block Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-1/2

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery,
Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c., Lind-
say. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, at street.
C. A. WELLER. Geo. Jas. WELLER.
Lindsay, Jan. 1863. 121-1/2

J. McFADYEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
and
Solicitor in Chancery, Office—McDonald's
Block Building, corner of Kent and William Sts.,
Lindsay (above Broadhall & Gimson's Store). 131-1/2

WEDDERBICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law
and
Conveyancer, &c. Kent Street, Lindsay,
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-1/2

M. DEANE, County Engineer and
Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-1/2

ROBERT F. BURNS, Provincial Land
Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draftsman,
Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued.
Office—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over
Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-1/2

C. BRADY, Civil Engineer and
Provincial Land Surveyor, Office—In Mr. Kemp's Building,
Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W. 148-1/2

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND
MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street,
LINDSAY.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental
Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lind-
say. Country and other work attended to with
punctuality and despatch. 144-1/2

HENRY ROWLAND, Paper and Ornamental
Painter, and Plumber, and Painter, Kent
Street, Lindsay. All orders promptly and
faithfully executed. 118-1/2

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers
and Paper-Hangers, William Street,
Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and
at the lowest prices. 123-1/2

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent
of
Insurance Association, Canada Street, Lindsay.
Orders solicited. 129-1/2

Business Cards.

OAKWOOD.
BANKS' Hotel, Main Street, Oakwood.
Good Stabling and a careful Ostrer.
Wm. BANKS, Proprietor, 118-1/2

MANILLA.
MALCOLM McLEAN,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and every description of Leather,
MANILLA, C.W.

Has great pleasure in informing his Friends and
the Public generally, that he has an excellent
Stock of the above Goods on hand.
He is prepared to PAY CASH for any quantity
of WOOL AND HIDES, for which he will
give the highest price.
Manilla, 1863. 204-1/2

Manilla House, Manilla.
The Underigned begs leave to inform his
Friends and the Travelling Public that he has
taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by
strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to
do all in his power for the comfort and convenience
of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
Robt Pitman always in attendance to take
charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor, 117-1/2

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he
will continue to purchase Hats, Fur, and
other farm produce, at the Highest Market Price.
N.B.—Dress and Shirts for sale.
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-1/2

WOODVILLE.
NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville, C.W.
J. P. WOOD, Proprietor. Good accommo-
dations for Travellers. Charges moderate. Sobor
and Industrious Ostrers in attendance. 120

ANSON MOUTON, CABINETMAKER,
UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER,
Shop—North Side of King Street (East End),
Woodville. 195-1/2

GOOD TIMES COMING!
Gilchrist & Cameron
Have just received a large Stock of
Manilla, which they are determined to sell at
the lowest prices for cash. They invite all who wish
to buy ready money to give them a call, as they
are anxious to show, by goods and prices, that it
will be their interest to purchase from them, instead
of going to Lindsay or any other market.
They would also inform their Friends that they
have commenced the

Manufacture of Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to execute any orders in the
above line of business. Having also secured the services
of a First-class Tailor, they are prepared to
make up Suits of Clothing to Order,
in any style or fashion.

They have a Splendid Stock of Tweeds.
Their Goods will be found unequalled in any
part of the Province.
Woodville, May 20th, 1863.

LITTLE BROOKLIN HOTEL,
ARGYLE.
Choice Liquors and an attentive Ostrer are always
ready.
DONALD MCKINNON, Proprietor.
181-1/2

TORONTO.
MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM,
Civil Engineers and Architects,
ROMAINE BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE Underigned have entered into part-
nership as Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers,
&c., under the style and firm of McNAB & Mc-
DONNELL. Office—Opposite Court House, Adelaide
street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDONNELL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-1/2

Advertising Essential to Business.
AUGUSTUS WEBBER,
General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway
Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W. receives
Advertisements for insertion in all the Canadian,
European and States Newspapers and Periodicals.
Acknowledged Agent for this paper.
June, 1862. 132-1/2

QUEBEC.
FRED. TAYLOR,
Parliamentary, Land & General Agent,
PATENTS FOR CROWN LANDS OBTAINED.
Claims before the Department of Crown Lands
prosecuted.
Patents of Invention and General Business with
the Public Offices attended to.
Titles Examined and Legal Advice given.
Free of charge.

References—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg;
T. E. Merritt, Bay St. Catherine; Hon. L. Ross,
Montreal; Hon. J. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon.
G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton,
Halifax; Hon. D. Christie, Brandon; Hon.
R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon.
A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.

OFFICE
Corner of Beaudet and Fort Streets,
QUEBEC.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC.
Investigator and Adjuster Crown Land Claims,
SECURES LAND PATENTS.
Procures information obtainable from any of the
Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and
proceeds.

These charges of Private Bills during their pas-
sage through the Legislature, &c., &c.
For parties who are unable to devote their own time
to such business or unwilling to incur the expense
of travelling to Quebec.

Business with the Crown Land and other Govern-
ment departments, which often takes months to do,
by correspondence, can be transacted in a few days,
and at a small cost, by employing a resident agent.
Address, post-paid, to HENRY GRIST,
244, P.O., Quebec.

MARRIED BY CHANCE.
The Count de M— lived in a state of sin-
gle and independent blessedness. He was
not young, very rich and was surrounded by
everything that could give enjoyment to life—
except a wife. He had frequently thought of
becoming a husband, but always declared of-
f before the knot was tied. Once, however,
he found himself very nearly committing the
fully of matrimony. A young person, the

Poetry.

I WILL FEAR NO EVIL.
The mist hangs round the future, Lord, and our
eyes are growing dim,
Our voices fall and falter as we sing the stranger's
hymn;
The dangers throng around our way, but these are
evils as of old,
So our hearts beat bravely again, and we will
fear no ill.

We have entered on the upward way, but enemies
are round,
While they stand our glowing hearts away and lure
us from the ground.
Nay, nay, we tread on holy ground—the Mightiest
passeth by,
We shall not miss the path he treads—it leads to
liberty.

The air is thick with omens—shall we stretch our
eager arms,
And wrap our loving ones away from all the wild
alarms?
We need not—these are with them—don't withdraw
more remote;
Are we not safe, O Father-Friend! in thine un-
bounded love?

The shadows lengthen, see the darkened valley lies
before—
O what dreadills await us ere we reach the shining
shore!
We have fought, faith's hand is strong—fear can-
not tempt us thus,
For we will fear no evil while the Father is with
us.

MARIANNE PARMINGHAM.

Literature.

THE LAST SHILLING.
In the winter of 1816-17 I resided in the city
of Quebec, or rather in Wolfe's Cove, about one
mile above the city, on the ground where Gen.
Wolfe landed his army to ascend the heights
the night before the memorable battle upon
the plains of Abraham, on the 13th of the Sep-
tember 1759, the result of which was the
entire defeat and route of the French army,
and the death of Wolfe and Montcalm, the
gallant commanders of the British and French
armies, and to the French, the loss of the city
and their North American provinces, and their
transfer to the British Government.

In passing to and from the city, I sometimes
followed the river St. Lawrence, under Cape
Diamond and the bluff, and sometimes crossed
the plains, passing the rock on which that
noble Gen. Wolfe, after having received a
mortal wound in the battle breathed his last;
not, however, until he was told that the ene-
my were fleeing and his army had gained the
victory.

One day when I was spending my time in
the city, passing leisurely from place to place,
looking at all I could see in the market, the
walls, fortifications and places of note, my at-
tention was partially attracted by an aged man,
with a sorrowful, but pleasant and meek coun-
tenance, who with voice expressive of humility,
and modesty, asked alms of those who passed
him, with apparently very little success.

In the evening there came up a violent storm
of wind and snow, I remained in the city till
near sunset. As I was making my way, fast
as I could run through the snow, at a short
distance from the city, I saw a man who ap-
peared to get along with great difficulty.
When I came up to him and was passing, I
recognized him as the man I had that day seen
in the city, appearing sorrowful and asking
alms. After I had passed him a few feet, I
halted a moment to look at him. The tears
were streaming from his eyes; his shoes were
so much worn that one of his feet was laid
bare to the cold and snow. As I stopped he
reached out his hand to me without a word,
apparently unable to speak with grief. His
tears and sobs, and tattered garments told his
wants. I had in my pocket an English shil-
ling; it was all the money I possessed in the
world—I was a wild and wicked young man—
but as he came up to me with his outstretched
hand, my heart swelled in my bosom, my eyes
filled with tears; I hastily placed my only shil-
ling in his hand, and turned to run. But O!
the blessing which he called upon God to be-
stow upon me, fell on my ears like an enchant-
ment, and filled my heart with sympathy that
I can never forget.

I have since felt assured, if the amount of
money I had, had been a hundred dollars, I
should, under the impulse I felt, have given
it all, and would never have regretted it. I am
assured I have never in my life done an act
of charity that has afforded me so much plea-
sure as the gift of that shilling, the gift of all
I had to that poor old man, whose blessing, it
seems, has followed me all the days of my life.
I have often thought of it. Is it so? Did I,
in that poor old man, make to myself a friend
of the mansion of unrighteousness?

Young man, think of this. If you would
like to do something to cause pleasant reflec-
tions for many years, when you see any one
suffering in want, help them, even if it takes
your last shilling, remembering the promise—
"He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth un-
to the Lord; and that which he hath given
will he pay him again." The security is good,
can never be repudiated, and is here avouched
by one who knows.

MARRIED BY CHANCE.
The Count de M— lived in a state of sin-
gle and independent blessedness. He was
not young, very rich and was surrounded by
everything that could give enjoyment to life—
except a wife. He had frequently thought of
becoming a husband, but always declared of-
f before the knot was tied. Once, however,
he found himself very nearly committing the
fully of matrimony. A young person, the

daughter of one of his friends, pleased him—
her fortune pleased him, not less, perhaps,
than her beauty and accomplishments, and
there were other reasons of convenience, etc.,
to justify the union.

The Count, who had so frequently made the
first step towards matrimony, but so frequen-
tly drawn back, had not yet decided upon
after the great change that has been wrought
in his taste by his more expanded views.
Hence, he no longer said each other; she is
the same, but he is now quite a different man,
and ten to one if he do not regret his prema-
ture engagement and attempt to escape from
it. It is a pity, however, that it would be better
for both parties if it were dissolved by mutual
consent. Many other reasons might be men-
tioned to expose the folly of hasty and premature
engagements, but these are sufficient. Hence
we warn young men against them, and espe-
cially while prosecuting their studies, as they
then have anxieties enough to perplex their
minds, duties enough to employ their time, and
cares enough to worry them, without adding
to them those of a rash engagement.

To give up his cherished habits of bachel-
hood, he found, was hard—it was almost
impossible to abandon them. In this emer-
gency, he resolved to appeal to chance. He
wrote two letters—in the one he accepted the
hand of the young lady, in the other refused it.
He then put them into a hat, and called his
servant.

"Take one of these letters," said he, "and
carry it to the Chateau de —"
"Which, sir?"
"The servant chose a letter. The Count
burnt the other without opening it.

A distance of ten leagues separated the two
chateaux. The domestic must be absent
twenty-four hours; twenty-four hours must
elapse before the Count knew his fate. His
situation is anything but agreeable—he knows
not during twenty-four hours whether he is a
married man or a single one—whether he has
still the power to dispose of himself, or wheth-
er he is already disposed of. The domestic
returned—he had carried the letter of accep-
tation; and M. de M— is, even at this time,
the happiest husband in that part of the coun-
try.

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.
The Rev. E. Kirtz, D.D. LL.D., on the
3rd ult., made this the theme of a lecture to
the graduating class of Theological Students
in the Missionary Institute of the Evangelical
Lutheran Church, Selinsgrove, Pa. Dr. K.
favored early marriages, but not early engage-
ments, for the following reasons:

"In general I advocate early marriage, and
might assign, if time permitted, many weighty
reasons to sustain my opinion,—but instead of
this I shall only reply to the principal argu-
ment commonly argued against it, namely,
that young men are too inexperienced and
precipitate to properly estimate character and
exercise sound judgment. There is some
truth in this objection, but not enough to dis-
gild me from the position. If men, as they
grow older, generally become proportionally
more competent to select wives, the objection
would receive additional force. But is this
the fact? Look at your old bachelors; do
they as a rule, select more judiciously than
young men of from twenty-one to twenty-five
years of age? It is true, as we grow older we
become suspicious; but suspicion operates
rather to pervert than to improve our estimate
of human character. I have known as many
blunders to be committed by old bachelors as
by young men, and this is more likely to
be the case because on account of necessary
speculation they are more liable to be the ob-
jects of female art. The handsome young lady
too frequently takes the ugly old bachelor for
love, but for convenience or for money.
Hence, there are no matches more absurd than
those sometimes made by this class of men,
unless, indeed, it be those perpetrated occa-
sionally by old widowers. The Germans have
a proverb to the effect, that 'when God wants
a fool he takes an old man's wife from him,'
because the old widower is so prone to act
impulsively and foolishly, and make himself
ridiculous when in search of a wife. Now, I
readily grant, that there are many honorable
exceptions in regard to the follies attributed
both to bachelors and widowers; nevertheless,
it does not strike me that age gives any pecu-
liar knowledge where women are concerned, or
which is likely essentially to assist in choosing
a wife.

"It appears to me, then, that the objection
to early marriage, arising from want of ex-
perience and mature judgment, is not a valid
one. If a man at twenty-one is deemed old
enough to preach the Gospel, to practice
medicine and law, to engage in mercantile
pursuits, or any other business which also re-
quires the exercise of prudence and judgment,
why should he not have sense enough to
choose a wife, if he will only properly exercise
his sense?"

"But while I advocate early marriage, I
am not in favor of early engagements. Such
engagements open wide the mouth of busy
gossips, and too often terminate in a jilt on
one side, or a breach of promise on the other.
Besides, the student of divinity is constantly
progressing in knowledge, developing his in-
tellect and enriching it with learning, which is
rarely the case with his betrothed. She is us-
ually employed in domestic duties, and re-
mains stationary in mental culture. Of course,
his views are enlarging and his opinions rapid-
ly changing, and the female that would win
his affections when the engagement was made

a year or two previously, while she was his
equal in mental development, is by no means
the one that would command his admiration
after the great change that has been wrought
in his taste by his more expanded views.
Hence, he no longer said each other; she is
the same, but he is now quite a different man,
and ten to one if he do not regret his prema-
ture engagement and attempt to escape from
it. It is a pity, however, that it would be better
for both parties if it were dissolved by mutual
consent. Many other reasons might be men-
tioned to expose the folly of hasty and premature
engagements, but these are sufficient. Hence
we warn young men against them, and espe-
cially while prosecuting their studies, as they
then have anxieties enough to perplex their
minds, duties enough to employ their time, and
cares enough to worry them, without adding
to them those of a rash engagement.

Miscellaneous.
ARISTOCRACY.
Mock aristocracy, like mock virtue, cannot
be too sincerely despised nor too severely con-
demned. It is becoming the bane of society
in Upper Canada, making its foolish women
especially a "laughing-stock" for those per-
sons who know what aristocracy is and ought
to be. In short, the fully falls every city,
town and village in the Province, and the
sooner it is exterminated, the better it will be
for all parties. One of the *perverse* ladies
of a certain village who would be wonderfully
aristocratic in all her domestic concerns, was
visiting a few days since, at Major G.'s, when
after tea the following conversation occurred
between the Major's old-fashioned lady and the
"top-knot," in consequence of the hired girl
occupying a seat at the table:

"Why, Mrs. G.—you surely do not al-
low your hired girl to eat with you at table;
it's horrible."
"Which, sir?"
"The servant chose a letter. The Count
burnt the other without opening it.

A distance of ten leagues separated the two
chateaux. The domestic must be absent
twenty-four hours; twenty-four hours must
elapse before the Count knew his fate. His
situation is anything but agreeable—he knows
not during twenty-four hours whether he is a
married man or a single one—whether he has
still the power to dispose of himself, or wheth-
er he is already disposed of. The domestic
returned—he had carried the letter of accep-
tation; and M. de M— is, even at this time,
the happiest husband in that part of the coun-
try.

"Take one of these letters," said he, "and
carry it to the Chateau de —"
"Which, sir?"
"The servant chose a letter. The Count
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"Which, sir?"
"The servant chose a letter. The Count
burnt the other without opening it.

A distance of ten leagues separated the two
chateaux. The domestic must be absent
twenty-four hours; twenty-four hours must
elapse before the Count knew his fate. His
situation is anything but agreeable—he knows
not during twenty-four hours whether he is a
married man or a single one—whether he has
still the power to dispose of himself, or wheth-
er he is already disposed of. The domestic
returned—he had carried the letter of accep-
tation; and M. de M— is, even at this time,
the happiest husband in that part of the coun-
try.

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