WINTER

BONNETS
FROM
12s. 6d. to 20s.

BONNETS MADE OVER
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At Very Moderate Prices.
Ladies' and Children's
WINTER CAPS
in endless variety at
BROUGHALL & GIMSON'S.
Lindsay, Nov. 10, 1863.

New Advertisements.

Bonnets and Caps—Broughall & Gimson's.
Quarter Sessions—A. LaCourse.
Extensive Credit Sale—William Boynton.
For Sale—Robert Dennistoun.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and Subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

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4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

☞ We wish our readers in the several villages of the County of Victoria would lend us their aid in making our paper a medium of general intelligence. In almost every neighbourhood something of interest occurs worthy of a place in the local columns of a County paper, and we would feel much obliged to have such incidents forwarded to us by our readers. Will our friends assist us in this way, and help us to make the Post the paper of the County?

** *All Transient Advertisements must be paid in advance. A liberal discount made on all contracts for extended periods.*

☞ We wish it to be distinctly understood that we will discontinue no paper unless all arrears are paid up.

☞ No subscriptions received or payments taken for a less period than three months.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.,
Thursday, 19th Nov. 1863.

TO ADVERTISERS—
THE FALL TRADE.

The *Post* has the largest and most influential circulation of any newspaper in the County of Victoria. There is, as those who have tried it know, no advertising medium in the county so cheap, because there is none so profitable to the advertiser. The paper circulates among professional men, merchants, farmers, and the industrial classes generally of the county, and is carefully read by the wives and daughters of the community. He who makes his business known cannot fail to do so to his own great advantage.

THE WAR CLOUD.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says it is believed in that city that before Christmas the allies will break off all diplomatic relations with Russia. Russian statesmen fear war in the spring, but hope by that time to have crushed the insurrection.

It is found by investigation that the number of men who have been actually killed in the American war does not fall short of half a million.

COMING ANARCHY.—The New Orleans *True Delta* says:—"We declare ourselves of those who believe this war cannot much longer be prosecuted on either side, without producing convulsions, compared to which, in horrors, and fearful slaughters, mutilations, burnings and destroyings of the war, so far, would sink into insignificance."

STRIKES PREVAIL in almost every city in Federal America. In New York the machinists are demanding $3 per day. In Boston $3 for nine hours' work, and pending a settlement, the construction of several Monitors has ceased. In Philadelphia the same state of things prevails. The *Age* says:—"As mechanics of all kinds are scarce and in demand, owing to the immense numbers in the army, their places are not so easily filled, and bosses generally find it to their interest to pay all that is demanded. Protective societies are being formed by the respective trades; and so well organized are these associations that in many cases, even when a "strike" takes place, employers cannot induce others to take the place of the strikers. The segar makers are preparing for a great demonstration. The carpenters purpose to ask an advance to $2.25 per day, and they feel certain that their demand will be complied with. All the trades are on the alert, and so the movement for increased wages progresses.

A CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.—The London *Observer* of the 24th ult. says: We are enabled to state, *upon the best authority*, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will probably be confined in or about the last week in March next. The health of the Princess is all that can be desired under the circumstances; and the nation has reason to rejoice at the prospect of a perpetuation, in a direct line, of the sovereignty of her Good and Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The enforcement of payment by squatters on public lands in Lower Canada, is producing a large increase to the public revenue compared with former years, and gives satisfaction to the settlers themselves.

THE GOVERNMENT BANKING.—The Finance Minister, Mr. Holton, has made an arrangemet with the Bank of Montreal, whereby the Government account is to be transferred to that Bank.

The *Globe* states that the Bank of Montreal has agreed to take $1,500,000 of 5 per cent. Provincial Debentures at 98. It also states that the Bank of Upper Canada is in a position to meet the removal of the Government account without any difficulty. Moreover, a large balance of the Government deposits will remain in the hands of the bank for some time, under the agreement on which the agency of the Government was conducted.

Mr. Holton's arrangements with the Bank of Montreal appear to give satisfaction to all political parties.

FIRST SNOW.—The first snow of the season fell at Washington, the Federal capital, on the 9th inst.; at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th; at Wheeling, Va., on the 8th; at Hamilton on the 8th; at Rochester on the 9th; at Syracuse on the same day; in Iowa, on the 30th of October. The fall at Washington consisted only of a few flakes, at Cleveland it fell to the depth of six inches, at Wheeling it was just sufficient to cover the house tops and ground with a thin mantle. In Iowa it fell to the depth of eight inches; in Rochester some five or six inches fell, near Syracuse it was eight inches in depth, and in Hamilton it consisted only of a slight sprinkle, not sufficient to whiten the ground. We (*Times*) have noticed for a number of years that snow generally falls east, west and as far south as Washington earlier than it does in this region of Canada.

CONCERNING LINDSAY.

Last week our space precluded us from commenting to the extent called for on our municipal affairs. Before passing over the resolution the Council adopted, staying all further inquiry into the Collector's Roll for 1862, we cannot help remarking the noticeable fact that the Council have entirely ignored the discrepancies in the roll of 1861, pointed out by the Auditors in their report of April last. This has taken the town by surprise. The dissatisfaction felt in Lindsay at the *timorous* course adopted by the Council is now increased tenfold. Business men do not so wind up accounts with employees whose intromissions are not satisfactorily accounted for. We shrewdly suspect such an employee *would* be brought before "a court of law." But the Town Council of Lindsay—although composed of business men—act differently. Is it that because this is a public matter, it makes all the difference? Or is it that the Corporation is rich (in sinking funds!) and the item of $355.18 is an additional sinking fund in itself? So the Town Council have decided; and the ratepayers must, with this expression of opinion, bow to the decree of their "city fathers."

At the discussion in the Town Council on Friday, 6th November, a curious circumstance was brought out. It was stated by several councillors that they could not produce their tax receipts. This excites surprise, and the wonder is how men can carry on large businesses without such essential business habits. Even Mr. Hopkins, who has the reputation of being a thorough business man, avowed that he could not produce a receipt; and did so, too, with apparent gusto. We do not, of course, for a moment surmise—as some quizzing people are doing—that members of Council would ignore possession of receipts to "burke" inquiry. We believe they are all "good men and true." But we do deplore the lack of thorough business habits; and are driven to the inevitable inference that the men who conduct their own concerns with the greatest exactness will be the men to look after our municipal affairs to the best advantage to the town. One word more, and we say it encouragingly. Let our public men face all public matters unflinchingly. Let them "stand to the guns" without wavering. Let there be no tampering with the public interests, but be inexorable in taking the course which right and public justice demand. The fact is too patent that the Town Council of Lindsay—as a body—have of late shown a tender-handedness in touching a painful subject. For weeks we had "no meeting," and when a meeting was held, it was only with difficulty that certain councillors could be dragged out of their "hiding places." Yet in justice, we make one exception—our friend, Councillor McCarthy. However much we may differ with him in other respects, we give him credit for being always at his post. And he will get more credit than if he had taken a month's "roche-ing" into the country, to return when "the war" was over.

We have had some lively Council meetings lately; but perhaps the occasion on which worthy Councillor McCarthy "fell into the hole" in voting against Mr. J. O'Leary has afforded most amusement. However he contived to make capital out of it; and at the last meeting of Council, like another Galt, put the feeling of the Council towards "him and his constituents" to the test! But Mr. McCarthy's motion, like the non-confidence motions of that other able man Mr. Galt, was lost.

We would say a word to the constituents of Councillor McCarthy. It is suggested by what fell from a member at the Council Board on the 6th inst., and from a mere *lapsus pennæ* was not duly recorded as a saying so notable ought to be. Mr. Browne said—"I pity your constituents, Mr. McCarthy, that send a man to this Council that don't know how to vote!" Now, Mr. McCarthy is well learned, as he showed the Council, in the mode of taking the vote in Parliament. What we would humbly advise his constituents to do before returning him this next January, is to teach him this more difficult task, the way to vote at a municipal board. Perhaps the constituents would just give him this simple rule as a guide:—"When you, Mr. McCarthy, see that 'yea' is right, vote 'nay;' and when 'nay' appears to be right, vote 'yea'—and you will never 'fall into the hole' again!" This would be easily remembered, Mr. McCarthy.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE RATE struck by the Lindsay Town Council for this year amounts to 10 cents to the dollar, besides a Protestant School-rate of 7 cents, making in all, to that portion of the community, 17 cents, which is a little less than last year.

BANK OF ONTARIO—LINDSAY BRANCH.—We understand that this Branch Bank will be opened in January next. The Bank has taken temporary premises in Bell's Building, Kent Street, next the Episcopal Chapel. The building contemplated for the use of the Bank and at present building by Mr. Keenan (Mayor) it is found, will not afford sufficient accommodation; and we learn that the Bank will submit to Mr. Keenan plans for the construction of a superior building.

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.—John Cleary, Lindsay, was on Saturday last brought before the Mayor and W. H. Deane, Esq., J.P., charged with, on the Wednesday previous, using threatening language to his wife Mrs. Mary Cleary, to the following effect, "I will have some of your lives," meaning that he would take the lives of the said Mary Cleary and children. The brutal husband was required to find two sureties in the sum of $50 each, and himself in $100.——ASSAULT.—At the same court, John Cleary was also charged with having, on the same day, conducted himself in a disorderly manner, assaulting his wife, &c., and was adjudged to pay forthwith a fine of $5.00 and costs, and in default in case of no distress being found, to be committed to gaol for 15 days at hard labour. In both cases, defendant has been committed to gaol by default.

☞ The attention of farmers and others is directed to the extensive sale of farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. Wm. Boynton, jr., Prince Albert. (See advertisement.)

LINDSAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.

The Council met this evening, being the regular fortnightly meeting night of the Council. Present—His Worship the Mayor, Councillors Browne, Deane, Brady, Doheney, and McCarthy.

THE MINUTES.

The CLERK having read the minutes of meetings since 7th September, some discussion arose as to the $319 discrepancy in the late Collector's account.

Mr. DEANE said that there was a matter that would require some little attention. There are some charges made by Mr. O'Leary for Jurors' lists, and he thought that these should be credited him against the $319.

Some reference was made by members of Council to the fact that Mr. J. O'Leary had never given the Council any written or other explanation about this discrepancy.

Mr. DOHENY was anxious that Mr. O'Leary should be heard about this $319, as he understood that Mr. O'Leary was able to explain it.

The subject then dropped.

MR. M'CARTHY WANTS HIS VOTE OF CENSURE ON JEREMIAH O'LEARY ERASED FROM THE COUNCIL BOOKS!

On reading the minutes, a discussion arose on Mr. McCARTHY wanting his vote altered on the motion whereby the Council expressed its disapproval of the conduct of Mr. J. O'Leary. [Mr. McCarthy, it will be recollected voted "yea"; and now he wished it changed to "*nay*."] He (Mr. McCarthy) said he did not care tuppence about it; but was anxious to see how far the members of Council were opposed to him as much as anything else.

The MAYOR thought that the explanation given by the Clerk in the minutes was sufficient.

The following is the explanation recorded in the minutes—"Mr. McCarthy objected to his name being recorded with the 'yeas,' stating that he had signified his vote through mistake."

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to the effect that the Clerk alter his vote in the Council minutes. He supported his motion by a reference to the mode in which the vote is taken in Parliament, and contended *very elaborately*, holding the "Statutes" in his hands, that the same procedure ought to be followed at the Council board.

Mr. DEANE thought the minutes were correct, and any motion of the Council could not alter them.

Mr. MCCARTHY thought the Clerk had the power to alter the minutes.

The TOWN CLERK demurred to Mr. McCarthy's dictum, and said that he could only act as instructed by the Council.

The motion of Mr. McCarthy was not seconded, and on its being moved that the Mayor sign the minutes,

Mr. MCCARTHY said—Well it only shows to me that certain parties are brought together to injure me and my constituents! He said that the minutes were not to be signed till his name was altered. Turning to Mr. Deane, he continued, I have broken up one family compact, and I will break up another, and that will be shown at the elections when the time comes in January!

Mr. DOHENEY—Mr. Allan (Town Clerk) entered your vote as you gave it. You held up your hand with the yeas.

The CLERK here explained how he took the vote.

Mr. McCarthy said he was aroused to it, when the vote was called over. And afterwards continued,—It is an insult to me by this Council, which I shall not forget as long as I live.

Mr. DEANE—We will live over it.

Mr. MCCARTHY—You will! (Laughter.)

On the minutes being signed, Councillor McCarthy continued to abuse the Clerk, when Mr. Doheney protested against it, as the Clerk was not a member of Council and was not in a position to protect himself.

The Council then proceeded to other business.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

The CLERK intimated that Mr. Roy had put in his bonds as Collector, which were accepted by the Council.

POLICE COURT ARREARS.

The MAYOR said that the Clerk had placed in his hands a number of notes and accounts due the Police Court. He thought the Council should look over them with a view to placing such as could be collected in the Division Court.

It was then moved by Mr. DOHENEY and seconded by Mr. BRADY, "That Messrs. Deane, Browne, and Wilson be a committee to look over the accounts, and take necessary steps for collection thereof."

THE RATE.

Moved by Mr. DOHENEY, seconded by Mr. DEANE—"That the rate of 2½ cents mentioned in the by-law to strike the rate passed at last meeting, be struck for County purposes and not for town rates."

There was no other business of public interest before the Council.

MANILLA.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—The inhabitants of this neighborhood were startled, and a sudden gloom cast upon many, by a deplorable and fatal accident which occurred on Thursday night to Mr. William Bruce, school teacher, in the N. W. Section of Mariposa. The particulars of the melancholy affair are as follows: Mr. Bruce was boarding with Mr. McIndoe, and after school hours was invited to accompany Mr. McIndoe's family to a friendly gathering which was to take place in the evening, at Mr. Morrison's. Mr. Bruce declined, assigning as his reason that he was feeling low spirited, and accordingly remained in the house; but it appears that later in the evening he changed his mind, and walked over to Mr. Morrison's, a distance of three miles. On arriving there, he found the party broken up, and Mr. McIndoe's family in the waggon ready to start home. Mr. Bruce took a seat along with them, and all went well until within a short distance of Mr. McIndoe's house, where there is a rather steep hill, which faces to the south, and is of a sandy nature. Coming cautiously down this, the neck-yoke broke, which allowed the waggon to run upon the horses; the animals becoming very tractious, kicking themselves free from the incumbrance, and running off. Meantime, the waggon had received a considerable impetus down the hill, and the tongue becoming entangled with some obstruction, took an oblique direction and the wheel suddenly becoming cramped, upset the waggon and threw its occupants with considerable violence to the ground; but none was seriously injured save Mr. Bruce, who was thrown the furthest. After the rest of the party had recovered themselves, he was observed still to lie, but they thinking that he was joking, called to him to get up. Deceased giving no heed to their request, they went up to him, and found him quite insensible, and the blood flowing freely from a wound caused by his head having come in contact with a stone. The unfortunate youth was carried to Mr. McIndoe's house, where Dr. Jackson was soon in attendance, and did all that skill, prompted by personal friendship, could desire, but alas! he was past all remedy, however skilfully or lovingly administered. His skull had sustained a severe fracture, which produced continued insensibility, and at 4 a.m. on Friday morning the vital spark fled. His body was conveyed the same day to his father's residence, at Beaverton; whence it was followed to its last resting place on Monday, the 16th, by an immense assemblage of persons, who thus sought to pay the last tribute of respect to one who, in life, had the rare faculty of engaging the love and respect of an unusually wide circle of acquaintances. Mr. Bruce was born and brought up in the vicinity of Beaverton, was twenty-five years of age at the time of his death, had been engaged for eight years in school teaching, for which he was singularly well adapted; but for the past two years he had turned his attention to medicine, with the intention of following out that profession in after life, when death thus rudely put an end to his already bright and promising career.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

ST. DOMINGO.—A correspondent in St. Domingo, writing from St. Domingo city on the 17th and 18th of October, gives a very interesting history of the progress of the revolution against the Spaniards. The writer had journies over the greater part of the island, and reports that it was being rapidly devastated by both parties in turn, without any definite result. Spain, it is said, could and would put down the rising people; but the question was whether it would pay her to attempt to hold the country. The struggle is not a war of races, although it was alleged that the abolitionists of the United States had sent inflammatory messages to the negro population, with a view of making it so. The Spanish blockade of the coast was very strict, and traders from the United States are cautioned to have their papers in perfect order. The splendid country seat of General Cazneau, a model for the island, was levelled to the ground. General Santana, who renewed the Spanish rule, was at San Pedro, in the pay of Queen Isabella, surrounded by two thousand Spaniards and about as many more Indians who are devoted to him.

DO GOOD TO OTHERS.

Who blesses others in his daily deeds,
Shall find the healing that his spirit needs;
For every flower in others' pathway thrown,
Confers its fragrant beauty on our own.
And if this be true, we doubt it not,
That the proprietors of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers must be the recipients of blessings innumerable for the alleviation of the distressing coughs, etc., by this wonderful and extraordinary remedy, only 25 cents a box, at all medicine dealers.

To Correspondents.

** We have received a communication calling in question the course we have adopted regarding a particular matter which has lately interested the quid nunes of the town and county. The writer's reference to giving cause of offence has not the least weight with us. This journal is uninfluenced by venal considerations from any quarter whatever. We seek no favors, and fear no frowns.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE LINDSAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE "BURKING" OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE LATE COLLECTOR'S TRANSACTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—If anything can arouse the Ratepayers of Lindsay from the state of profound lethargy in which they have so long slumbered, and open their eyes to the grossly iniquitous proceedings which have been, and are being perpetrated in our midst, surely a perusal of the minutes of the last meeting of our Town Council is calculated to produce such a result, and inspire an inflexible resolution to use greater discrimination for the future in the choice of men to represent them at the Council board, and indignantly to reject at the polls those who, after allowing external objects to divert them from the course which their own consciences tell them to be right, will presume to offer themselves for re-election, in order that they may advance their own interests at the expense of injury to the public, by the countenance of wrong and non-prosecution of vice.

Those members of the committee appointed to investigate the charges brought against the late Collector, Mr. Jeremiah O'Leary, have performed the duty assigned them by bringing in a report which can only prove acceptable to that gentleman and his immediate admirers. They have discovered no new obstacles, they have been furnished with no explanations by Mr. O'Leary, or other persons, tending to exterminate the charges preferred, since they declared so loudly and so emphatically that they would pursue the investigation to a result, which as far as they were concerned, should prove satisfactory to their constituents.

What then has wrought this extraordinary change in their sentiments, that they now deprecate the idea of taking legal proceedings against Mr. O'Leary? They say it would be useless to do so in the absence of the collector's roll. But it must be remembered that the roll was missing at the time these gentlemen expressed their determination to prosecute the matter to some determinate result, and hence the question which I have just proposed must remain unanswered, or be answer- unsatisfactorily.

But our Council contend that it would be folly to throw good money after bad, and that, moreover, nothing definite could be arrived at, in the absence of the collector's roll. This puerile argument has been sufficiently exposed by Councillor Deane, and in your editorial of last week. Although, Mr. Hopkins may declare that he had no desire to "burke" the investigation, the ratepayers must see that he and the other members of the committee *have* "burked" it, and have not been able to justify their inaction by one plausible reason. It is true that after some discussion the Council passed a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. O'Leary whilst an officer of the corporation.

Now, in what does the misconduct of Mr. O'Leary consist? Do our Council tell us in their resolution? No; but yet they disapprove of his proceedings. There are not two opinions as to the nature of the errors with which Mr. O'Leary stands charged, and hence the Council, in the passing of the resolution referred to, stultify themselves, by declaring that they have abundant evidence for causing them to disapprove of his conduct; but yet, from motives best known to themselves, they shudder at the idea of following that line of conduct which duty points out to them, who ought to be the guardians of the people's interest and the conservators of the people's rights. If the ratepayers re-elect such men to represent them, they cannot reasonably complain of any gross dereliction of duty of which they may hereafter be guilty, when they endorse proceedings similar to those alluded to.

It may be profitable to enquire to what good account the late revelations may be turned by the ratepayers.

In the first place then, they have a good opportunity afforded them of teaching those who aspire to municipal honors that any act of injustice or omission of duty, will be visited by the unmistakeable displeasure of their constituents; and in the second place of encouraging men, anxious to do their duty, to pursue a course of unwavering rectitude, by appreciating the labours of those who fearlessly expose crime, and do their utmost to bring to justice the perpetrators of the same.

I am, &c.,
O. H.

Lindsay, November 16th, 1863.

MANILLA—THE EVILS OF TOBACCO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—We were favoured with an excellent discourse upon the injurious effects of tobacco upon the human constitution, both physically and mentally. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and the darkness of the night, the audience was large, composed principally of the greatest tobacco-users of the vicinity. After the conclusion of the lecture we went round with a pledge and I am happy to state that fifteen gave us their names and pledged themselves not to use tobacco in any form, and to do all in their power to discourage the use of the same. It is needless to mention there are three ways of using the weed, viz., smoking, chewing, and snuffing, which degenerate the human race, and is also a pest to society. That tobacco is detrimental to the healthy condition of our bodies is a self-evident fact and needs but very little demonstration to prove.

. . . . . .

Of all filthy habits snuffing is one that is practiced to a great extent. What surprises me most, the gentle sex indulge in this habit, those who condemn the use of it and say they would not be joined to a man that uses tobacco in any form. Some of those ladies will frequently use snuff, which is made from tobacco. To use snuff, the nose should be turned topsy-turvy, then the powder could be poured into it and save us the trouble of sneezing and blowing the nose, not to mention the extra pocket-handkerchiefs necessary for the individual. I hope to see the time when the use of tobacco will be done away. In order to have it banished from our land we must persuade the young and rising generation not to indulge in its use. Then, instead of filthy bodies and depressed intellects, there will be pure forms and intellectual minds. The stream is always of the same material, and pure as the fountain from which it originated. **

November 4, 1863.

[This communication was in type last week, but delayed for want of space.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM LINDSAY GAOL.

MR. EDITOR,—As Mr. Nugent has seen fit to vindicate his character through the channels of the Press in reference to the cause of his dismissal from the Governorship of the Gaol of this County, and has unblushingly endeavored to cast the onus or responsibility of his own misconduct upon my shoulders, I beg you will allow me space in your columns to place before the public my statements in reference to the matter, and leave an unprejudiced public to draw their own inference as to whose door the blame shall be placed. I would not, perhaps, have noticed the effusion of this gentleman if he had put forth his statements and left the public to judge between us, but instead of doing this he impudently asserts—and I suppose expects that they will be taken for granted to be true—that I am the sole and only one to blame, and upon my shoulders rests the responsibility of the escape of the prisoners, and the consequent dismissal of the worthy Governor.

I will confine myself to that portion of his letter which alludes to myself. In the first place, he states "that the Sheriff sent me a man for a turnkey who is entirely unfit for the business, in fact one whose habits render him unfit for any responsible position." I wish Mr. N. had been a little more specific, and stated in what particular my habits were such as to make me unworthy of the position; but as he has failed to give these important particulars, I take it that he is unable to do so, as he is not the man to keep back any charge or charges against me when they would be of any avail to him could he do so. Perhaps I may be allowed to surmise in what way I was unfit. Was it not because I was unfit for the responsible position so long as he (Mr. N.) had any personal or selfish motives in view? Perhaps I am too uncharitable in supposing that Mr. N. would like to have his brother in the responsible position, so that he (Mr. N.) could do as he pleased; for what is the use of having the name of "Governor" unless you have the authority of one? Indeed, I might suggest many cogent reasons why Mr. N. did not like the idea of the Sheriff appointing his turnkey, but your space forbids.

Mr. N. has taken quite a summersault in his opinions regarding my incapacity since his dismissal, for before it I was everything that could be desired for the position, but that dread dismissal apparently changed his ideas, for evidently, to put himself all right with the public, he endeavors to put me all wrong, which I think he will fail to do before he is done with the Governorship or its results. I exceedingly regret that Mr. N. did not give us the names of those gentlemen in Lindsay who could so kindly testify to my character. Come, do Mr. N., give us the names of those gentlemen referees; they must be respectable trustworthy ones to be in your confidence at such a crisis in your career!

As to the statement how Robinson effected his first escape. Suppose it to be true that he did escape as Mr. N. states, I will ask the immaculate jailor if he was properly discharging his duties in not being out of his bed then? That at such an important time (breakfast) the "unfit Turnkey" was discharging his duties aright. He must have had more confidence in me then than he now professes, or he would not have allowed that important period every day to pass and he snugly in his bed. I do not wonder at his feeling very sore at his dismissal from such a snug berth. But what are the facts as to Robinson's first escape? The best evidence we can obtain now is that of the Grand Jury of the Court of Assize, whom Nugent informed that he escaped through the kitchen door when he was out in the jail yard, then all he had to do was to walk out at the front door. I have frequently called Mr. Nugent's attention to that kitchen door, but he never heeded me. But is the statement given by Mr. N. one that will stand a thought? Upon going into the prisoners' cell to give them their meals, I always lock the door after me, and, as a necessary consequence, I have to unlock it to get out again, which I could not do if the keys had been left on the table as Mr. N. states.

As to the last escape, I will only say that Mr. N. came to me in the yard when I was with other prisoners, and requested me to go and open the door for the Sheriff. He remained with the prisoners I had in charge. As soon as I took the Sheriff into Fleming's cell, he desired me to go for Nugent. I left to tell Nugent, and was particular in locking the iron doors. When I told Nugent that the Sheriff wanted to see him, and that he could go to the Sheriff through the wards in which Culbert was to Fleming's cell, as the oak door was unlocked (it being the oak doors that Mr. N. alleges he could not open with his keys, although they were, as he says, "a complete set of duplicate keys, the very same as those of the Gaoler.") Mr. N. states that I "forgot to shut the door." How does he know that I forgot to shut the door? He was not there. And he further says—"How it happened that so many doors and gates were left open at the same time (for the prisoners must have escaped through five doors). This is a great secret to me. *The man* that opened the doors for the Sheriff must also have opened the gates and left them open, accidentally or wilfully." As he admits that much, I think when the public have read the affidavits appended herewith, that they will come to the conclusion that he might as well have admitted that *he was the man*, and that he justly deserves the punishment he has received.

I am surprised that Mr. Nugent considered I required so much watching as he states, for it must have been at great personal inconvenience to him, as he had not much time to watch after attending to his own private business around town, which must have been pretty extensive, from the fact of its taking up so much of his attention. And as for the investigation which Mr. N. states should take place, I for one am not afraid to appear before that tribunal, or any other, feeling confident that the result will be an acquittal of "the unfit Turnkey," as I trust "no one will be so uncharitable as to hold me responsible for the acts of" Mr. Nugent.

ANDREW JACKSON, TURNKEY.

Lindsay, Nov. 17, 1863.

County of Victoria, } Patrick Crimin, of the
TO WIT: } Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, laborer, being duly sworn, saith, That on Tuesday, the 27th of October last, I was in the corridor of the Gaol occupied by Reuben Culbert and William Robinson. Sometime between three and four o'clock p.m., the Sheriff and the Gaoler passed through the corridor occupied by us, to the east door, but did not succeed in opening the oak door, and they then returned in a few minutes. Mr. Jackson went through the corridor and opened and locked the east door, he then returned and came back in a few minutes accompanied by the Sheriff. They passed through the east door of the corridor, and after passing through, we heard Mr. Jackson lock the same. In about fifteen minutes afterwards Mr. Nugent, Gaoler, went through the corridor, and passed out of the east door; we did not hear him lock it.

Reuben Culbert, after Mr. Nugent passed through the corridor, went to the east door and stood listening, and in a short time, we heard steps of persons going up the east stairs of the Gaol, and passing through the upper corridor, and walking down the west stair. About fifteen minutes afterwards Reuben Culbert went out through the iron gate and oak door. He could not have picked them or we could have heard him; they must have been left unlocked. After he had been out for sometime, Mr. Robinson went out with a coat upon his arm. I then suspected that something was wrong, and my son who was confined in the Gaol with me, went out and he told me that the gates of the two yards were open, and they had gone away. We then made every exertion to alarm the Gaoler, and at last succeeded in calling the attention of Mrs. Nugent, who, after being gone for sometime, returned and said that she thought all was right.

No person passed through the corridor after Mr. Nugent, until after the prisoners were gone.

PATRICK CRIMIN.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1863.
D. BROWNE, J. P.,
Lindsay, Co. of Victoria.

Dennis Crimin, son of Patrick Crimin, being duly sworn, saith, That having heard the above affidavit read, that it is true in every particular.

DENNIS CRIMIN.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of November, 1863.
D. BROWNE, J. P.,
Lindsay, Co. of Victoria.

CANADA.

The *Whitby Gazette* records the sudden death of Mr. Donald Lamont, Manilla.

PATRICK SULLIVAN, sentenced to death at the late London assizes for arson, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

GRAND TRUNK.—The business and traffic over the Grand Trunk for the last week of October was $3,400 82 less than for the corresponding week of last year.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has instructed surveyors to proceed with the survey of three or four townships in Manitoulin Island, proceeding from Little Current westward. It is not expected that much can be done this fall.

GENEROSITY OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Dr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa, has presented the Catholic School Trustees of that city with two valuable building lots on which to build a great Central Catholic School. He has also undertaken to erect the school house, which is to be of brick, and to accommodate 800 pupils, costing $4,000; he only asks the interest at 6 per cent. on that sum.—*Mirror.*

The numerous friends of Dr. Charles A. Campbell, in this city, will be glad to learn from statements of facts, which are derived from the very best authority, that he has a fair chance to succeed to the high honors and immense wealth of the Breadalbane marquisate and estates. The estates are valued at £40,000 sterling per annum. We understand he intends proceeding to Scotland immediately to look after his interests in the case. He leaves three sons in Montreal, now being educated here.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE YORK ROADS.—Mr. Richards, on behalf of the Government, obtained a verdict at the present Assizes against the Toronto Roads Company—Mr. James Beaty's Company—for the sum of $400,000. Mr. Beaty allowed the verdict to be taken without opposition, but his nephew, Mr. Beaty the Solicitor, was present to watch the case. Connected with this verdict there are rumors of other judgments allowed to be entered by default by Mr. Beaty, but of so extraordinary a character that we refrain from further referring to them until the whole facts are before the Courts.—*Globe.*

A FAITHLESS HUSBAND.—The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* says:—A few days since, a lawyer residing in the Quebec suburbs, who, it seems from subsequent events, was not altogether faithful to his marital vows, informed his wife that it was his intention to visit the city of Quebec, and started from his home apparently with that intention. His wife went, as usual with her, to her brother's, but during the evening had occasion to visit her residence when to her great surprise and indignation she discovered her husband in the house in company with a female of questionable virtue. The sequel of the affair was that the outraged wife seized upon a bottle, and commenced a vigorous assault upon her husband, from which she did not desist until the police, who were attracted to the house by the disturbance, interfered. The parties, we learn, have separated, and, it is understood an application will be filed for a divorce.

MR. GARDINER'S CASE.—The inqury into Mr. Gardiner's case which was given in yesterday's issue, terminated rather abruptly today. Dr. Robison, Mr. Draper, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. O'Neil, Prison Inspector, and the Reporters of the Press, met at the Warden's Office in the Prison, after noon, when a letter was read stating the accused could not attend, owing to sickness. Dr. Dickson, who appeared to be visiting the Penitentiary at the time, went to Gardiner's house to ascertain if he was really ill, and found that he had broken bail, and gone none knew whither. Dr. Robison at once issued a warrant for his arrest, and here the matter stands. His brother, Mr. Gardiner, a guard in the Penitentiary, went bail for him to the amount of $200. Also, Mr. Murray for a similar amount. It is very singular that Mr. Gardiner has cleared out. The evidence against him is very slight, so slight as scarcely to warrant his apprehension. No base money was found on him or his premises. Nothing to compromise him, but the accusation of a convict, and the finding of an unused pair of moulds in his desk, to which this convict could obtain access. It is a very singular affair altogether, and the absconding of the accused makes it more so.—*Whig.*

NEW FEATURE IN THE GREENWOOD CASE.—At the next January Assizes Greenwood will be tried for arson, and if a jury, on the evidence submitted to them, pronounce him guilty, sentence of death will pass upon him the same as if at the late Assizes he had been convicted, instead of acquitted, on the charge of murder. For arson is still a capital offence, although it has been usual of late years for the sentence of death, following a conviction for that crime, to be commuted to imprisonment for life, or for some shorter period. We are informed that at this new trial a missing link in the evidence at the late Assizes will be supplied. It relates to an important point in the identification of Greenwood as the man who brought Catherine Walsh to the house where she was murdered, who was in the habit of visiting her, who was understood to be her husband, and who was seen by Mrs. Duckett leaving the house after it had been set fire to. From the information we have received, it would appear that somewhat extraordinary measures were adopted by Greenwood—and we believe we may say by his counsel also—to supress what we have just referred to as a missing link in the chain of evidence, and thereby to cast discredit on the testimony of the principal witness for the prosecution, to complete and corroborate which that missing link was necessary.—*Globe.*