

CASH FOR BUTTER!

Highest Price paid for good Dairy Butter AT THE **Dry Goods Emporium.** Just received—100 pieces of GREY COTTONS, heavy and fine, very cheap. Also fresh Novelties in DRESSES, SHAWLS, MANTELES, JACKETS, HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS. A lot of BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, worth \$2.50 and \$2.50, for \$1.25 and \$1.50. During this month Great Bargains can be had, as room has been made for Fall importations, a few orders in England. Gent's Hats, Ties, Tweeds and Coatings, at a great reduction.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK **Hats, Collars, Shirts, Ties, &c.** J. F. GIMSON, Bigelow's Block, Lindsay. July 28.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cash for Butter—John F. Gimson. Fresh Arrivals—Gillies & Lancashire. Postponement of Sale—Henry Hughes. Card—Dr. Fidler. Insolvent Act of 1864—M. Bhakley. Caution—Samuel Campbell.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865

Friendly Rivalry.

A short time since it was stated that the French Emperor had invited the British Emperor to visit him in the coasts of France, while his own would sail round the British Isles—both ultimately meeting in the waters of Plymouth, near the south-west extremity of England. The design in this is that the two armaments may be compared together, so that it may be demonstrated which nation has made the most improvements in the new system of naval architecture.

It is curious to note how time alters the destinies of nations, and does away with the most deep-rooted prejudices. Till within the last half-century, the struggles between France and England for supremacy on both land and sea had been continued from generation to generation, while at the same time they bequeathed to posterity a legacy of mutual hatred and jealousy. On land the English were everywhere successful; the brilliant victories of Agincourt, Poitiers, and Cressy, and at a later period Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, proved that the fiery ardor of the French, while it overcame the equally brave but less skillful soldiers of continental Europe, was no match for the cool courage and indomitable spirit of the haughty islanders. At no time was the French army better disciplined than when the first Napoleon placed himself at its head. Marshalled by generals of the best school, and stimulated to a high pitch of enthusiasm, the Grand Army of France met and destroyed the numerically superior legions of Germany, Spain and Russia, and these unpunished successes gave to the continental continent, till her fortune star set in blood on the field of Waterloo. On sea the French seamen gained nothing in the way of glory while their countrymen on land were achieving such success; as Napoleon himself expressed it, not a French ship dare show itself on the high seas without being pounced upon and captured by the English tars. Directed by such admirals as Nelson, Collingwood, Parker, Hawke and Kempfield, the united fleets of France and Spain were sent flying in every direction before the British men-of-war, and Britain became universally acknowledged "Ruler of the Waves."

Fifty years of profound peace have done much to soften down the asperities of French and English antagonisms; and now they are turning their attention to a system of rivalry in the paths of science and commerce. Louis Napoleon has given many proofs of his desire to cultivate the friendship of his neighbors, but his advances have too often been met with ungracious rebuffs. His recent behavior has been to all appearance actuated by a sincere desire to co-operate with Great Britain in securing peace to the world and preserving the rights of nations. The Naval Review was to have taken place about the middle of this month, but as some of the French ships could not be got ready in time, it has been postponed for a few weeks. The meeting of the rival fleets will be looked forward to with much interest. It will teach both French and English something useful to know concerning each other. The new vessels manufactured for the British Government are superior to the French in tonnage, weight of metal and strength, but in several other respects they are said to be deficient. Everything goes to show that if England would retain her present superiority on the ocean, she will need to put forth her best energies in the way of naval architecture. France has already shown what may be achieved by perseverance in spite of many drawbacks, and it remains to be seen whether, with her numberless facilities, England has proportionately improved and re-modelled her men-of-war—her hope and her pride.

Excursion on Lake Simcoe.

Unfortunately Tuesday last proved a most unfavorable day for the excursion. It rained pretty steadily all forenoon, and during the afternoon there were numerous showers. Notwithstanding the weather, a number who had made an early start determined to carry out the programme, and make the circuit of the lakes. They did so, and returned to Beaverton about 7 o'clock p.m., highly pleased with their trip.

Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching only require to be better known to become a favourite place of resort for excursion and picnic parties from this section of country. Lake Simcoe is the largest and by far the most picturesque of the small lakes of Canada. It is about 40 miles in length and from 20 to 28 in breadth. The water is singularly clear; numerous islands, covered with green to the water's edge, are scattered here and there, adding very much to the beauty of the scene; and the shores, some places cleared cultivated, at other points still covered with the densest forest, are always interesting and attractive.

Woodville.

On Friday the 21st inst., William Lynn was committed by E. R. Irish and S. McKenzie, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, on a charge brought against him by Mr. Alex. Gillanders, 6th con. of Eldon, for having on the 15th instant stolen a ham, which he brought to this village, where he sold it to one of the hotel-keepers, and took part of the pay in whiskey. He is apparently a rough customer, and formerly lived in the neighborhood of Omema. The worthy Bailiff, Mr. Hungerford, was the means of ferretting him out, as he knew him of old. He will likely be an abettor for a time, at least while he is under the care of Mr. McHugh, although he seems to be more fond of whiskey than of ham.

DECLINED.—"A Son of Ossian's" letter in reply to "Spectator" is so personal, and consequently we must decline giving it a place in our columns.

Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for August.—Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, Boston. Number eight of this magazine is on our table. The publishers are evidently determined to make it a welcome visitor to the juvenile members of every household. Subscriptions received, and single copies for sale at M. Hay's Bookstore, Lindsay.

ARTIST'S HOME MAGAZINE for August.—T. S. Arthur & Co., publishers, 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia. This welcome visitor is, as usual, punctually upon our table. It contains a large amount of reading which will be interesting to our lady friends. There are also six engravings and a piece of music in this number. For sale at M. Hay's Bookstore, Lindsay.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August.—This is the best magazine published in the States, of its kind, and approaches nearer to the standard of the British monthlies and reviews than any other American periodical. Terms \$3 per annum.

S. O. BROWZOW still continue to show at their Store, Court Street, the most elegant and new Mantles and Jackets ever brought to Lindsay, as well as beautiful Bonnets, Hats and Dress Gowns in great variety. They have also Hoop Skirts from the best makers, Parasols, Feathers, Flowers, &c. Gentlemen's Cloths and Tweeds always on hand. They have besides some very fine Cotton Tweeds—made of genuine article and warranted to wear well—to which they would call particular attention.

Superior Quality of Wheat.

We were shown in the store of Messrs. Knowlson & Gregory, of this place, some fall wheat in the stalk and ear, which appears to be of a variety not common. It was sent to Mr. Knowlson a few days ago by his friend, Mr. Lough, residing on the 12th concession of Cavan, who has just reaped a fine crop of it, it being the only variety he has raised this season. It appears that Mr. Lough, who is considered a good farmer, intends sowing no other this autumn. The ears are short and thick, with eight rows of wheat on each, and each row numbers from 7 to 10 grains. The straw is remarkably strong and of a fine bright colour. The berries are whole, short and plump, and has not the slightest appearance of midge. Mr. Lough can supply a quantity of seed at a moderate price—particularly of which can be ascertained from Messrs. Knowlson and Gregory, and the specimens can be seen at their Drug Shop, corner of Kent and William streets. We should judge it worthy the attention of agriculturists.

The New Taxes.

Everybody must feel that some means must be adopted to fill up the void which exists between Provincial revenue and expenditure. Among the devices spoken of are stamps on commercial paper. The Montreal Herald says:—

"We have reason to believe that one of the propositions which Government will submit to Parliament at its next meeting, in order to fill up the constantly widening gap between revenue and expenditure, will be a stamp upon bank cheques and commercial paper, such as receipts, bills of lading, &c. Possibly they may apply it to sales of property by notarial deed; but as that interferes with certain rights which are well understood to be sacred from the hands of the tax-gatherer, we rather think not."

The stamp duty is one easily collected and affords in England a handsome revenue. In Canada its success would be equally sure.

Dr. Pritchard Confesses.

Dr. Pritchard, of Glasgow, who has been convicted of the murder of his wife by poison, has confessed his crime. In his written confession he says that he had formed an illicit connection with a servant girl by the name of Mary Macleod, and that in an evil moment, being besides somewhat excited by whiskey, he yielded to the temptation to give his wife sufficient poison to cause death. He denies, however, that he murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, for which crime he was also tried and found guilty. The case of this wretched man is somewhat similar to that of Dr. King, who was hanged in Cobourg in 1859, for the poisoning of his wife. Dr. Pritchard is preparing himself for his execution, which takes place to-day (Friday) and devotes most of his time to prayer and the reading of religious works—the Scriptures being his almost constant companion. The mind of the unhappy man is now greatly composed, and to all appearance his repentance is sincere. He must have been an adept in the practice of hypocrisy, as the following extract, taken from his diary of the date of his wife's death will show:—"17th January, 1865.—Died here at 1 a.m. My wife, my own beloved wife, aged 38 years—no mortal surrounded her bedside—but, like a peaceful lamb of God—passed Minnie away. May God and Jesus, Holy Gh., one in three—welcome Minnie. Prayer on prayer till mine be over; everlasting love. Save us, Lord, for thy dear Son."

Harvesting.

The farmers of Victoria are now busily engaged garnering the best crop with which they have been blessed for several years. Fall Wheat, especially, is turning out remarkably well, and fortunately a large breadth was sown last season. During a recent trip through portions of the townships of Ops, Mariposa, Brock, Eldon, and Mars, we had an excellent opportunity to make enquiries as to the prospects of our agricultural friends, and we rejoice to say that the anticipations of a bountiful yield of all kinds of cereals are likely to be fully realized. On one farm—that of Donald Grant, Esq., Mariposa—we were shown two splendid fields of Fall Wheat, both of which will average at least 40 bushels to the acre. We took home a few ears and on weighing a dozen found that they weighed two ounces.

The rebel General Erwell took the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government on the 19th instant.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN VERULAM.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post: DEAR SIR,—In looking over the Peterborough papers of last week, I observed an article on the affray which occurred at Bobaygeon, in consequence of the authorities trying to enforce the laws of the land. The writer of the article in question is, to all appearance, a hot opponent of the Temperance Act of 1864, and endeavours to show that the Act could not be enforced in Verulam. It was asserted by the writer that at the Quarter Sessions held at Lindsay in June last, a decision was made that the law could not be set aside, and the force of the Temperance Act in Verulam was null and void. It is in effect a gross misstatement of fact, and I am glad to see that the fact is brought before the public by your issue of the 24th inst. Some people might be led astray by the opponents of the law with respect to the quashing of the conviction; but the fact is, the conviction was quashed on the ground of informality—the law was not put in force at all. These are the simple facts of the case, and I think the correspondent of the Peterborough journals is decidedly astray when he says that the Act is a failure.

Some of the men who formerly made a livelihood by keeping taverns in the village have gone to work like honest men; but there are others who will not labor and are ashamed to beg, but would rather endeavor to set the laws of the land at defiance. It is in support of such characters as these that the writer of the article in question takes up his pen. No doubt he calls both himself and the parties he defends British subjects—a name which would indicate submission to the laws of the land. If the statute is dishonored, it is dishonored by the act of the lawless, not by the law-abiding. I think it is worthy of your notice that the names of the parties are given, and that the names of the law-abiding parties are omitted. This is a very liberal and honorable course. I think it is a pity that the names of the law-abiding parties are not given, as it would be a very good example to the community.

Yours respectfully,
AN ONLOOKER.
Verulam, July 19, 1865.

LENNIE VINDICATED.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post: SIR,—In your issue of July 14th, a spirituous Lennie shamefully misrepresents that author, otherwise I should have paid no attention to such scurrilous statements. He says, "In writing or speaking I have been accustomed to say 'one of the Messrs. Wythe or McEwen.'" If he studied Lennie closely, he would not be accustomed to say any such thing, for the rule is, "Proper nouns have the plural only when they refer to several persons of the same name; as the Messrs. Wythe, or the Messrs. McEwen." He says, "I have consulted with Lennie, and he has agreed with me." Lennie, in the plural, as when two or more persons of the same name are classed together, take the plural form; as The Messrs. Wythe, or The Messrs. McEwen. The word "pustillanum" I have used advisedly as properly classifying that style of criticism which would substitute a word of opprobrious meaning for a word used correctly on the authority of the translators of the English Bible. I thought it worth while to mention this, as I thought it worth while to mention that the other instances of criticism to be of the same class. For what I stated in reference to Mr. Ferguson's certificate, I had the verbal and written statement of the Secretary of the Board. I have no doubt he will set it right.

Yours truly,
GEORGE YOUNG.
Oakwood, July 24, 1865.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post: DEAR SIR,—The Market Buildings of this town for the last year and a-half have been the cause of much discussion and difference of opinion amongst the ratepayers, and as I have been called upon to write on this subject, I have thought it worth while to state my views on the subject. I am in favor of the present market buildings, but I think it would be better to have a new market building erected. The present market buildings are in a very bad state of repair, and they are not adapted for the business of the town. A new market building should be erected, and it should be adapted for the business of the town. I think it would be better to have a new market building erected, and it should be adapted for the business of the town.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. DEANE.
Lindsay, July 27, 1865.

COLONIZATION ROAD WANTED.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post: SIR,—If the Government could be induced to build a colonization road on the line between the counties of Ontario and Victoria, from the township of Carden northward to Beaver Bay, at the outlet of Lake Nipissing, and head of French River, and give free grants to settlers, the lumber and mineral wealth of this region, and the fertility of the soil, would open a new field of enterprise to the capitalist and agriculturist, and be an inducement to hundreds of our industrious population to settle there instead of emigrating to the Western States. This road, if made, will afford great facilities than the Bobaygeon route. The latter goes through that barren, cold, marshy, level and high rocky country which divides the waters of the Ottawa from those of the Georgian Bay; while the new proposed route extends through that great and fertile slope which falls to the Georgian Bay. The abundant water powers for manufacturing purposes, adjacent to the harbours of Lake Huron, would make this route so useful to the market of the world as any other part of Canada. The Muskoka settlement would have a direct road to Lindsay, but at present the residents have a circuit of about 100 miles to travel to get to the County town. The majority of the people of this region, and the fertility of the soil, would be of great benefit to the settlement, and it is necessary to have this road completed immediately.

Yours truly,
BUSHRANGER.
Balsover, July 12th, 1865.

The remarkable statement is made that out of the last 100 persons who have committed murder in New York city, not five have been hanged.

The London Telegraph now exceeds the Times in circulation. It is a very clever Liberal journal.

BRITISH POLITICS.

From the New York Tribune. The election now proceeding will not, it is generally understood, change the political complexion of the House. But the Prime Minister ("First Lord of the Treasury" Viscount Palmerston) is nearly 70 years of age, and is in the course of nature, must be very near the close of his public if not of his earthly career. He is by nature and education a Tory, though, since the great Reform struggle of 1831-2, he has generally acted with the Whigs. He was first a candidate for Parliament in 1806, (59 years ago) and was first chosen next year. He for twenty years represented Cambridge University, until thrown out by his support of the Reform Bill, was next chosen (in 1832) for South Hampshire, but thrown out at the next election (1834); since which he has for twenty years represented the borough of Tiverton, which he has since 1847 represented. His peccage is Irish, and of course does not send him to the house of Lords; but he may be called thither whenever he sees fit, and should he retire from the Premiership, would probably take refuge in the Upper House. While he remains Minister, however, he may retain his party, for no man will so readily replace him in the leadership of that body. We apprehend that his present election will be his last.

William Ewart Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ranks next to Palmerston in ability and in the importance of his position, which is very nearly equal to that of the Secretary and Chairman of the House of Commons. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1832, and has since then held office in various departments. He is 56 years old, entered public life as a Tory, but co-operated with Sir Robert Peel in repealing the Corn Laws, and has since been a Liberal, but is not a member of the Liberal party. He represented the University of Oxford since 1817. He is now likely to be run out by Mr. Gladstone Hardy, five years younger, who represented Leominster in the late House, and is an able Tory. Gladstone is the most eloquent Englishman living, and his claims are not only on account of his eloquence, but also on account of his political views, for his claims to that title will probably be deleted to those of Lord John Russell, now sitting in the Lords as Earl Russell, 73 years old, and for many years member of the House of Commons for the city of London. He is a son of the Duke of Bedford, is a member of the House of Commons, and has always been a Liberal, and is a statesman of large experience and moderate ability. In the present Ministry he is Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Westbury, formerly Sir Richard B. B. Lord High Chancellor, and as such, presides over the House of Lords, and he has just been appointed to resign by a vote of the Commons seventy-seven in certain of his official acts. He holds his seat until the new Parliament can be assembled; but his fall is a blow to the Ministry, and may lead to the elections now proceeding. It is not understood that Mr. Russell will make no statement of his power until he has given notice of his resignation. Lord John Russell is the leader of the Conservative or Tory party. He is 66 years old, and during his father's lifetime, was known as Lord Stanley, as his son is now known. The present Earl, who is now count, represented the county of Devon in the last twenty or thirty years. He has twice been Premier, and may be again. His ability and eloquence are of a high order, and he recently won a place in the republic of letters by a good translation in blank verse of the Iliad.

Bonaparte D'Israeli, now 60 years old, is the Tory leader in the House of Commons. He is perhaps more widely known in this country by his pen-name, "Charles Greville," than by his real name, which is Benjamin D'Israeli. He entered Parliament in 1837, and has for his years been leading member for the Conservatives, where he has not been so well supported at an recent election. He is twice been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and despite his Hebrew lineage, is recognized with pride by the Tory squires, and is the only person who has ever been elected to the office of Secretary of the House of Commons. He is a man of high ability, and is a man of high ability, and is a man of high ability.

John Bright, leading member for Birmingham, 51 years old is the leader of the Radicals. He has been a Parliamentary party leader since 1848, and has recently been elected as the representative of Manchester. He is in no danger of defeat now, and will probably live to see another and more thorough Reform bill than that of 1832 sent up by the Commons to the Lords.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ANNEXATION.

The prices of imported articles have not fallen in the United States in proportion to the decline in gold, and the cost of living is consequently very high. Members of the Detroit Convention have said that the duties detailed \$1 per diem for board and lodging; that the duties on the shortest routes, that had always been reduced to \$2.50 to \$3 per pair for a day's travel, are now \$4 to \$5 per pair, and that the duties on the longest routes are \$10 to \$15 per pair. This is a very high rate for a day's travel, and it is a very high rate for a day's travel.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ARBUTHNOT.

This unfortunate lady, whose melancholy death has excited such universal sympathy at home and abroad, was buried last Wednesday in the public cemetery at Home by special permission of the State Council. The funeral was attended by the members of the British Legation, by her husband, Captain Arbuthnot, his father, Mr. Arbuthnot, and his mother, Mrs. Arbuthnot. It appears from the medical testimony that Mrs. Arbuthnot must have died instantaneously. The electric fluid struck her left temple, burning the hair. It then passed downward, blackening and twisting a lock of magnificent hair, and burning the right side of her chest severely. There was nothing about Mrs. Arbuthnot's dress that attracted the lightning, though her husband and their guests were all in iron and steel calculated to do so. She was not sitting under a tree or near any projecting rock. According to the guide's account he saw the lightning strike a few yards below him, and that the ground towards the spot where Mrs. Arbuthnot was seated. Her sad fate has created a great sensation in Switzerland, and for centuries to come, the melancholy death of the beautiful English bride will be remembered in the traditions of Interlachen—Times.

MOSEBY AGAIN.

The principal elections in Virginia have been generally carried by the Secessionists, as any one might have known they would be, under the peculiar policy of reconstruction which is being tried. It is said that the successes of secession candidates in various parts of the State, as to contemplate running for Congress. No doubt he would be a representative man, as far as the white population of Old Virginia is concerned; and no doubt, too, he is every what as loyal as the gentleman whom President Johnson has made Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

The London Advertiser states that the fish in the River Thames are being killed by the thousand, as is supposed by the refuse from the gas works, which is emptied into the water.

The storekeepers in Kingston have night watches to prevent their stores from being broken into and robbed.