

Cash, Cash! CASH CUSTOMERS... The Canadian Post... LINDSAY, C.W. Thursday, 4th February 1864. TO THE READERS OF THE "POST." With this publication the Post will be suspended for a time. Six months ago a struggle took place, and after a great sacrifice I got matters arranged to go on satisfactorily as I thought; but I find that through the selfish malice of certain parties, I had better stop now than at a future date.

The Reformers in every constituency take a lesson from what has just transpired at South Leeds—and especially let the Reform party of Victoria see that its organization is complete. We say this that they may guard against indifference, and as over-confidence in their own strength or the great principles for which they contend. At South Leeds the Corruptionists were prodigal of vast sums of money; and the unscrupulousness of the party with which Reformers have to contend, requires that we be ever vigilant and ready for a contest at any emergency.

It is true, says our excellent contemporary, the Hamilton Times, as the Opposition press would fain impress on the public mind, that in the result of the Leeds election the fate of the Government depended—that the vote of its representative could sustain or overthrow the Ministry—then we do not regret the result. We would sooner see the Reform party of South Leeds have it, while in power, dependent on the whim and caprice of any single constituency. We cannot, however, come to the conclusion that such weakness exists as to render the presence of a Reform member from South Leeds indispensable to the existence of the Government. From the assurances that have been received since the close of last session, there is every reason to believe that it will meet the House with a larger body of supporters than it has had at any time since its formation. We would rather have had South Leeds among the number of the supporters, but it can be done without.

The truth is, Jeff. Davis is still master of the situation as far as the control of the South is concerned. All the military and civil machinery of the government is in his possession, and nothing but state action or armed resistance will check him in his designs. As we see no evidence of an open revolt against Davis at the South, we take it for granted he will be enabled to get all the men and supplies he needs to open the spring campaign with tremendous vigor. Let him be prepared to meet him with augmented armies and a sterner resolution than his own, and perhaps the next campaign may really be the last.

THE DRAFT ORDERED.—President Lincoln has issued the following draft-order, dated Washington, Feb. 1st, 1864. Ordered, that a draft for five hundred thousand men, to serve for three years—or during the war—be made on the 10th day of March next for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.

THE MAYOR read a communication received from the Chief Commissioner of Works, Quebec, intimating that a Government engineer would be in Lindsay as soon as possible to inspect the bridge and report. THE COUNCIL, to simplify the rules and regulations of the Board, adopted, after being duly considered in committee, a new code of rules.

THE WARDEN read a communication from the Sheriff with reference to the County Prison, and the same was referred to the committee on County Property. THE ASSESSMENT LAW. It was moved by Mr. Deane, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and carried:—That a memorial to the Legislature be introduced and adopted, praying for an amendment in the law of assessment as far as the same relates to the collection of taxes on personal property, and that Messrs. Deane and Gordon be a committee to draw up the same.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York last year, as compared with the year preceding, was as follows:— In 1863.....156,844 In 1861.....76,000 Increase in 1863.....80,844 THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, talking of the United States debt and taxation, says:— "Our country is involved in a terrible civil war, which has plunged her into debt about fifteen hundred million of dollars, and is now rolling up at least seven hundred and fifty millions more per annum. We are likely to owe more rather than less than two thousand millions "when this cruel war is over," and to be required to pay at least one hundred millions per annum as interest thereon. And to this the inevitably enhanced military and naval armaments and expenses of our government, caused by this atrocious rebellion, and our current expenditures can hardly be brought below two hundred millions per annum, instead of the fifty to seventy millions that formerly sufficed. This involves high taxes on everything that will bear taxation—on the luxury and income of the rich, and on the cheap and humble enjoyments of the poor. We have hitherto been among the most lightly taxed people on earth; we shall hereafter rank next highest after Great Britain and perhaps France. Such is the permanent prospect. For the present we are fighting for our nation's life, and the strain upon our resources and our credit is fearful. We get on, and that is about all. We hope to get through; but blind confidence will

THE BOSTON TRAVELLER says the news by the last steamer, confirms the statement that there are no emigrant ships enough to bring the hundreds over who are waiting to come to America. It is said that the boarding houses in Liverpool are full of people, waiting for passages to the United States. THE WETHER during the greater part of the last fortnight has been unusually mild. Towards the end of last week the snow was fast disappearing, but since then the temperature has been more bracing with several falls of snow, which has kept up the sleighing. We observe from an exchange, that singularly mild weather has lately prevailed in Canada-East, and that flights of swallows are said to have been seen in the neighborhood of Montreal, and trees to be seen prematurely bursting into bud.

THE TOWN HALL.—At the meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening, the deplorable condition of the Town Hall was under the consideration of the Council. As it is at present, there is no more uncomfortable and uninviting place of meeting in Lindsay. The Council then resolved to get lamps to have the hall lighted up in some sort of way, a table for the Council Board, &c. But the walls and windows want repairing, as the wind blows through the hall as through a sieve. Were, too, the walls whitewashed, it would be a considerable improvement on the dirty and dilapidated appearance the hall at present presents.

LINDSAY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. We believe that it is intended, as soon as the accounts of the School Board can be audited, to publish a detailed account of the income and expenditure in connection with the building of the School-house. We are also given to understand that, as early as possible, a statement of the income and expenditure of the School Board will be published for the satisfaction of the ratepayers. As before stated in these columns, the accounts—either the cost of building the school-house, or of the income and expenditure of the Board—have never yet been published, and their publication will be only a satisfaction to which the town is at least entitled.

THE WARDEN'S ADDRESS. The committee to whom was referred the Warden's address brought in their report which was received, and after being considered in committee, was adopted. THE LATE P. W. GARDNER, Esq. The Council adopted the following resolution:— Moved by Mr. McRAE, seconded by Mr. BROWN, "That this Council consider it one of its first duties to record its appreciation of the services and worth of one of the oldest and

ablest men that returned on the different rolls, unless the party paying the same has caused his name to be entered on the resident roll of the municipality in which his lands are situated as provided by statute; and in the event of an action at law arising out of the same, that the Treasurer be instructed to obtain the opinion of S. Richards, Esq., of Toronto."—Carried. ROAD THROUGH LAXTON, DIGBY AND LUTTERWORTH. It was moved by Mr. Adair and seconded by Mr. Lucas, "That the Clerk of this Council do instruct the County surveyor to survey and locate a road through part of the townships of Laxton, Digby, and Lutterworth, commencing at a point in the township of Laxton, at a point where the 10th concession of said township strikes the Gull River, and running from thence to the Gull River bridge in the township of Lutterworth." It was then moved in amendment by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Fell, "That this Council do provide a surveyor to survey said line of road, provided that the municipalities to be benefited thereby pay all expenses, and that said survey shall not extend over a longer period of time than 15 days, and that all necessary plans and field notes be duly deposited with the County Treasurer." The amendment was carried.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. The great principle on which the Church of Scotland is founded is the inspired Volume—the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice. All her standards are drawn up in accordance with this principle. Her forms of worship are simple and unadorned, designed to promote the glory of God, and the edification and spiritual improvement of her members. This is illustrated in the Church's history. Ave to set at naught the counsels and the work of the good and great men who have left us such a legacy? Surrender the associations connected with her history? Forget the homes of our forefathers—the piety that enriched and adorned these homes? Are we to forget the earnest prayers of many a patriotic heart for her welfare? Forget her missionary exertions in every part of the world—the zeal with which she has diffused the streams of Divine truth, and ungratefully dishonor the cause she has on our gratitude, love, and esteem? Are we so insensible to moral excellence as to overlook her present high position, arising calm, dignified, and efficient to every good work, as in her palmy days, out of the dark storm that so recently raged around her? No. That man cannot be alive to the true feelings of his nature who can forget the labors of his fathers around which so many hallowed memories cluster—at least so long as she possesses every qualification of a good and effective instrument for accomplishing the work of her Divine Master. But while maintaining the principles and efficiency of our Church, and while many of us cling to it with affectionate preference, let us cultivate the generous and liberal spirit of the Gospel. It is the Christian's duty to recognize as true disciples of Jesus all who bear his image and manifest his spirit by whatsoever name they may be called; even those who most widely differ from us on minor points have a claim on our regard. The same rights of conscience we claim as an inalienable prerogative, we are bound to concede to every member of the Church of Christ. But unconfessed things that are utterly different. While advocating liberality of sentiment and charity out of a pure heart, let us not mistake for these Christian virtues looseness of religious principles and indifference to the essential doctrines of christianity. Let it not be inferred that the points on which we differ from others are of no importance as to the right understanding, or right inclination, or right practice of religious truth.