

Canadian Post

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 Ten lines and under, 15 Cents
 Above Ten lines, 25 Cents per line
 Each subsequent insertion, 10 Cents
 12 Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, 25 Cents per annum, 25 Cents for Six Months.
 12 Merchants and others on contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.
 12 Display Advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Nonpareil, and charged accordingly.
 12 Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.
 12 No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.
 12 Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.
 G. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Cards.
OAKWOOD.
BANKS HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
J. F. Cunnings.

THE Inhabitants of Manitowish are respectfully informed that
A GOOD FINE FASHIONABLE STYLE GOOD WORTHSHIP AND REASONABLE CHARGES.
 are to be obtained at the Subscribers, opposite the Town Hall, Oakwood.

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

Manilla House, Manilla.
 The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.

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

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE
 will leave for the Hotel, Lindsay, every morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, returning—leaving Paton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 5 o'clock in the evening.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE
 LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. The stage leaves Paton's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from east and west, and arrives in Paton's Hotel in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Paton's Hotel on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

WOODVILLE.
NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville, C.W.
 J. P. Wood, Proprietor. Good accommodations for travellers. Charges moderate. Sober and industrious waiters in attendance. 150

ANSON MOULTON, CABINETMAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER.
 Shop—North Side of King Street (East End) Woodville. 156-1/2

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
 Office—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, P. BURNET.
 Woodville. Beaverton. 154-1/2

TORONTO.
Spring Planting.
TORONTO NURSERIES.
GEORGE LESLIE, Proprietor, would beg to call the attention of Planters and Dealers to his stock of Fruit and Ornamental trees &c., which will be found the largest and best ever offered in the Province.

QUEBEC.
HENRY GRIST,
 Departmental and Parliamentary Agent, QUEBEC.
 Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims SECURES LAND PATENTS.
 Precious information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and of travelling to Quebec.

TAILORING.
H. MURRAY
 RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country, that having completed his engagement with Messrs. Budge & Co., he has commenced business on his own account, in his premises on the north side of Kent Street, and does not of the Town Hall. His experience in the Tailoring business enables him to give every satisfaction to gentlemen furnishing their own cloth, and at cheaper prices than ever before done in Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices.
 Lindsay, Feb. 17, 1863. 150-1/2

SEE KID O' WILKED ME TO.
 A district school, not far away, Mill Settlement, on a winter's day, was humming with its wonted noise. Of these noisy children and boys, some few upon the subject of the excavation of rock-lake-basins by ice.

Miscellaneous.
THE GEOLOGY OF CANADA.
 The London Saturday Review has a long article, reviewing and analysing Sir Wm. Logan's "Geology of Canada." It says: "The Provincial Government of Canada has lately issued a new volume embodying, with much new matter, the condensed substance of all the principal annual reports which from time to time have been published by the authority of the Colonial Legislature since the establishment of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1843. The preparation of this bulky octavo of nearly a thousand pages has been carried out by the indefatigable director of the survey, Sir William Logan; and the style in which the work has been got up, the precision of the drawings, and the accuracy of the wood-cuts, may almost challenge comparison with the execution of similar scientific productions on this side of the Atlantic. There has been a steady persistence in the conduct of this remarkable survey, honorable alike to the successive Governments that have encouraged it and to the officers who have carried out the work. No other Colonial Survey has ever yet assumed the same truly national character, and the same may be said of the 'Imperial Colony' shall claim and attain independence—when the scientific state of a great nation, looking back upon the earlier dawnings of science in their land, shall regard the name of Logan, a native born with the same affectionate interest which English geologists now regard the names of our great geological mappers, William Smith and De la Beche.

HONORING PROSTITUTION.
 It really seems as if every foundation of social order, and every bulwark of public and even private virtue, were being swept away by the mad passions of the present hour. Whichever way the mind turns, it fairly reels with dismay at the reckless insanity and even baseness of the times. Not Greece drunk with the blood of a conquered world, or Rome with her heel upon the necks of enslaved nations, ever exhibited a greater fall from every noble and manly virtue than this country now presents under the reign of the present profligacy, of respectability and religion.

SURNAMES.
 The use of surnames was not general in England till after the Reformation. Washington's ancestors settled first at Herbert, and the individuals were known as John do Herbert, that is John of Herbert, Thomas do Herbert, &c. Afterwards one branch of the family moved to Wessington, when they were known as "of Wessington," or "de Wessington," and this became corrupted into the family name of Washington. So late as the beginning of the 18th century some families in Yorkshire had no fixed surnames. Even at this day it is said that few of the miners at Staffordshire bear their fathers' names, but are only known by some sobriquet. Nicknames are in general use, and a man whose real name is Peter Jones may be known to his neighbors, and even to his wife and children, only as "Soaker," "Nosey," "Lumper," or other similar designation.

BANK DISCOUNTS.
 (From the Merchantmen.)
 Our Canadian Banks are stated to grant in discounts to the mercantile public about 45 millions of dollars. This amount is distributed among several classes, the first and heaviest of these is the produce dealers, the sort of security they give, and the risk they run is generally understood. The second and most legitimate class of discounters is the wholesale trade, whether importing or manufacturing; the paper which they offer is, no doubt, usually regular business notes, the "bills receivable" of their trade. The third class of bank discounters is more numerous in the towns, and is made up of the retail trade, who, to meet the want of their business, need bank discounts; and having no legitimate paper of their own, have to depend on "accommodation paper." The fourth class accommodated by the banks is the brokers, vulgarly called the "shavers." It is reported, that in the principal business centres, a very large and unappreciated amount of bank accommodation passes to the public through their hands, subject to "a trifling commission." In view of this statement of bank transactions, it may be asked, is the principle sound? In England a large amount is given by the banks in the form of advances to the general trade, without notes, the holding only as security the character, standing, and capital of the respective tradesmen. Could not something of the same sort be gradually introduced by our banks in this country, with advantage to themselves and to the trade?

WONDERS OF A WATCH.
 There are very few of the many who carry watches who ever think of the complexity of its delicate mechanism, or of the extraordinary and unceasing labor it performs and does its duty under what would be considered very shabby treatment in any other machinery. There are many who think a watch ought to run and keep good time for years without even a drop of oil, who would not think of running a common piece of machinery a day without oiling, the wheels of which do but a fraction of the service.

FAITHLESS LOVER.
 A young man who hails from some part of Puslinch, near Crief, lately fell deeply in love with a young damsel in this town. It was almost a case of love at first sight, for after two or three short interviews, the affectionate answer popped the question. He received an invitation in the affirmative from the young lady, but she informed him that she would require some money to get a few necessary things for the wedding. The simple youth plunked her over \$16 in earnest of the bargain, and informed his intended that he would be in town in a few days subsequent to have the marriage solemnized. In a day or two after the girl disappeared \$16 and all, and it understood she went to the other side. Our innocent friend when he came into town a few days after was sadly chagrined when he found that the bird had flown; and he returned home a wiser man, inwardly resolving not to pay his money away again until he had secured his wife.—*Guelph Paper.*

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL tells the following story:—A gentleman who was recently united in the bonds of matrimony to the lovely daughter of one of our respected citizens, received just before the ceremony, a gift of a \$1,000 bill from her papa-in-law, as a trifle of "pin-money" for his wife. He slipped the bill under his glove, where he had already placed a \$5 bill intended for the officiating clergyman. In the delicious excitement of the hour, he pressed into the hand of the minister the wrong bill, and as parties never look at the money on such occasions, neither of them discovered the mistake for several hours afterwards. What was the surprise of the bride when her husband handed her a \$5 bill with the remark that it was a little "pin-money" from her father. "I should think it was a trifle," said the lady; and then the mistake came out. Nothing but no groom would, of course, be so discursive as to think of claiming restitution of such an error, at such a time, and the clergyman was overpowered with the liberality of young—The lady told the funny incident to a friend of hers; and two hours, and the clergyman understands it.

THE TONE OF THE NEW YORK PRESS
 The Times reverts to the prolonged lull in military affairs, and adds:—The simple explanation of this long abstinence from battle, lies in the fact that it is intended on both sides that the battles, when they do come, shall be decisive. These four months have not been a period of rest, but a period of preparation. As the war has progressed, the tendency has been all the while to fight fewer battles, and with heavier masses. The winter has been spent on both sides in filling up the broken ranks, and in re-organizing in the completest manner possible, for the great decisive struggles. Our own Government has recognized the altered aspect of the war, by appointing for the first time, a Lieutenant-General, to whose signal both our great armies will be subject, and who, it is expected, will regulate the movements of the other—a desideratum which has never yet been realized, and which, indeed, in the scattered condition of our forces, has been hardly practicable.

THE WORLD accuses the Administration of trucking to the French in Mexico:—"The trucking subserviency of the Secretary of State to the designs of the French Emperor, his voluntary blindness to what was patent to all the world, his confiding credulity in accepting assurances by which no other mortal was deceived, are proved by a mass of documentary evidence given to the world by himself. When the expedition to Mexico was set on foot, Mr. Corwin, our Minister at that republic, promptly did all that became his position to ward off the danger, and had he been seconded at Washington he would either have succeeded, or have placed France in an attitude which would have called down upon her the reprobation of all Christian nations. The pretext of the invasion was the collection of debts due to European subjects. The demands of England were large, and just demands of France very small. A loan of a few millions would have enabled Mexico to make such provisions for meeting these demands as would have taken away all excuse for invasion. Especially, after England and Spain had withdrawn and left France to prosecute her claims alone, the small sums due to French subjects might easily have been paid, had Mexico been assisted by our Government. Mr. Corwin negotiated a treaty for a loan, sent it to Washington, and most urgently and truly represented to the State Department that its ratification was essential to the salvation of the Mexican republic. The Administration, out of sheer subserviency to France, took good care to have this treaty defeated.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE chimes in with the World and mourns because "the Monroe doctrine is gone. It has been absolutely abandoned by the Administration. We are inclined to think it hopelessly gone. We see no feasible method of re-asserting it. War itself will not restore to us the honor we have lost by permitting French intervention in Mexico. It is only possible that we may compel European powers to assent to some remembrance of the old position, by ourselves intervening in European affairs, and throwing our weight in the scale, which is so nicely adjusted, for determining the balance of power in Europe. American interference in France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Denmark, at any point, would have a terrible effect. But who would think of advising it now? Nothing, in short, seems left us but submission to the fate which the Administration has marked out for us. We are no longer the first power on this continent."

THE TIMES believes that the election recently called the fate of slavery in Maryland. The Emancipations—or if you like it any better or hate it any worse the Abolitions—will have easy work in the State Convention, for they have carried nearly every district in the State. The opposition was as feeble as it will be futile. Thousands of Democrats, thousands of pro-slavery men voted for abolition. Only the old copperhead aristocracy and their retainers voted for slavery. The Southern "Empire" men, some years ago, used to talk of making Baltimore, New Orleans and Charleston the great entrepôts of Southern commerce and trade of all kinds, including the slave trade; but we guess they are now leaving the two former cities out of their count.

PER CONTRA the World says:—"The face of an election was gone through with in Maryland yesterday. Baltimore, as pro-slavery voters as Richmond, pulled only forty odd votes against unconditional, unqualified emancipation. The negroes of Maryland will be freed, no doubt, but at the fearful cost of the civil liberty of the people of that State."