BEFORE STOCK TAKING,

BROUGHALL & GIMSON OFFER

DECIDED BARGAINS.

TOURISTS AND VISITORS will find choice TRAVELLING DRESSES,

BONNETS, HATS, JACKETS, AND HOSIERY,

TWO CASES OF NEW GOODS!!!

BIGELOW'S BLOCK. { BROUGHALL & GIMSON A Clearing Sale.

Local Intelligence.

D. F. McCarthy's advertisement is too late for this issue. He promises great bargains to purchasers. Look out next week.

The Rev D. Watson, M.A., will preach (D.V.) in St. Andrew's Church, at the usual hours next Sabbath.

On last Monday the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Post Master General, was returned for South Ontario by acclamation.

G. W. Hawke, Dentist of this town, wishes us to say that he will be absent from town on professional business from Monday till Thursday, inclusive, of next week.

THE OCEAN CIRCUS.—This great circus is advertised to show at Lindsay on Friday next 29th inst. From the numerous flattering notices which we have seen in our exchanges we have no doubt it will be well worth a visit. Everything in connection with the establishment is got up "regardless of expense," and the managers spare no effort to make it worthy the patronage of the public.

A correspondent in Mariposa writes:—"Can anyone tell why the Teachers of the front townships have received their Government money while those in Mariposa have not? Where does the fault lie? Who is to blame? Teachers, who get no money but this till the end of the year, want their money. Is our Local Superintendant (whom we have not seen at our school this year) so busy that he cannot attend to it? Would it not be better for our Council to do away with such superintendants as cannot attend to their business, and appoint those that can, or, stil better, to appoint a superintendant for the whole County. Will some one, capable, enlighten us on the subject?

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—We have to call the attention of our Town Constable to the practice of bathing on Sundays, and, in fact, at all hours of the day every day in the week, in exposed situations. At the present time a bath is delightful, no doubt; but there is no reason why every feeling of decency should be outraged by persons bathing in a public thoroughfare when there are so many secluded spots available for the purpose, which, although perhaps not out of the limits, are at least out of the ordinary routes of travel, and in which places bathing at any time would be obnoxious to no one. Under Mr. Douglas, our efficient constable, the moral atmosphere of the town is assuming a healthy flavor; but this is a matter he seems to have overlooked, for the Northern portion of William-street is virtually closed to lady pedestrians during the last few weeks, owing to this nuisance.

AUCTION SALES OF PROPERTY.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the extensive sales of Real Estate advertised in other columns. On Thursday, the 28th instant, a number of valuable building lots, belonging to Sheriff Waddell, of Cobourg, will be sold by public auction. We understand that they are all pleasantly and conveniently situated; and as they are offered on very favorable terms, parties desiring to purchase a lot which they can call their own, would do well to attend the sale. Full particulars may be obtained from James McKibbin, Esq., Lindsay.

On Saturday, the 30th instant, three valuable lots for places of business, composing the vacant property on the corner of Kent and William streets, owned by G. M. Roche, Esq., will be put up at public auction. This sale offers a rare opportunity to business men who desire to make a good investment; and we have no doubt there will be a spirited competition. Mr. Hughes, the auctioneer, will be glad to give full particulars.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—We regret to learn that the fires raging in many parts of the County have proved very destructive to property. We are informed that a barn and other out-buildings belonging to Mr. Neil Walls, Ops, were destroyed on Wednesday; and that the dwelling house and out-buildings of Mr. Michael McCabe, were all burned down on the same day. It is rumored that the village of Downeyville, township of Emily, is threatened; and that the destruction of property in the neighborhood of Omemee is great and wide-spread.

We were informed this morning by Mr. Ridout, manager of the Port Hope and Lindsay Railway, that several miles of the line south and north of Omemee was on fire; and that about 500 cords of wood, the property of the Company, had been destroyed.

The fire which has been spreading in the swamp, to the south of the town, under the influence of a strong nor-western wind, crossed Lindsay-street, and threatened the destruction of the dwellings in that locality. The building occupied by Mr. Charles McCarthy caught fire several times, and it was only by the persevering exertions of the fire company, seconded by the neighbors, that it was saved.

Balsover vs. Kirkfield.

A correspondent at Kirkfield sends us an account of a game of Base Ball played between the Kirkfield and Balsover clubs. The playing was spirited, and resulted in favor of the Kirkfield club by a majority of 21 marks. The defeated club treated their successful opponents to supper at Munro's Hotel.

Manilla.

The feeling here is strongly in favor of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall; and, indeed, it has been ascertained that the eastern side of Brock will give him a much larger vote than it did last year. Both parties are working hard, and every vote will be polled. Mr. Macdougall's friends feel confident that they will come out of the contest victorious.

A Parliamentary return states that no less than 7,324 sheep are reported to have been killed by dogs in Ireland in the year 1863.

ANOTHER MASSACRE AT NANAIMO.—The Victoria, V. I., *Colonist*, of June 1st, says that great excitement prevailed throughout the city, in consequence of intelligence having been received that McDonald and all his party, nine in number, had been murdered on the Bentick Arm trail by the Chilicooten Indians.

Sad and Fatal Accident.

A VOLUNTEER SHOT AT TARGET PRACTICE.

It is with deep regret that we this week chronicle the terribly sudden death of Mr. George R. Brewer, on the evening of Monday last. Mr. Brewer, who was a member of the Lindsay Volunteer Company, was, along with several members of the corps, engaged at target practice. It appears he had volunteered to mark, and while engaged at this duty, was accidentally shot through the head. Deceased was universally beloved and respected. Sober and industrious, he was a useful member of society, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the town. A kind and loving husband and father, he leaves a young wife and child to mourn his untimely end.

In the evening, Thomas Beall, Esq., Co. Coroner, held an inquest on the body, when the following evidence was elicited:—

ADAM HUDSPETH, having been sworn, deposed as follows—I am Lieutenant of the Lindsay Volunteer Rifle Company, a portion of which went out for practice this afternoon; besides myself there were Maguire, Goodwin, Knight, H. Thirkell, John Phillips, and the deceasead George Brewer. Deceased volunteered to mark, and went down to the marker's butt, and we then commenced firing at 200 yards range. After each delivered his fire, deceased came out in front of the target, and if a hit was made signalled it, after which he returned to his butt. We had fired 8 or 9 rounds, and after Maguire's last shot, deceased came out and signalled a bull's-eye, and then went in the direction of the butt out of sight. The next man then advanced and fired. I looked up as as he was firing and saw that all was clear. Immediately after the shot I saw the danger-flag, which deceased had, thrown forward, as it were, towards the target, about two feet from the ground—the staff was thrown forward horizontally. We waited a little, not knowing what it meant, and Thirkell and Goodwin then went down to see if anything was the matter. They beckoned to us, and we all ran down and found deceased lying on his back, with his head towards the target, and his feet towards the marker's butt, nine or ten feet from the south side of it. The danger-flag was near him, the flag towards the target and the staff towards the body. The line from the firing party to the target is clear with the exception of a few stumps, which would not prevent them seeing the marker if near the target. To the rear of the marker's butt, and for some little distance in the direction of the target, there are evergreens and a fallen tree, which obstruct the view between the firing party and the marker's butt. We could not see the marker when he left his butt, nor even if he was standing where the body was lying; which was the reason for the rule as to his coming out after each shot and not leaving his butt again till another shot was fired. I supposed that all was safe, as he had ample time to retire between Maguire's shot and the shot delivered by the next man. I repeatedly stopped the men when they advanced too soon to fire. Deceased was alive when we reached him, and continued breathing stertorously until the doctor arrived, but did not speak. The target was due west from the firing party; the butt to the left of the target. Deceased was nearer to the butt than to the target; they are about 30 feet apart. I cannot say whether the Drill Instructor or the Brigade-Major ever saw the range. I have no doubt that the affair was purely accidental; deceased knew the rules well, and, had he been at his proper place, the accident could not have happened: he met his death from his own carelessness. I think the range unsafe; I did not choose it; it was selected while I was absent and used before I saw it."

Dr. Andrews deposed that he had examined the body; that he found that death had been caused by a gun-shot wound.

Mr. L. Maguire and Mr. Wm. Goodwin were also examined; their evidence was corroborative of that offered by Mr. Hudspeth

The Jury retired, and after a brief absence returned, through their foreman, Mr. Sutton, a verdict in accordance with the facts, coupled with the suggestion that it should be the duty of some competent officer to inspect rifle ranges before being used by volunteer companies.

The body was conveyed by train to Toronto for interment.

OAKWOOD.

NEARLY A FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the raising of a frame barn belonging to Mr. James Thorndyke, Oakwood, on Saturday last, Christopher Dale (the person who lost three fingers last Fall by a thrashing machine) while fixing a stud, lost his balance and fell from the top of the building. He remained insensible for about an hour, but under the medical care of Dr. Degrassie, he was able to be taken home in a buggy on Sunday, and is now doing well.

THE TWELFTH.—The celebration of the 12th, by the Orangemen in the neighborhood of Oakwood was very creditable to that body. Having marched round the village, they assembled in the Town Hall where they were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Colwell, from Psalm 44, 1st 2nd and 3rd. Many remarked, "If the Orangemen only do as Mr. Colwell directed them, they will be well rewarded for this days tramp under a hot sun." Dinner was provided by Mr. Hodgson. The principal disorderly character of the day was a Mr. Foster, of Manilla notoriety, who was challenging all and every individual severally to fight. The "boys" would have conferred a charity on Mr. Foster and the whole village if they had ridden him on a rail. [Communicated.]

CLEVER INVENTION.—A new boiler for steam engines has been patented by an Irish inventor of the name of Elson. It consist of a number of cast-iron bottles, 12 inches in diameter, and 6 feet in length, set in ovens, and connected in their steam and water spaces. Forty-two of these evolve a power of sixty horses. The advantages claimed are the cheapness of construction, durability and freedom from the danger of explosion. The inventor is said to have applied his boilers with complete succes.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.—The shipbuilding on the Clyde continues pretty brisk with what orders are on hand, but in consequence of the increased cost of labor, and consequently the additional cost of building, there has been a considerable falling off in the demand for vessels to be built. During the month of May there were launched in the Clyde twenty-six vessels, of 13,000 tons. For the corresponding month last year, the number was seventeen vessels of 10.000 tons. Of these launched last month there were three paddle-steamers for running on the Clyde; four paddle-steamers for the blockade running; two screw steamers for the British India Steam Navigation Company; one screw and one paddle for the Queensland S. N. Co.; a screw steamer for the Carron Co.; a paddle steamer for the River Plata Steam Navigation Co.; a paddle steamer for the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co; two iron sailing vessels of 1,000 ton; and others for the home and foreign trade.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Hon. George Brown has been re-elected for South Oxford by acclamation.

James Morton, Esq., the Kingston brewer and distiller, died on Thursday last, in the 56th year of his age.

B. W. Smith, Esq., of Collingwood, has resigned his office as sheriff of County Simcoe, which he held for about 20 years.

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, will be a candidate for the representation of the Burlington Division at the ensuing election.

The dwelling house of Mr. J. B. Campbell, Reach, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The furniture was saved. Insurance of $200 on the building.

DESERTERS.—Two gunners of the Royal Artillery deserted from this garrison last night, taking passage in a small boat around the head of Wolfe Island. They were sighted by a look-out party early this morning, approaching the American shore, but too far advanced to warrant pursuit.—*British American.*

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The premises of Mr. Thomas Brett, township of Albion, County of Peel, were totally consumed on the 28th June. A female servant in attending to culinary operations, set her dress on fire, and soon became a mass of flame, in trying to extinguish which Mr. Brett and a Mr. Cummings were badly burnt. The girl was burned in a dreadful manner, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—An altercation occurred last Wednesday morning in a tavern at the village of Victoria, township of Innisfil, between a man and a boy, whose names we have not learned, which resulted in a scuffle. The man did not apparently look upon the *fracas* as serious, and endeavored to escape from the boy, but the latter pounced upon him with the agility of a monkey, and bit off the whole cartilage of his nose below the bone. The beastly proceeding was witnessed by a number of spectators, who thought not of interfering till the sickening and repulsive assault had been committed.—*Barrie Examiner.*

SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Friday last, at 10 p.m., a man named John Foley, of this city, was found lying in St. Mary's St., by two soldiers of the Grenadier Guards, in a dying state from suffocation of sore throat. They immediately conveyed him to the Montreal General hospital. The house surgeon, Dr. Drake, finding the man in such a precarious condition, at once made an opening in the windpipe, and inserted a tube, through which air entered the lungs, and afforded him immediate relief. This is a case of complete success in the operation, of "Tracheotomy." The patient has now completely recovered. — *Montreal Witness.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBERT MCVICAR.—Many of our readers will be sorry to hear of the decease of Capt. McVicar, at Fort William, Lake Superior, on the 6th April last, after a long and painful illness. Mr. McVicar was a native of Islay, in Scotland, and emigrated to Canada many years ago. During the rebellion of 1837 he raised a volunteer corps in Lower Canada to operate against the insurgents, and was afterwards generally known as Captain McVicar. He was one of the earliest settlers at Owen Sound, residing here for several years, until in 1859 he was appointed Postmaster at Fort William. Mr. McVicar, at the time of his death, was 75 years of age.—*Owen Sound Times.*

Frederick Gehoe, a youth of 18, from Canada, was swindled out of $100, in Buffalo, a few days ago. A scoundrel named Vail, succeeded, under some plausible pretext, in playing upon him the confidence game of getting him to furnish change for a bogus $100 bill. Vail, after a good deal of search, was tracked by a detective to the Genesee House, and has been committed to gaol. He is recently from the State Prison, where he was sent some two years since for passing a twenty dollar counterfeit bill upon an old gentleman from whom he purchased a sheep-skin. Vail begged hard to be let off, saying he would rather die then go back to the State Prison. He offered the Chief two hundred dollars to depart, but that officer was not prepared to negotiate. He was then immediately identified by the young man, who manifested the utmost surprise that one who was "dressed so well and spoke so nice," should have swindled him, and stands the most encouraging chance of making a return trip to Auburn.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURES IN THE CONFERENCE.—Beyond the abundant evidence of the rightness of our principles, and the goodness of our intentions, it is difficult to find in the history of the recent negotiations about Denmark anything on which the mind of patriotic Englishmen can rest with satisfaction. We have made some uncomfortable discoveries about our neighbors, and some others about ourselves, and are sadder and wiser men than we were a year ago. It is admitted that we have not achieved success, but it may be found that we have escaped great dangers. For instance, we may learn from the history of this conference how wisely we acted last November in declining the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to attend a European Congress, in which half-a-dozen of the most difficult question which threaten the peace of Europe and perplex our statesmen were to be encountered at once. When the Emperor of the French declared that a war with Germany was too serious a thing to be undertaken by France for the sake of Schleswig, he furnished our own government with the best justification for a similar conclusion. Our interests in the question are not greater than those of France, though our sympathies may be more active. If France, with her enormous armies, in a state of perfect preparation, her commanding territorial position, and her instinctive readiness for war, does, nevertheless, shrink from the certain costs and probable risks of a contest with Germany, England may well confess to a like reluctance. This conference has failed, not because each side had not many and strong motives for making peace, nor because the neutral powers were not able to bring forward strong arguments in support of their successive proposals, but because it was known that the latter were not prepared to resort to those measures which were necessary for overcoming the final resistance of the contending parties.—*English paper.*

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Index* furnishes a list of vessels running the blockade at Charleston and Wilmington from Jan. 1st, 1863, to April 15, 1864, from which we cull the following summary:—50 vessels captured; 44 vessels lost or burned; one now running in Cape Fear; 6 returned to England; 1 worn out; 31 running or expected in; 38 captured or lost before reaching the confederacy; 12 captured or lost before making one round trip; 16 captured or lost before making second round trip; 3 captured or lost before making third round trip; 11 captured or lost before making fourth round trip. Out of 17 vessels owned in whole or in part by government, 12 have been captured or lost; 1 is worn out; 1 gone to England for repairs; 3 still running. Out of 116 private vessels, 82 have been captured or lost; 6 are out of the trade; 28 still running.

THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN.—The total loss of the Prussian troops during the late campaign is calculated from official sources at 116 officers, 218 sub-officers, 46 bandsmen, and 1,592 privates killed and wounded, with 9 officers and 117 sub-officers, bandsmen and privates taken prisoners. More than half the latter are cavalry.

Just Received AT Gillies & Lancashire's,

A NEW SUPPLY OF LADIES' AND GIRLS HATS OF LATER STYLES!

ALSO—A New lot of Hoop Skirts, very Cheap.

THE LATEST CUT in Silk, Tissued, and Cloth Jackets.

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN STYLE AND QUALITY.

COTTON YARN NO. 8 AND 9.

READY MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

Gillies & Lancashire's.
West Shop, Adams' Block, Kent Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.—Neil McDougall.
Great Bargains—J. W. Bennett.
Estray—Dennis Fitzpatrick.
Clocks, &c., at Victoria Hall.
Ocean Circus.

The Canadian Post,

Lindsay, Friday, July 22, 1864.

NORTH ONTARIO ELECTION.

ABOUT 3,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

HON. MR. McDOUGALL HAS THE SHOW OF HANDS.

The nomination for North Ontario took place last Tuesday, at Uxbridge; and the interest taken in the contest was evidenced by the large attendance from all parts of the Riding, as well as from the city of Toronto Counties of Victoria, York, and the South Riding of Ontario. It was roughly computed that 3,000 people were present.

At 1 o'clock, N. G. Reynolds, Esq., Sheriff of Ontario, took his place on the hustings, and the proclamation read, the Returning officer announced his readiness to receive nominations.

Joseph Gould, Esq., Uxbridge, seconded by Charles Robinson, Esq., Beaverton, nominated the Hon. Mr. McDougall.

Henry Brethour, Esq., Valentyne, seconded by W. Cowan, Esq, Brock, nominated Allan McDonald, Esq., of Toronto.

Geo. Bi.bson, Esq., Wick, seconded by Wm. Hamilton, Esq., Uxbridge, nominated M. C. Cameron, Q.C.

T. P. White, Esq., of Pickering, seconded by Dr. Jowns, of Prince Albert, nominated Hon. Oliver Mowat.

Thomas Bolster, Esq., seconded by J. Shier, Esq., nominated Malcolm Gillespie, Esq., of Brock.

T. C. Forman, Esq., seconded by Wm. Smith, Esq., nominated Hon. George Brown.

Arrangements having been made as to the length of time to be occupied by each speaker, Mr. McDougall proceeded, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of his friends, to address the electors. He entered fully into the difficulties which beset successive administrations for the past two years. From the position of parties in the House and throughout the country, he demonstrated that a change in the policy of political parties was necessary. The present coalition government was the result of this necessity, and he appeared before them as the exponant of that government.

Mr. McDougall entered as fully as the position of the subject would allow, into the policy of the government; but as we intend reproducing his speech, next week, we will say nothing about it here.

Mr. Allan McDonald, who was nominated to enable him to give a new version of the "Wallace Mine job," was the next speaker. He reiterated, in a different shape, this clumsy charge against Mr. McDougall, but produced no impression on the electors.

Mr. Cameron next addressed the electors, speaking for an hour and a quarter. The staple of his speech was an attack on Mr. Dougall, whom he charged with political inconsistency, and read extracts from old volumes of the *North American* and from Mr McDougall's election speeches and addresses. As regarded the new government and the scheme that was proposed for the settlement of constitutional difficulties, he said he had nothing to say against Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Cartier and Galt joining with Messrs. Brown and Mowat for the object they had in view, and he was willing to give a fair consideration to their scheme when its details were submitted, but he opposed Mr. McDougall on purely personal grounds, and because he wished to redeem the pledges he had given to the electors after his defeat last year, that whenever they wanted his services they might rely on his coming forward.

The Sheriff then announced that as it was getting late all the other candidates would waive their right of speaking in favor of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown then spoke for nearly an hour, meeting a very cordial reception from the great majority of the crowd, although during most of his speech a knot of Mr. Cameron's friends endeavoured to prevent his being heard by keeping up a constant shouting and interruption, which Mr. Brown bore with the greatest good humour, managing to get a hearing in spite of it all, Mr. Brown in his speech pointed out the great advantages which might be expected to result from the present movement, and earnestly warned the electors of North Ontario not to imperil its success by rejecting one whose presence in the Cabinet was deemed most important to carrying out the arrangement.

The crowd having divided, the Sheriff declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. McDougall by a small majority; others were of opinion that Mr. McDougall's majority was very decided, some thinking it was as much as two to one. All appearances indicate that Mr. McDougall will be elected by a good majority. His friends are confident of success.

Leading Roads.

A correspondent, writing from Fenelon Falls, urges the importance of the County opening a road through the township of Somerville, commencing at the village of Kinmount, and running down the Burnt River valley, to the southern end of the boundary line between Fenelon and Verulam. "This," he says, "would receive the traffic of the northern townships, is level, and six miles shorter than by the Bobcaygeon route."

Leading roads are of the first importance to any County, and especially to Victoria. By a judicious expenditure of money, we could easily make the counties to the East, South and West of us contribute to our prosperity. Long delay in this case may only make a now easy task a very difficult one. Peterborough is on the alert, and will do everything in her power to divert the trade of our northern townships within her borders; and if we look on in listless indifference, without making an effort, she deserves to succeed. In Durham and Ontario improvements are being constantly made on leading highways. The trade which we might expect to receive from these counties, had we gravel roads, will be directed into other channels; and when our municipal legislators awaken to the importance of the subject, and make a move in the direction which we have indicated, the business of many wealthy townships will be lost to the town and county for all time to come.

THE MONTREAL PLATFORM.

(*From the Toronto Globe.*)

On the 13th October, 1859, a meeting of the Lower Canada Liberal members of Parliament was held at Montreal, to "consider the political position of the country, and the duties thereby imposed on the Liberal party of Lower Canada." At that meeting a Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Dorion, T. D. McGee, L. T. Drummond, and L. A. Dessaulles, was appointed to report upon the subject which brought the meeting together. At a subsequent meeting, that Committee presented a report, recommending that a remedy for the sectional difficulties of the country should be found in the federative principle. That document, which was both able and carefully prepared, contained very much that is exceedingly appropriate to the present time. We make a few extracts:—

"Your Committee are impressed with the conviction that whether we consider the present needs or the probable future condition of the country, the true, the statesman-like solution is to be sought in the substitution of a purely *Federative* for the present so-called *Legislative* Union; the former, it is believed, would enable us to escape all the evils, and to retain all the advantages, appertaining to the existing Union.

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"The proposition to federalize the Canadian Union is not new. On the contrary, it has been frequently mooted in Parliament and in the press during the last few years. It was no doubt suggested by the example of the neighboring States, where the admirable adaptation of the federal system to the government of an extensive territory, inhabited by people of divers origins, creeds, laws and customs, has been amply demonstrated; but shape and consistency were first imparted to it in 1859, when it was formerly submitted to Parliament by the Lower Canada Opposition, as offering in their judgment, the true corrective of the abuses generated under the present system."

Further along in the report, we find the following paragraphs:—

"The customs, the post-office, the laws concerning patents and copy-rights, the currency, and such of the public works as are of general interest to the whole Province, would form the chief, if not the only subjects, with which the general government should be charged; while everything relating to purely local improvements, to education, to the administration of justice, to the militia, to the laws relating to property, and generally all questions of local concern, in fine the power to legislate on all matters not specially devolving on the Federal Government of the separate provinces.

"By this division of power the General Government would be relieved from these questions of a purely local and sectional character, which under our present system, have led to so much strife and ill-will and have enabled an unscrupulous Government, by subsisting on the mutual jealousies and antipathies of the people of the different sections to plunge the country into financial difficulties from which it will take years of frugality and good management to extricate it.

"The Committee believe that it is clearly demonstrable that the direct cost of maintaining both the federal and local governments need not exceed that of our present system, while its enormous indirect cost would, in consequence of the additional checks on expenditure involved in the new system, and the more direct responsibility of public servants in the Province, to the people immediately affected by such expenditure, be entirely obviated.

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We would not ask a better exposition of the constitutional policy of the present Administration.

ANOTHER CANADIAN REGIMENT.—We understand, says the Hamilton *Spectator*, that a number of gentlemen in this city are making endeavors to raise a regiment of the line in this Province in every respect similar to the manner in which the 100th was raised some few years ago. Matters have so far progressed that, at a meeting held last night, a communication to the Governor General was drawn up, which is to be transmitted to him through the Hon. Isaac Buchanan.

MINISTERIAL DEMONSTRATION.—We understand that it is the intention of the friends of the administration in this city to give a grand demonstration in its favor at an early date. A preliminary meeting will be called as soon as possible to make the necessary arrangements. In view of the important and difficult tast the ministry has undertaken, and the happy results that will accrue to the Province at large, should it be successfully completed, we think that all that can be done to strengthen their hands should be done.—*Ham. Times.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—A recent and somewhat extended tour through the North-eastern part of this Couty has convinced us that a great portion of the wheat crop has been irretrievably injured by the midge, and the recent protracted drouth. During our journeying the best looking field of fall wheat we saw was in Oro, on the farm of Walker Ross, Esq., deputy sheriff, but even this, healthy as it looked, on close inspection, appeared to have suffered seriously from the ravages of the insect. In some instances, whole heads, presenting the appearance of being filled with grain, were made up of distended husks. This field, will, however, turn out a pretty fair crop. In other parts the fall wheat we saw, looked stunted and shrunken, and the spring wheat dry and parched. Oats and hay are completely ruined, and will not afford one third the average harvest. The barley, though not heavy, promises fair; and roots and vegetables seem likely to turn out well.—*Barrie Examiner.*

THE "THUNDERER" ON CANADA.

The *Times*, in speaking of Canada and Lord Monck's statement, that the Militia of Canada is now 88,000, says:

"We by no means say that all has been done that the crisis requires; but the reckless apathy of former years has, at any rate, been shaken off, and a beginning made which, if fairly followed up, may qualify Canada, not only victoriously to assert her independence in case of attack, but to take her just place, at no very distant period, among the foremost nations of the earth.

"Canada has been exceedingly fortunate in the course which the American war has taken. Had the North succeeded in immediately conquering and overrunning the South, the wave that flowed thither would infallibly have recoiled upon Canada, and she, unarmed and unready, would certainly have been overwhelmed by its violence. Instead of tamely submitting to an Austrian Emperor in the South, republican pride would have spurned the idea of a British colony in the North. But the Confederation has stood between us and this great danger. General Lee has fought our battles as well as his own, and a hundred bloody fields have swallowed up that fierce and, as they believed, invincible host which was destined to eradicate the last trace of British supremacy from the American continent. As the contest continued, the forces of the two parties became more equal, and we may now indulge a hope that the termination of the civil war, when it comes, will leave the North, whether victorious or vanquished, in a disposition rather to seek repose, after its almost superhuman efforts, than to rush on fresh adventures. Still, this conclusion is by no means certain. The conclusion of the war may leave the North in the possession of an army which they dare not disband and cannot conveniently employ, and that army may demand to be led against the untouched and flourishing Province of Canada. It is quite probable that the North may seek on the St. Lawrence an indemnity for what it has lost on the Potomac.

"There is another danger, which it were idle to disregard. It seems to be our policy to leave in Canada—as a nucleus we suppose, round which native levies may gather—some nine or ten thousand British troops, which have till lately been scattered over a frontier line of a thousand miles, peculiarly easy of attack, and possessing no means of defence. If we wish to allure the American army across the great lakes, we could hold out to them no bait more irresistable than this small band of English soldiers. No doubt these ardent patriots who have been urging us for the last three months to undertake with a few thousand men the expulsion of two first-class military powers from Jutland and Schleswig, will be perfectly easy as to the fate of this little band, and believe that against its invincible ranks the innumerable hosts of the Northern States will melt away like hailstones in the sun. We hold no such comfortable conviction. Our troops would doubtless do their duty, but would be utterly insignificant against the forces opposed to them. We therefore view with some anxiety the policy which leaves so rich a prize within the grasp of a nation which external losses and internal revolution, financial ruin and social disorganization, may at any time drive upon the most desperate enterprise."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE ALABAMA AND KEARSAGE ENGAGEMENT.

The crew of the Kearsage report a fact which reminds one of the experiments made with the Normandie during the trial cruise of the French plated squadron. The Normandie, when several tons weight of her shot and stores had been brought on deck, was remarked to roll much less heavily than when they were in her hold, and consequently further from the centre of gravity. It was found that the nautical qualities of the Kearsage were improved by the addition of the chains and planking, which saved her from destruction. An officer who had examined her could see where several shots had struck without penetrating her. Freemantle, an excellent gunner, thinks this may have been owing to the Alabama's powder being bad. A great quantity of it had got caked and had to be thrown away, and what remained seemed to have lost a good deal of its force. There can be little doubt that indifferent ammunition went far to save the Federal vessel. One large shell lodged in her stern port (which should have cut through) and failed to burst. Another shell took off a man's arm, uncapped itself all right, but did not explode. On the other hand, all the Federal missiles which struck, struck with success, first making the Alabama helpless, and then sending her to the bottom. One of the eleven inch shells went right through the Alabama—right through both bunkers and machinery. There is a French law to the effect that no person can remain a prisoner in France more than twenty-four hours and this applies even to men on parole, should men paroled wish to take the benefit of the act. Great regret, of course, is felt that Semmes could not be taken. The United States Government and the Chamber of Commerce of New York offered five hundred thousand dollars for the destruction of the Alabama, but they looked forward to the redoubtable captain gracing a "long triumph" up Broadway.

The boats of the Kearsage looked sharply about among the men struggling in the water for so fine a prize. A young officer has recorded in a letter that he was swimming close to a Kearsage boat with his uniform cap on, but he was taken no notice of, the crew evidently searching for some particular person. He at last managed to get into the French pilot-boat. It appears that when Captain Semmes was in the water he felt weak from his wound, and gave his ship's papers to a sailor named Mars (not Neptune), who had more than once distinguished himself by his courage. Mars pocketed the papers, got his captain on to a life-buoy, and was instrumental in screening him from the Kearsage men, who were asking after him. Mars himself got picked up by a federal boat, but he jumped overboard again and swam to the French pilot coat, ank is now safe at Cherbourg with the Captain's papers. When Mr. Dayton heard the news, he immediately telegraphed to Cherbourg not to parole the officers; they are meant for the New York market. Two subaltern officers are all who have been captured, and as trophies the Federals can only show an old drum and the dingy. The drum is one which Semmes took from a marine regiment, which he captured some time time ago on board the Oriel. If more relics be required, the Alabama lies in ten fathoms of water. It must be stated that the Kearsage has treated her prisoners with the greatest attention and courtesy. When the Alabama was starting, a Confederate captain, who had been unable to obtain a ship, volunteered, but Captain Semmes refused to take him, as by doing so he would have infringed French maratime law. But perhaps the Cherbourg authorities acted rather strictly in not allowing officers borne on the books of the Alabama from rejoining her from Paris. They would allow no reinforcements, and not a plank or nail to be added to the ship. The poor men who fell were buried on Tuesday, and above each was placed a simple headstone. Those neither paroled nor prisoners wish to serve the Confederacy again.—*French Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE Marseilles Journals speak of a sad affair which occurred in that city on the day of the inauguration of of the new chapel of Notre-dame-de-la-Garde. A merchant of that city, having good reason to suspect that an improper intimacy existed between his wife and a young priest attached to the parish church of St. Barnabe, determined to watch them. On the day above mentioned, having found them together under circumstances which left no doubt of their guilt, he discharged a pistol at the priest, and inflicted a wound which will possibly prove fatal. The *Opinion Nationale* says that the Abbe has since died, that the outraged husband has been but that he will return and give him, self up when the Assizes open.

The famous Lamberti church in Munster, from the tower of which are suspended the three iron baskets in which Johann von Leyden, Knipperdolling and Krechtwig were carried about the country before their execution, has got shaky, and will be restored shortly. The whole front of the church will be rebuilt and decorated at the same time.

Victoria Hall

SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, COPY BOOKS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, BLANK FORMS, for Magistrates, Division Court Clerks, Conveyancers, &c &c., at the VICTORIA HALL.

*** 3 doors west of Mr. Watson's Store, Kent Street, South side, where all kinds of Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery are cleaned and repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Lindsay, July 20, 1864. 256-tf

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 6th, arrived this morning.

Mr. Disraeli moved a vote of want of confidence resolution in the House of Commons on the 4th.

Mr. Gladstone denied that England's influence had been lowered.

Mr. Kinglake's amendment that England's policy was for peace, was offered on the 5th.

Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, and the debate was adjourned.

On the 8th Lord Malmesbury will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords.

The French papers state that the Prussian and Austrian troops in the Duchies have been increased.

Prussia intends possessing all the Danish Islands and afterwards to attack Copenhagen.

The *Press* says that King Christian personally requested Napoleon's protecting intervention.

The Czar of Russia intends visiting the King of Holland at the Hague.

Jutland has been placed under the Prussian authorities, who collect the revenues and customs.

Two Danish war vessels reconnoitring off Witlow, were fired on and withdrew.

The Prussian despatches printed in the London *Post* on the Holy Alliance are pronounced bogus.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—Information from good authority leads to the belief that the rebel pirate Semmes, with his officers and part of his crew, has obtained the steamer Rappahannock, and intends to sail at an early date for some French port. It is stated that they will attack the Kearsarge.

Mysterious lake dwellings like those of Switzerland, have been recently discovered in the Stanberger See, Bavaria.

BIBLES IN SWEDEN.—At the General Meeting of one of the Bible Societies, it was stated that the two Societies here working have spread during last year 101.8 3 copies of the Bible. The Queen and other members of the royal family were present at the meeting.

The Chinese newspapers give full accounts of the repulse of the Anglo-Saxon contingent under Col. Gordon at Chang-chow-foo. The fighting was desperate. It is said, however, that Dordon will surely take the city, and it is considered probable that with its fall the Taeping rebellion will come to an end. In the assault no fewer than six European officers were killed and 21 wounded. The officers did nearly all the fighting when the storming was to be carried out.

Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Eleventh hour.—Let no victim of scorfula, salt rheum or any ulcerous or eruptive malidy fancy cure impossible. It is never to late to use Holloway's Ointment for external complaints or his Pills for internal disorders. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box. 60

A BUNCH OF KEYS—The key of the palace, lack-key; the key of the stable, jock-key; the key of the convent, mon-key; the key of the kitchen, tur-key; the key of the cellar whis-key; the key for the cure of coughs, colds, rheumatism, sore throat, bowel complaints, &c is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer". Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25c. per bottle.

TO MINISTERS AND LAWYERS.—Constant use of the lungs surely injures them. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers can be carried in your pocket, neat, handy and soothing to the irritated lungs. Try them. 25 cents a box, sold everywhere

The Oxygenated Bitters, aside from being the best remedy which medical science and research have discovered for the cure of Dispepsia, is an irrisistable cure for scurvy. No vessl should go to sea without a supply of this boon to the seafaring man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COMPOSITORS.

A GOOD COMPOSITOR WILL FIND steady employment by applying at this Office immediately.

July 15th, 1864. 252-tf

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR SALE AT BARGAINS NEVER BEfore offered—

From 10 to 100,000 well burnt Brick for cash	$3 25
8 Wheeling-off barrows, new, each	3 00
4 Wheeling-in " "	1 50
4 Iron Brick Moulds "	1 50
2 " "	1 00
4 Wood Moulds "	0 75
Pallet Boards, per dozen	0 05
2 Good Pugmills, each	25 00
7 Kiln Plates, each	0 50
120 Cords Wood, 2 years' cut, at the yard in lots, at per cord,	6 00
or delivered	1 00
12,000 feet of 1in Board, in shanty, at	3 50
5,000 feet of 2in. plank, at per m	2 00
4 Ladder poles, cut, boared and rounded, each	0 75
4 Ladders, complete, each	2 00
1 Horse	
1 Deal Writing Desk	1 25
5 Table Tressels and tops	
3 Wood Stools, each	0 25
6 sqs. of slates	

Sundries — Wheelbarrows, Wood Horses, Harness, Old Iron, and Mettle Morters, boards and other articles.

Enquire of G. W. MARSH, Or BENNET JANE.

Lindsay, July 20, 1864. 256-tf

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(*Opposite Boynton's Hotel*)

OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC, AT THE LOWest living prices, the choicest selection of

FAMILY GROCERIES

To be found anywhere in the county

FLOUR, INDIAN MEAL, FEED. AND VEGETABLES.

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