J. F. GIMSON,

LINDSAY,

IS NOW RECEIVING

A Complete & Extensive

ASSORTMENT OF THE

NEWEST GOODS,

In all the Departments

Most Excellent Value.

Bigelow's Block, ...West Side.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Importations—D. Thomas.
New Goods for the Fall Trade- Gillies & Lancashire.
Coal Oil at 45 Cents—W. J. Thirkell.
New Hardware Store—J. Bertram.
Fall and Winter Goods—A, Cadotte.
Lindsay Furniture Warehouse—H Holtorf.
Flowering Bulbs—Knowlson & Gregory.
Churchman's Magazine—Chewett & Co.
Now Arriving at J. F. Gimson's.
Cow Strayed—Wm. Pogue, Ops.
Important Notice—James Watson.
Cattle Wanted—John Breden.
Postponement of County Agricultural Society's Show—W J Thirkell.
Fresh Attractions—G H Keeve.
Splendid Opportunity—John Hogan.
S. & O. Bigelow are receiving their Stock.
Card—R. & J. F. Dennistoun.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT'R. 29, 1865.

Facts for Advertisers!

THE CANADIAN POST has a Larger Circulation than any other Newspaper in the County of Victoria.

The CANADIAN POST has a Greater Circulation in the County than the other two papers published in Victoria combined.

The CANADIAN POST contains a larger number of *bona fide* Business Advertisements than any other paper published in the County.

The CANADIAN POST invariably rejects Advertisements of an obscene, suspicious or fraudulent character.

The CANADIAN POST is distributed to its subscribers, from *EVERY POST-OFFICE WITHIN the COUNTY*; while, without, it enjoys a fair circulation in numerous places between Quebec and Windsor.

LATEST BRITISH NEWS.—A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have unanimously adopted the Directors report, and consequently sanctioned the new contract made for a cable next year. The question of raising additional capital was postponed for another meeting on the 12th of October. The St. Leger race was won by the French horse Gladiateur, which was also the winner of the Derby last spring. The London News says that no time will be lost in giving a check to Fenianism. Mrs. Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, the poet, is dead. Petroleum was firm, at 2s 9d to 2s 10d for refined. Consols closed at 89¾ for money. The Dublin Express of the 16th says that after the arrest at the "Irish People Office" last night, orders were issued to all police stations and military barracks, for men to be held ready in case of any attempt to rescue by the populace. A policeman was also stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of stopping any message relating to Fenianism. Excitement prevails in Dublin and arrests of Fenians are being made in other parts of Ireland.

MARIPOSA FALL SHOW.—Several errors having crept into the printed Fall Show Bills of the Mariposa B. A. Society, they will be found corrected as below:—

Best span draught Horses - -	$3 00
2d do do - -	2 00
Best span Horses for gen. purposes	3 00
2d do do do	2 00
Best bushel of Oats - - -	75
2d do do - - -	50
3d do do - - -	25

The Secretary will attend at Little Britain on Monday the 9th inst., from 1 o'clock p.m. till 6 p.m.; and at the Oakwood Town Hall on Tuesday from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., and on the morning of the Show from 8 o'clock till half-past 10, for the purpose of receiving entries and issuing tickets.

A CLEVER TRICK.—A man who lives two miles from Bobcaygeon kept a vicious dog that bit every person who chanced to pass the house. The owner having refused to kill the animal, a man dressed in a comical disguise went to the house on Friday the 8th inst., and shot the obnoxious animal—much to the disgust of the owner and the gratification of all the neighbours. So we are informed by a Bobcaygeon correspondent.

DEDICATION SERVICES AND FESTIVAL.—Sermons will be preached in Graham's (W. M.) Church, Ops, on Sabbath, October 8th, by Rev. James Brock, Chairman Peterboro' District. On the following evening a Tea-meeting will be held in the church. Tickets 25 cents; children half price -to be had at Porter's Book-store, Lindsay.

FOR ENGLAND.—Our esteemed fellow-townsman, Dr. Martin, intends leaving Lindsay this autumn for England, where he has made arrangements to take a session in the Royal College of Surgeons. He will take his departure from here with the best wishes of his numerous friends in town and country.

BARN BURNED.—The barn belonging to Mr. William Mitchell, of Emily, was burned on Saturday the 16th inst., and a quantity of oats, peaso, hay, &c., destroyed. The fire was occasioned by sparks blown from a fallow by the strong wind prevailing on that day. The barn was fully insured.

Literary Notices.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—Among the few weekly literary papers published in the States which we can conscientiously recommend, the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia stands pre-eminent. A change has recently been made in its management—Mrs. Bella Z. Spencer taking the place of Edmund Deacon, Esq., as junior partner and editor. New life and vigour is to be infused into the management of the Post, and the popular author, Mr. Emerson Bennett, has been engaged to write exclusively for its columns. Mr. B. designs commencing with the first paper of the new year a story that will run through from about 12 to 15 numbers. It will probably be a story of the early settlement of Kentucky, including adventures with the Indians in that romantic region, which was then generally called by the pioneers of civilization "the dark and bloody ground." $2.50 a year.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October.—Some exceedingly interesting articles, tales and sketches, make up the current number of this American Blackwood. From an article showing that mental culture is absolutely favourable to physical endurance and longevity, and entitled "Saints who have had Bodies," we take the following extract:

• • • "The greatest men in our nation's history, whether in walks of statemanship, science, or literature, almost without exception, have lived long. Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, the elder Adams, and Patrick Henry, in earlier periods,—the younger Adams, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Choate, and Everett, Irving, Prescott, Cooper, and Hawthorne, in later times,—are cases in point. These men did not die prematurely. They grew strong by the toil of the brain. And to-day the quartette of our truest poets—Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, and Holmes—are with us in the hale years of a green age, never singing sweeter songs, never harping more inspiring strains. Long may our ears hear their melodies!" Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston. $3 (Canada money) per annum.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for October.—This favourite ladies' magazine is always welcome at many a fireside in the States and Canada. Its high moral tone, the superior character of its literary contents, and its well-executed engravings, render it attractive to all. T. S. Arthur & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. $2.50 a year.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for October.—We have before spoken of this neat little magazine, and may just remark that the present number keeps up with its predecessors in interest. Young people can peruse it with amusement and profit. Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston. $2 per annum.

THE CANADIAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—As a proof that "all the fools are not dead yet," as some people erroneously suppose, we have the editor of, or at least a writer in, a nondescript publication called the Canadian Quarterly Review, filling up its pages with new-fangled interpretations of ancient prophecies, showing that America is the promised land, &c. He upholds Slavery as a divine institution, sets the coloured people on a level with the very beasts of the earth, and abuses everyone in authority in Canada, from the Governor General to our County Court Judges and Police Magistrates. A more disgusting mixture of blasphemy, cant and falsehoods, it has never been our fortune to peruse. Published at Hamilton by Geo. D. Griffin. Terms $1 a year—dear at that.

THE CANADA FARMER.—If any of our agricultural friends neglect to take this periodical, they are doing themselves and their families a positive injustice. Published at Toronto by Hon. G. Brown. $1 a year.

The Fall Trade.

The Lindsay merchants are preparing for a large trade this season. Already have our streets and shops the busy stir formerly only seen in the winter months, and the money already placed in circulation is, we trust, a gratifying index of the plentiful supply which will pass from hand to hand a few weeks hence.

Many of our advertising patrons make their announcements this week, and we ask for them a careful perusal by our readers.

COSTELLO & Co., whose advertisement will appear next week, have opened an immense stock of carefully selected goods, which they are determined to sell at the lowest rates, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public.

MR. J. F. GIMSON has just returned with a choice stock of everything in the fancy Dry Goods line. The ladies should lose no time in giving him a call.

MR. W. J. THIRKELL'S advertisement in another column will re-pay perusal. His Dye Stuffs, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., are all first class. Prescriptions of all kinds carefully prepared. A home-made wine, manufactured near Hamilton, of which Mr. T. has a supply, is worthy the attention of medical men and invalids.

MR. CADOTTE announces the arrival of a large and varied assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, and gentlemen's underclothing, gloves, hosiery, collars, neckties, &c. &c. Having secured the services of an experienced and fashionable cutter, and a number of first-class workmen, he is determined to pay every attention to custom work, and invites a call from those who may require a well-fitting garment.

GILLIES & LANCASHIRE, determined to meet the public demand in the "good times" which have come at last, have imported in Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Fancy Cottons, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c., an excellent stock. As their terms are cash they are enabled to offer great bargains. See advertisement.

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.—We feel great pleasure in introducing Mr. J. Bertram, formerly of Peterboro' to our numerous readers. We speak advisedly when we say that Mr. Bertram will be an acquisition to our pushing mercantile community, and we trust he may succeed. He announces the opening of a large stock of Hardware in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. O'Neil, Kempt's Block, foot of Kent-st.

DON'T forget the Lindsay Races tomorrow. See advertisement.

Union School.

A special meeting of the School Board was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th.

Members present: Rev. J. Vicars, Rev. A. Edwards, Dr. Fidler, Messrs. Heap, Lang, Maguire, Matthie, Thirkell, Veitch and Wood.

Absent: Rev. Jas. J. Lutze, and Messrs. Adam, Dundas and Smith.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Applications for the situation of Teacher from fourteen candidates were laid before the Board.

Moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Thirkell, that this Board accept the application of Miss Hardie for the situation of Teacher in the Union School. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Lang, that this Board learns with much regret that grave charges of misconduct against certain pupils attending the Union School, have been made by one of the masters, and that he has found it necessary to suspend them until the meeting of this Board, and this Board trust that the punishment already inflicted will be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of said misconduct, and they hereby instruct the master to admit said pupils again into the school, upon the express understanding that a recurrence of any similar misconduct will be followed by expulsion. Carried.

Crowded Out.

Owing to the press on our advertising columns this week, we are compelled to leave over several editorials, and a report of the visit of the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester to Port Hope and Peterborough. Our advertising patrons would very much oblige us by bringing in their favours not later than 3 o'clock P.M., on Wednesday.

S. & O. BIGELOW have now received a very large portion of their New Goods, and from their facilities for buying well they cannot be undersold. Their Goods are all of the newest styles and their assortment is very large, embracing nearly everything in the Dry Goods line. Their Stock is now the most complete in the County. Cash buyers should be sure to call.

The County Show

will come off on the 16th and 17th inst.—not on the 17th and 18th as previously announced. See advertisement.

MANVERS FALL SHOW.—The Branch Agricultural Society of the township of Manvers will hold their annual exhibition in the village of Lifford on Tuesday, October 17th.

"JUSTICE" ON THE DUEL BETWEEN MESSRS. DEANE AND ADAM.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post:

DEAR SIR—The contest now raging between Mr. Adam and Mr. Deane, so frequently forced on the attention of your readers, has at length created such interest that nothing but a clear solution of the question will give satisfaction to the public. Mr. Adam makes positive charges against Mr. Deane's character, which Mr. Deane as positively denies. Here are two men, one a councilman, dispensing the public funds and financiering our town policy, affecting our assessments and disbursements perhaps for the next twenty years; the other occupying a position no less responsible as Deputy Postmaster, through whose hands our money and land-titles, as well as the secrets of our business and our families are hourly passing. If Mr. Deane be such a man as Mr. Adam represents him, he should receive the condemnation his untrustworthiness deserves. At the same time it is a well-understood and firmly fixed principle in this and all free countries, that every man is regarded as innocent until his guilt is established by proof. Now, on the other side, if Mr. Adam be not able to prove his charges against Mr. Deane, his conduct is very reprehensible; indeed, I might go further and say, that in the absence of clear and convincing proof of Mr. Deane's guilt, the statements of Mr. Adam would exhibit on his part a baseness and malignity fearful to contemplate in any man placed in his situation. I would therefore say to Mr. Adam, as he found it his pleasure to make those statements, it is now his bounden duty to prove them. And as it is a question effecting character, the proof should be on the testimony of worth and credibility, free from malice, and above being suborned themselves or capable of suborning others, and not by men "whose souls do bear an equal yoke of love," nor by conspirators made rabid by disappointed ambition. If Mr. Adam proves his statements he performs his duty to society, but should he fail to the extent of "one poor scruple," the laws of society will place himself in the *Dock*, and pronounce sentence in proportion to the magnitude of his offence.

Yours, &c.,
JUSTICE.

Lindsay, September 27, 1865.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post:

SIR,—I always like to see fair play, and that good old adage, "Fair play's a jewel," is ever present in my mind. The unequal contest now going on between James Adam and W. H. Deane I believe to be contrary to the rules of etiquette and of athletes. Three against one is cowardly in any sense; and although Mr. Adam accepted the challenge on equitable terms, other two parties are at his back from whom he gets all his information, and who are ready to endorse anything he asserts; and when Mr. Deane asks him to name the parties, he evades the question or is silent. Now, Sir, this discussion has become a public affair, and the people will be the judges, not the combatants. We have a right to know who these men are, and whether we can put the same dependence on their veracity as the Deputy Postmaster's. Great developments were promised and expected when this paper war commenced, but these seem to be all concealed by these intelligent gentlemen. If the war is to be conducted by hidden actors, and Mr. Adam is to be the mouthpiece and scapegoat, public opinion will discern without much consideration.

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

Lindsay, Sept. 27th, 1865.

IS IT OR IS IT NOT TO BE.—We say it is, and must be considered the most wonderful medicine ever discovered for the radical cure of all rheumatic complaints, coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, &c. We speak of the Canadian Pain Destroyer; it not only removes all pain instantly, but effects permanent cures. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

A boy of fifteen lately committed suicide in London, because the servant-maid took away his candle while he was reading Pickwick Papers. Mr. Dickens should immortalize him in his next novel.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

THE IRISH AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT HOME.

The English and Irish papers are largely occupied with the Fenian question, which exsites increasing alarm. If half the stories are true, matters are evidently reaching a crisis. Nearly every Irish paper contains some fact or rumour on the subject, which is eagerly copied into the English papers and commented upon. From these statements we select the following as illustrating the excitement:

A Waterford correspondent writes:

At every corner there is to be found the regular street ballad singer braying forth "The Bold Fenian Boy." At every corner one is met with some sensational story of 200, 500, 1,000 or 2,000—according to the exaggerative powers of the narrator—Fenians who were drilling the previous night at Kilbairy Bog, or some other waste. No case of drilling has yet, to my satisfaction, been shown to have taken place near the city.

A letter from Cork states:

Since the termination of the American war, every steamship which arrived off Cork Harbour, on her homeward voyage from New York to Boston, lands on these shores large numbers of young men who had served in the Republican army, who carry revolver pistols, rifled guns pistols and short swords, which they openly expose in their perambulations through the city of Cork. Those arrivals are ever ready to intrude their conversation on all with whom they meet, boasting of the preparations making in America by the Fenian Brotherhood for the invasion of Ireland.

Last week, two of these gentry entered a railway carriage, some few miles from Cork, in which were seated two ladies and two gentlemen. No sooner had they train started than one of them announced that they were officers in the Federal army during the war, but now that they had conquered the rebels they had come over to Ireland to prepare for its invasion. They spoke without any reserve, announcing that ships are at present preparing to bring over 50,000 well-disciplined Fenians, fully armed, who would be met here by 200,000 well-drilled men, who would drive the British army into the sea.

This brought a smile on the faces of their listeners, until one of the fellows, to the horror of the ladies, produced from a belt around his waist a five barreled revolver, and the other drawing aside the skirt of his coat, disclosed a short sword dangling at his side. After describing the efficiency of the weapons, they then assured the auditors that thousands of similar swords and revolvers were distributed among the brethren throughout Ireland, having been sent to them by their American friends.

The Limerick Chronicle says:

Within the last fortnight several letters have been received by farmers and others in the County Tipperary, from their relatives in America, containing really startling intelligence, if it is to be believed, relative to the line of action about to be pursued by the Fenians in that country. One young man writes to his father inclosing an order for £40, and informs him that it will scarcely have reached him before his (the son's) arrival in Ireland, in concert with a large number of the deliverers of the "old country."

Another young man, named Macnamee, who emigrated to the United States a few years since, from Newport, (County Tipperary), sent passage warrants to his mother and brother last week In a letter which accompanies them he entreats his mother to hasten away with all possible speed, "if she had the slightest wish to see his face, as there will soon be hard times in Ireland, before one month the ports would be blockaded, and her emigration was then beyond all hope." We understand communications of similar import have been received by persons in the counties of Limerick and Clare.

Similar statements could be given to a great length, but sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that there exists in Great Britain a real apprehension, not to say panic, respecting the aims and organization of the mysterious Fenians.

FENIANISM.

There is one phase of Fenianism incidentally brought out, which it would be well Irishmen at home would ponder over, and those who contemplate emigrating to the United States. Fenians in New York boast that they will invade Ireland, and that the invasion is not remote. The fact is acknowledged at last that they cannot procure employment in New York, or we believe in the Union. The men who indulge in this stilted talk are mostly discharged soldiers; and the vast numbers who have been mustered out of the armies of the North have inundated the labour-market. But they talk in consequence of returning to Ireland, and cover the real motive with a thin coating of patriotic gilding. Would it not be well if their countrymen at home would digest this lesson? We fear they will not; they are too impulsive and too impetuous to derive instruction from it. Meanwhile the Fenians in the United States, after having served the turn of nativism, are being cast out like an old shoe. They fought, bled and died; and the remnant, having nothing more to conquer, must needs cross swords with the British Government. There are millions of Americans who would gladly send them on this bootless errand, no so much from antipathy to Scotland and England, as from hate of Irishmen. And as Negro worship is just now in the ascendant, and as no more fighting is to be done, Irishmen in the United States may go to perdition, so far as native Americans care.—Montreal Transcript.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the London Post.

The Fenians are vigilantly watched and there are numerous traitors to their own cause in their body. Some precautions have been taken sufficient to meet the case at present, and government are fully alive to the necessity of crushing the movement with a strong hand, if necessary. This latter remark induces me to give a report that is cautiously repeated in official circles in this city. It is to the effect that, at a Privy Council held in the Castle during the week, steps were taken to proclaim certain cities and towns under the "Crime Prevention (Ireland) Act." Depots of arms, it is alleged, are stored in these; the police have their eyes upon the depots, and when the proper moment arrives the town will be proclaimed, and the local heads of the movement and their military supplies seized. If I were to mention the name of one of the cities where it is said arms are stored, it would startle the public.

HURON AND ONTARIO CANAL COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Provisional Directors of this Company, held yesterday, Mr. Capreol was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Kivas Tully, engineer. The Directors are the Hon. Wm. McMaster, F. H. Medcalf, Mayor; T. R. Ferguson, M. P. P.; T. D. McConkey, M P.P.; A. M. Smith, M.P.P.; Thomas Grahame, deputy reeve, Vaughan; Henry Fowler, and F. C. Capreol. The tender of Messrs. Coatsworth & Sykes, for boring the ridges, was accepted, and it is said that the work is to be proceeded with immediately.—Globe.

LOSS OF THE HUMAN VOICE.—By the measles people lose their voice, at times, by colds, the hearing and voice is often partially destroyed Now, for a cold, cough, hoarseness, or sore throat, try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. Sold by Thirkell and Knowlson & Gregory. 25 cents a box.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

We think it may be safely asserted that never before during a similar period has there been so much grain brought to market in Canada, as during the last three weeks. Not only at all frontier markets has there been activity in the produce trade, but in internal and even remote towns there has been a very fair business done, Of the barley crop—valued at three million dollars—at least one third has already found a market, and of wheat and other grains as much more in value, has been brought out. The sales of dairy produce, cattle, sheep, &c., have continued in all sections of the country, and it may safely be asserted that at least three millions of dollars have been realized by Canadian farmers, for the products of the present cereal year. Every article that the farmer has had to sell meets with the readiest demand, and as to prices, they have seldom been more satisfactory. Everything sold has yielded a good profit, and the season thus far is remarkable for the three great elements of success,—a large supply, an active demand, and a first rate price. Surely our farmers have the greatest cause for gratitude, and our merchants for thankfulness, that the country has been thus blessed.

Another somewhat remarkable feature in this season's business, has been that the great bulk of the produce operations thus far, have been to fill orders from our American friends. The high prices which have been paid have not been the result of unwise or suicidal competition, on the part of our own people, If there has been any speculation it has been for the briefest period; dealers sell almost as rapidly as they buy, and not unfrequently make sales for future delivery. The whole business thus far has been exceedingly satisfactory; and September, 1865, should be marked with a white stone in the annals of the Produce Trade.

We are mainly indebted to the United States for this favourable condition of things. The firmness of the English Markets, and the large orders from Britain here for dairy products, has no doubt favourably influenced prices; but without the demand from the United States we could never have experienced so satisfatory a season. Prices are very much higher here, in proportion, for almost every product we have to spare, than they are in England. The consumptive demand from the United States is at present so great and their necessities so pressing, that their buyers seem determined to get hold of our produce, at whatever cost, and with the comparatively steady market for gold, there has been little or no difficulty in trading between the two countries. The amount of American capital which has come into the country for the movement of this produce has, of course, been very great; and even had the English Markets warranted prices so favourable, we very much question whether the facilities which our own people possessed would have been sufficient to enable them to handle the crop thus far with as great advantage. Had we been deprived of the United States Markets, our Banks would doubtless have done all in their power to assist us; but the lack of monetary responsibility in the Produce Trade, and the scarcity of freights, would have prevented anything like the activity which has already taken place, had the English Markets been our only outlet. Never before have the advantages of Reciprocity been so apparent as at present, and never before have the markets of the United States been so attractive or so profitable to our producers and operators.

It must be remembered, however, that these markets are at the present moment in an unusual condition. The wildest speculation prevails in the most influential localities. Whether it is the result of an abundance of paper currency, or whether it is based upon these incorrect estimates of the products of the West, it is impossible to say, but beyond all doubt there has seldom been a time, even in the history of the Produce Trade, when there was such desperate gambling as at the present moment. In Chicago prices have steadily advanced, until they have reached a point at which the legitimate trader stands almost appalled, and buyers for consumption find it impossible to get supplies. The large number of these speculators, and the vast amount of capital which they control, has so enabled them to keep the market up, even in the face of pretty heavy receipts from the interior. Not content with controlling Western points, these dealers have endeavoured to influence even Eastern markets, and purchases in New York and other centres, at high rates, have, it is understood, been effected on their account It is a desperate effort to keep the market strong against circumstances that day by day become more powerful to weaken it. A return of fine weather in England, the tendency of prices there to decline, and above all, increased receipts by every channel leading from the interior,—all seem to contribute to the breaking up of this combination for high prices. It is impossible to imagine that these rates can continue, in view of these circumstances; and unless the country is greatly deceived as to the extent of the crop, or in the probable demand, either for local consumption or for export, there seems hardly room to doubt a tumble in the prices on this side of the Atlantic. Whatever may be the result in the United States, this condition of things is most favourable to Canada, and to it may we attribute in no small degree, the high prices and satisfactory nature of our Produce Trade. We need not quarrel with our neighbours in an insane attempt to give permanence to a grossly speculative and factitious value. Our best policy is to take prompt advantage of the opportunity afforded our farmers of getting rid of their produce, and we are gratified to observe the rapidity with which the crop is everywhere being marketed.

There is one fact which it seems most important should not be lost sight of, and that is the great danger of a collapse. Our Canadian operators should bear this always in mind. It would be most unwise on their part, to speculate in the hope of a continuance of the present rates. As sure as they do they will make a mistake, and the best—indeed the only safe—plan will be to realize as rapidly as possible. They have an opportunity to make money while the excitement continues, but they will have an excellent opportunity to lose it, if they hold their stuff until the excitement dies away. Quick sales at even small profits, will make the year much more satisfactory than large accumulations and chances of a loss. The farmers of the country will also do well to remember that the present is a golden opportunity for them. Not only have they a chance of realizing, quickly, high rates on all they have got to sell, but it is a chance not likely to be repeated for some time to come. Even in the ordinary conditions of trade, the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty should induce the greatest desire to get their produce to market as rapidly as possible; but with the high prices and active demand which now prevail, there is an additional incentive to this end, which nothing but the blindest folly should prevent farmers from following.—Montreal Trade Review.

A KID-GLOVED WARRIOR.—One of the Military School Cadets in camp at Laprairie, writes to our contemporary in lachrymose complaint of ill-usage, under the guise of "military necessity." Poor fellow, he was unable to secure a state-room on the steamer from Hamilton down; and arriving at the camp, the quarters were entirely without furniture, and the chivalry were even obliged to sleep on straw and prepare their own beds. Ah, little does the outside world know of the hardships and privations of the soldier's life, and many an anxious mamma, on the reception of this intelligence, will be thrown into a flutter of solicitude for the fate of her darling child, who even at the moment may be verging on the attack of an Irish stew, or a

HON. MR. SHANNON'S SPEECH AT THE TORONTO DINNER.

On Monday afternoon last, the delegates from the Maritime Provinces were entertained at a dinner in the Queen's hotel, Toronto, by the Mayor and Corporation of that city. The affair passed off successfully, and several eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Messrs. Macfarlane, Lindsay, Wilmot, George Brown and others. The following remarks were made by the Hon. Mr. Shannon of Nova Scotia:

The Hon. Mr. SHANNON, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was then called upon, and said he was sorry his friend on his left (Mr. Whelan of Prince Edward Island) was compelled by indisposition to remain silent. It therefore fell to his turn to say a few words. He also came from Nova Scotia, but was not in the same position as Mr. Macfarlane, who was an agriculturist, and could go back to his home with a knowledge of the agricultural products of the Province which he (Mr. S.) could not have; but he could form an opinion as to the character of the people. He had found the same fine Anglo-Saxon race. He would also testify to the uniform kindness with which they had been treated throughout Canada. They had to return their heartfelt thanks to the people and to the Presidents and Directors of the various railways over which they had travelled; and he was sure they would cherish recollections of their visit to Canada. Thirty years ago when he was admitted to the bar, he had made a visit to Canada. That was in the days of the old Unicorn, conducted by Douglass. Then Toronto had a population of 25,000, now it equalled 60,000. You have a magnificent institution in your University to boast of. Then you have that paradise of lawyers, Osgoode Hall. (Laughter). The lawyers were the most unpopular men in the world, yet they were to be found in every government. They were necessary evils, and ministers were obliged to let them in. And just to think that the funds for such a magnificent building had been voted by a people who indulged in law by the payment of a small fee. He would like to see the people of Nova Scotia do that. He had been to England, and had visited the Temple and Lincoln's Inn which had been opened with such pomp by the Prince Consort; there all you can see is the judge boxed up and a few lawyers; here you have a magnificent building. It was a wonder to him they did not go to sleep there. They had often heard how heavily the people of Canada were taxed for their educational institutions. Now, their Government when put into power, had a large surplus, and they had determined to use that for the benefit of the people: they had resolved to have free schools, that all the people should be educated. This was a great and important step in advance. For this purpose they had borrowed their model from Canada West. Now the Blue Noses did not like to be taxed. They had now to fight against those who had families grown up, and the old bachelors who did not care about putting their hands into their pockets to pay for the children of others; but they—the Administration—were going to make them do it. Another thing they had been doing in Toronto, and that was building for futurity. It was well to tax the present generation for those who were to come after.—If they had not secured the University Park at the time they had, they would not have had such a splendid place to boast of. Now they had the fresh breezes—the lungs—in the centre of the city. Now, in regard to Union, some of his friends seemed to despond, for which he held there was no call.—The Government, at the time Confederation was brought up, had pledged themselves to union, and passed a resolution to send delegates to Canada to assist in forming a scheme. But though it had fallen through for the time, he might be allowed to say, that the intelligence of Nova Scotia was in favour of the union. My native city is in favour of it, of which no more favourable proof can be adduced than the reception your delegates got there on their way to Britain. The whole of the leading intellectual men were in favour of the union—the majority of the bench and the bar—the whole of the clergymen, too; all the religious press of the Province, and a very large portion of the secular press, were in favour of it. Only two papers of any standing were in opposition. The banking institutions were against it; and they all knew what an influence money had. They were just now in the position in which Western Canada was before the establishment of her educational institutions In Canada they used to have a scramble for the Provincial money. In Nova Scotia they had a large revenue—a surplus revenue; and a great many of the people only understand and appreciate that man as a member who has secured the largest amount of money for their own city, as a projects—the building of roads, bridges, and other things. And the cry has been raised that the whole of this surplus revenue would go to Canada, she was so poor. He concluded by thanking the company, in his own name and that of his fellow travellers, for the great kindness they had received at the hands of the citizens of Toronto. It had been remarked that the kindness shown them at London had been but courting; but he would only say that when they went back they would do all in their power to bring their Province into a union; they would go to the coy maiden and say—Canada offers you a heart, and comes to you with her hands full of treasures; and you all know well that the ladies' no literally signifies yes. I do trust the day for the wedding is not far distant, and that when it does come, instead of the usual wed-ring, they would have the iron band of the Intercolonial Railway to bind them together, under one sovereign—their gracious Queen.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR DE VERE.

The funeral obsequies in connection with the burial of the late Major Horatio Francis De Vere, R. E., were carried out by the removal of the remains of the deceased from Curraghchase to Askeaton Churchyard for interment in the ancient family vault. At ten o'clock the country people commenced to arrive on horseback and on foot in the vicinity of Curraghchase House, the residence of Sir Vere De Vere, Bart., where the body lay. At half-past twelve, all preliminary arrangements having been completed, the hearse appeared in front of the house. Since the funeral of the late Sir Aubrey De Vere, father of the deceased, who was interred in July, 1845, such a sight had not been witnessed in connexion with a burial in Askeaton. Nearly 300 farmers on horseback, headed the calvacade in well-arranged order six and eight deep; behind these came the tenantry, farm labourers, &c., to the number of at least 500, wearing white hat-bands; then followed the hearse, containing the body, and behind, a long line of all descriptions of vehicles followed, the entire extending over three-quarters of a mile Owing to the slow pace at which the *cortege* had to travel, and the distance from Curraghchase to Askeaton being five miles, the funeral did not reach the churchyard until half-past two. The mourning coaches were those of Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart., Mr. S. E. De Vere, Captain William De Vere, Lord Monteagle, and the Hon. Robert O'Brien.

On arrival at the burial-ground the coffin was conveyed to the body of the church, where a wreath of flowers was placed upon the lid, and the burial service read by the Rev. E. Eves, in the absence from home of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Maxwell. At the conclusion the body was taken to the graveyard, and deposited in the family vault, its last resting-place. The window shutters were up in all the shops of the town of Ash-

FALL TRADE!

1865 **1865**

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Stock now complete in

Dress Goods	Woollens	Hoop Skirts
Shawls	Blankets	Hats & Caps
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Hosiery	Skirtings	Flowers
Gloves	Carpets	Feathers
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Splendid value in FACTORY COTTON,
Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS,
English Doe Skins and Overcoatings,
Belt Ribbons, all colours,
Belt Buckles, gilt and steel,
Fresh Groceries, Boots & Shoes.

Small Profits. - - - Ready Money.

GILLIES & LANCASHIRE,
West Shop, Adams' Block.
Kent St., Lindsay.

Lindsay, September 28, 1865.

Beauregard has taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government, and has applied for pardon.

It is said that James Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., will be appointed Sheriff of the new County of Bruce, as soon as the separation is finally effected.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Port Hope, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Jonathan Short, D.D., William Best, Esq., of Emily, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. H S. C. Sweeting, Peterboro'.

DIED.

At Oakwood, on the 13th instant, WILLIAM McLACHLIN, Esq., aged 76 years and 23 days.

Deceased was a native of Charlottenburgh township, County of Glengarry, C.W., his father having removed to that section from the States during the Revolutionary War as one of the noble band of U. E. Loyalists who remained "faithful and true" to the last. He served in the war of 1812-14 between Great Britain and the United States, and also in the Canadian rebellion of '37. He resided in the township of Mariposa for over ten years, and was universally esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom his death will be sincerely regretted.

Commercial.

LINDSAY MARKETS.

Thursday, Sept. 28, 1865

Fall Wheat,	$1 10	to	$1 30
Spring Wheat,	0 00	"	1 15
Oats, per bush,	0 20	"	0 25
Pease, per bush	0 60	"	0 70
Potatoes, per bush	0 20	"	0 27
Barley, per bush	0 55	"	0 60
Hay, per ton	5 00	"	6 00
Flour, per brl.	5 00	"	5 50
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0 15	"	0 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 07	"	0 15
Beef, per 100 lbs	4 00	"	5 00
Veal per lb. per qtr	0 05	"	0 00
Ham per lb	0 00	"	0 14
Tallow, per lb	0 06	"	0 07
Cordwood, per cord	1 00	"	1 40
Geese, each	0 25	"	0 50
Turkeys, each	0 40	"	0 50
Hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	"	6 00

Special Notices.

Relief in Ten Minutes

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The original medicine Established in 1727 and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on the Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFER
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Conditions
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are admired by Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYON'S PULMONIC WAFERS
In the house,
No Traveller should be without a supply of
BRYON'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket,
No persons will ever object to give for
BRYON'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty-five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester.

For sale by Northrop and Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. Sold in Lindsay by C. Britton, Knowlson & Gregory and at the Medical Hall; E. A. Bowes, Oakwood; Adam Gordon, Manilla; A. Wyatt, Cannington; Gilchrist & Cameron, Woodville; T. Matchett, Omemee, and all other medicine dealers 2713-247

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

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CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all other painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved