

# 450 COTTON YARN, PURE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN.

Arrangements for supply from the best Factories.

**J. F. GIMSON, LINDSAY,**  
Bigelow's Block, West Side.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods for the Fall Trade—Gillies & Lancashire  
Signs of Prosperity—James Lenihan  
Cotton Yarn—J. F. Gimson  
Further Arrivals—David Thomas  
New Drug Store—Coulter & Chambers  
Marriage Licenses—George Douglas  
Extensive Land Sale—M. Dunsford  
New Jewellery—Wm. Wharrie  
Journals for 1866—M. Hay  
Lindsay List of Letters—T. R. Adam  
Insolvency Act of 1864—Cameron & Orde  
Insolvency Act of 1864—Donald Brown  
Caution—Robert Cowan  
The Ottawa Citizen—L. B. Taylor  
School Teachers Examination—R. F. White  
New Show Goods—S. & O. Bigelow

## The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1865

### Lord Palmerston Dead.

The "City of Boston" brings the sad news that Lord Palmerston is dead. It can hardly be said to be unexpected, inasmuch as for some time his health, combined with his extreme age, has given us grounds to fear that any stranger from Europe might bring the news of his death. The great wonder has been that for so long a time he has been able to occupy the position he held, and in the eightieth year of his age to rule England with a vigor that few men in the prime of their manhood could excel. From the telegram received here it appears that he was taken with a cold, that he gradually grew worse, and that at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th ultimo he expired.

Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, of Palmerston, county Dublin, and Baron Temple, of Mount Temple, county Sligo, was born at Broadlands, Hants on the 20th of October, 1784, so that he had lived two days longer, he would have been eighty-one years old. His education commenced at Harrow, was continued at the University of Edinburgh, and was completed at Cambridge. In 1806, almost as soon as he had reached his majority, he contested the representation of Cambridge University with Lord Henry Petty, who at that time was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was defeated in that contest, but was returned for Bletchingly, and in the succeeding Parliament was returned for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent until elected member for Cambridge. He obtained office early, being made a junior Lord of the Admiralty in the Duke of Portland's Administration in 1807. In 1809, upon the resignation of the Secretary of War by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Palmerston was appointed to that office, and filled it up to 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Caning, Lord Godolphin, and the Duke of Wellington government, because he considered Wellington's action in some matters to be tyrannical, and on the retirement of that Administration and the accession of the Whigs to power, he became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. During his tenure of this office his industry is said to have been most exemplary, he having been known to remain himself and keep his subordinates at work until one or two o'clock in the morning. With the exception of a temporary retirement in 1831, he remained in office until 1841, from which time until 1846, upon the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston once more returned to office, again taking possession of the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He remained in it until 1851, when, through the efforts of Lord John Russell, he was driven from power. During his possession of office his views became more liberal than they were upon his entrance into it; he supported Parliamentary Reform, and the result was that he was driven from the representation of the University of Cambridge in somewhat the same manner that Mr. Gladstone was at the last general election driven from Oxford. This occurred in 1831, when he fell back upon Bletchingly; in 1832 he was elected for South Hants, his birth place, but in 1835 he was defeated in that constituency also. From 1835 up to the time of his death he represented Tiverton. "After the March revolution of 1848," says a writer, "Lord Palmerston became a marked man among the despotic states of Europe, and his hostility to the Coalition against him having reached its culmination, a motion impeaching his policy in Greece was carried in the House of Peers. The Government appended to the House of Commons, which refused to endorse their Lordship's verdict. Although voting against Lord Palmerston on that occasion, Sir Robert Peel exclaimed, 'We are proud of him,' and the sentiment was affirmed by the members of the House. Honors now flowed

in upon him from all quarters. His portrait was presented by public subscription to Lady Palmerston, and meetings in all parts of the country were held in his honor."

It was his indomitable pluck that made Lord Palmerston so great a favourite with the English people. When Mr. Gladstone denounced the atrocities of the King of Naples, Lord Palmerston not only supported him, but caused copies of his remarks to be sent to every Court in Europe. He worked for the liberation of Kosuth, and he obtained it. He boldly upon the China question, and in the face of the opposition of even his own party he carried out a dignified policy.

An interesting point is mentioned by a writer upon Lord Palmerston. He says: "That in receiving a deputation from Islington with an address of thanks, containing some strong remarks on the conduct of our Sovereigns, Lord Palmerston fell all an expression which was greedily seized upon and perverted to his prejudice. He talked of being 'bottle holder' to the constitutional States, an expression which was excepted to by great powers. Having repeatedly demanded explanations, which the British Minister did not choose to give, Lord Palmerston met the difficulty by resigning, and was succeeded by Lord Granville."

There is not much remaining to be said about his official career. In 1852 he became Secretary of State for the Home Department in the Aberdeen Government. In December of the same year, he resigned his office, and it was then charged, with what truth cannot be told, that his resignation was due to the action of the late Prince Consort. In a few days, however, Lord Palmerston returned to his position, which he held until 1855, when he took the place of Aberdeen as Premier. Lord De. by declining to undertake the task of forming an Administration.

Lord Palmerston made two grand mistakes in his political career. In 1852, when a member of Lord John Russell's Administration, he, without consulting either the Premier or the members of the Cabinet, officially acknowledged Louis Napoleon to be the legitimate Emperor of the French. The result was that Russell ejected him from the Cabinet.

His next great mistake was, in obedience to the request of Louis Napoleon after the Orsini plot, he introduced a bill to suspend residents in England who conspired against foreign Princes. The bill was looked upon as unworthy of England, it was voted down by the House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston's reputation suffered by it more than by any previous act of his life. For the first time in his political life he was charged with being a traitor to England, but his events proved the charge was an unjust one. Palmerston proved himself to be the first man in England to recognise Napoleon as what he has since shown himself, a true friend to Great Britain.

He made mistakes, but never was there a man in England of whom England was more proud. His malice, his out-poken style of action, won for him the support of all parties, and so long as he remained in Parliament, so long he was certain of the support of the House.

It is not to be wondered at that telegrams were constantly sent to the Queen of the state of his health, that the stock exchange stood still, and that business was generally suspended on account of his loss. He was one of those men who no true Englishman of any party would willingly let go.

According to the telegraphic report it is expected that Earl Russell will succeed to the Premiership, Lord Clarendon taking the Foreign Office. This point is one of interest, inasmuch as it is exactly the same that was raised in Canada a few months ago. It will be remembered that upon the death of Sir E. P. Tache, the Premier of the late Government, it was proposed by some that his death dissolved the government of which he was an head. It is not easy to tell how the matter was decided. A new Premier, Sir N. F. Belleau, was appointed, and he accepted the members of the old government as the members of his government; but we still think that if he had thought proper he could have insisted upon a total change in the personnel of the Administration. The death of Pitt dissolved the government of which he was the head, and if the constitutional rule is carried out the death of Palmerston will have the same effect. As was the case with regard to the Canadian Government, we presume that there will be but trifling, if any, alteration in the personnel of the Ministry. Whether Russell, Clarendon, or Gladstone is to be the leader matters little, so long as the members and the measures are reform.

### 3,000 Dollars Wanted.

Parties indebted to this office, either for subscription, job work or advertising, are respectfully reminded that now is the time to pay up. Hundreds of our patrons have not yet found it convenient to pay their subscriptions for the past year; and we beg to inform them that it will be impossible to continue the paper any longer on such terms. Newspaper accounts are proverbially hard to collect; and otherwise respectable people, who would seem to wrong any other business man, do not hesitate a moment about cheating the printer out of a year's subscription, or choosing him in the payment of a job or advertisement. This should not be so. The printer in all cases earns every cent he charges, and should be promptly paid. We have no desire to add the expenses of collection to the numerous accounts due this office; but we give due notice to all parties concerned that unless payment is made at an early date costs will be incurred. Blessed as our agricultural friends are this year with beautiful crops, for which they are receiving prices unprecedented during the past four or five years, it is not too much to expect that each and every one will make it a point to square up his indebtedness to the CANADIAN POST—whether for subscription, job work or advertising. "A word to the wise," &c.

## Literary Notices.

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.**—Philadelphia: L. A. Godey. \$3.00 per annum.  
The November number of *Godley* contains in addition to the usual quantity of reading, "the country school," a superb line engraving, splendid coloured Fall fashions, robes and dresses from the celebrated establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, thirteen engravings of bonnets, embroidery patterns, cruet work, &c., &c. Music and drawing patterns are an interesting feature. *Godley* promises to be more than ever attractive for 1866. Published for 36 years its clear and elegant pages show no sign of old age. Marian Harland, and other popular writers have been employed; and the proprietor is determined to make the volume for next year better than any of its predecessors.

The following are the terms of the *Lady's Book* for 1866:—One copy, one year, \$3; two copies, one year, \$5.50; three copies, one year, \$7.50; four copies, one year, \$10; five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies, \$14; eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person making up the club, making nine copies, \$21; eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies, \$27.50. All additions to clubs at club rates. The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs. Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for each subscriber.

**ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.**—Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur & Co., \$2.50 in advance.  
The November number of this magazine has been on our table for some time. The numerous serials are illustrated by several excellent engravings; and the magazine maintains its reputation as a periodical eminently suited to the home and fireside. The advertisement for 1866 contains the following:—"During the next year we shall bring into its pages a more vigorous literary life—a higher excellence—a broader spirit, and a more earnest advocacy of all things pure and noble. The terms will remain the same, but from eight to sixteen pages of reading will be added, and the quality of the paper improved, so as to place our magazine in all respects among the leading periodicals of the day." We append the terms:—One copy, \$2.50; 3 copies, \$6; 5 copies, and one to get-up of club, \$10; 9 copies, and one to get-up of club, \$15. A beautiful premium plate, entitled "The Courtship of Shakespeare," will be mailed to each person who sends us a club of subscribers. It will also be mailed to each single subscriber from whom we receive \$2.50. This plate is a companion to "The Infancy of Shakespeare," and in all respects as beautiful. The "Infancy of Shakespeare" is also continued as a premium for any who may desire it. Canada subscribers must add twelve cents on each subscription for pre-payment of United States postage.

## Union School.

A general meeting of the School Board was held in the Police Court Room, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1865.  
Members present—Rev. J. Vickers, and Messrs. Dundas, Maguire, Thirkell and Wood. Absent—Rev. A. Edwards, Rev. J. L. Lutz, Dr. Fidler and Messrs. Adam, Heap, Lang, Matthie, Smith, and Veitch.  
Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Maguire, That the report of the Finance Committee be adopted.—Carried.  
Moved by Mr. Dundas, seconded by Mr. Wood, That whereas the Board of Trustees leased the building of the old school house to Mr. Whalley, and whereas according to the terms of said lease and statement laid before this Board, Mr. Whalley is entitled to the sum of \$80 balance coming to him for improvements, be it resolved that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for the above named sum of \$80.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Thirkell, That whereas the late amendment to the Grammar School Act will cause certain changes to be made in the management of the Union School, which may require the dismissal of some of the Teachers now employed, and an alteration in the salaries of those whose services it may be desirable to retain: Be it therefore resolved that the Secretary do notify all the Teachers in said school that their term of office will expire at the end of this year, and that if they wish to be re-engaged they must make application to this Board before the 1st Dec. 1865, when their applications will be considered.—Carried.

## North Wentworth Election.

### MEMBERS ELECTED.

The contest in the North Riding of Wentworth terminated on Saturday, in the return of Mr. McMonies. The poll at the close stood as follows:—

McMonies.	Brown.	Total.
Dundas Town.....	160	254
Flamborough West.....	220	232
Beverly East.....	169	247
Beverly.....	417	239
	966	672
Majority for Mr. McMonies 14!		1,958

**REMOVAL.**—Dr. Bain, who for several years practiced his profession at Manilla, left that locality a few weeks ago, amid the regrets of a numerous circle of friends, and a large number of patrons. His new field of operations will, we understand, be one of the western counties of Canada. The Dr. will be an acquisition to any community, and we sincerely wish him a most abundant success.

**THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.**—Previous to a school-meeting not ten miles from here, the following notice was posted on the door:—"The inabundance of this school section is particularly Requested all to attend on Wednesday the 9th inst to put a stop to this free school. Do you know that you are taxed two hundred and forty Dollars to Side your Common School tax and twenty pounds in hand Last year with the Government Grant and taxes Cannot Com Short of three hundred and Sixty Dollars."

## Petroleum Intelligence.

The prospects of getting petroleum is not confined to Carden, Eldon, Fenelon, and Emily, in the County of Victoria, but extends over a wide extent of country—between Huron on the one hand and Gaspe on the other. Our exchanges are full of "oil items." Associations are forming in various localities having for their object the sinking of test wells; and in several places the local journals announce that the precious fluid has been struck. The *Ingersoll Chronicle* has it that oil has been struck in St. Mary's at the depth of 600 feet. The *Whitby Gazette* informs its readers "that there are now 80 subscribers names down on the list, and \$4000 subscribed for the sinking of an oil well at the village of Brougham. It is said by good judges, that there are excellent indications. May the Company go on and prosper."

The same journal states "that indications of petroleum have been recently discovered in the township of Markham, at a distance of about twenty miles from Toronto, and that operations will soon be commenced for the purpose of sinking a test well. The oil found is of the very best description, according to the accounts of practical oil men who have seen it. The discovery has created some sensation in the neighbourhood, and several speculators have already secured the right to purchase a considerable quantity of land should oil be found in paying quantities."

The *Canadian Times* says:—"We are informed upon good authority that 'oil' has been struck in Eardley, in the county of Ottawa; and we have no doubt that in the locality spoken of it may be found in paying quantities. There is here, if anywhere in the county of Ottawa, strong indications of the presence of oil; indeed, we have been shown a vial of the liquid which looks, tastes, and smells like the genuine article. The supposed oil region lies near the McLean Creek, on Eardley and Oaslow road, about seven miles from Aylmer."

And the *Milton Champion* of last week announces a meeting at Stewartton, county of Hants, for the purpose of opening stock books and organizing a company to bore for oil. The indications are said to be very good.

We have heard nothing new from Cambridge and Balsorver, but we understand that the formation of two companies is an accomplished fact.

## Fall Assizes—Errata.

We desire to correct a few errors which appeared in our report of the Fall Assizes, as published in the Post of last week, and to supply a few omissions. In the important case of Mitchell vs. Robertson *et al.*, we omitted the names of the legal gentlemen on both sides. P. A. Hurd and Hector Cameron had charge of the case for the plaintiff; for the defendants, Mackay & Heap and C. S. Paterson. The case of Jackson vs. Matthews was an action on Covenant. Plaintiff took a "non suit." J. F. Denniston and P. A. Hurd for plaintiff; A. Lacourse for defendant. In the case of the Queen against Joseph Cowan the statement that M. Dunsford, Esq., was engaged along with Sidney Smith, Q.C. was incorrect, as we are informed Mr. Dunsford declined a retainer in the case, and refused to act in the matter.

S. & O. BIGELOW have just received another lot of Show Goods, and are prepared to supply every want of the very numerous customers. From the large amount of sales they make they find it necessary to be constantly replenishing, and they spare no pains to have their Stock always complete. Their prices are very low. Terms Cash.

**THOSE BODIES.**—Our esteemed contemporary, the *Scottish American Journal*, says:—"It seems almost absurd to note that the Fenian Brotherhood have had a session in Philadelphia, at which they resolved that each separate circle should act as a committee for the disposal of the bonds of the Irish Republic. There is a grossness about this notion that places it far beyond the reach of anything in the way of critical observation."

**MARKET BY-LAW.**—Our Agricultural friends should bear in mind that there is now a Market by-law in force in Lindsay. Several farmers have been fined lately; and in future every infringement of the law when found out will be followed by as heavy a fine as can be inflicted.

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.**—We understand that it is in contemplation to organize a St. Andrew's Society for this locality; and with this object in view a meeting will be held at the Jewett House, next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The attendance of Scotchmen, and the descendants of Scotchmen is requested.

**PERSONAL.**—We are glad to notice that Mr. Robert Adam has returned from his European trip very much improved in health. His stay in Canada, however, will be short, as he intends recrossing the Atlantic to remain in Britain or on the continent during the winter.

**CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.**—The Rev. A. A. Cameron, B. A., we are glad to notice, has removed to Lindsay, where he intends to reside in future. The reverend gentleman's post office address will be Lindsay, instead of Woodville, as formerly.

**OSTION.**—In publishing the Mariposa prize list the following omission was made: First prize for thorough bred Devon Bull, aged, Samuel Metherell.

**MA. ROY, our efficient collector of taxes, is now making his annual rounds. He finds much more "easier" than last year.**

**NEW CARPETS.**—Housekeepers who would like to purchase new carpets, they know where they could be suited in price, variety and quality, should call at the "Dry Goods Emporium," when Mr. Gimson will show them a large number of pieces in various styles and qualities—from the common rugget to the rich Brussels.

## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London, October 14th, 1865.

The delightful change in the weather which has taken place within the last few days must be a great boon to all correspondents in England. Who could write with the sun blazing down upon his forehead at 80°? and the wind dry in his hair? But the weather has changed, and we are now reveling in the cool of early October. Perhaps it is beyond the recollection of anyone when last summer weather continued throughout the usually temperate month of September, but without doubt that period was considerably hotter than the present. As a natural result, London has been very empty, shops of its residents postponing their return to the metropolis till the weather was cool enough to ensure enjoyment of London life. Not only in England, however, has this great other continued, but in the continent also. This truly remarkable weather has been "most universal," and "another broiling hot day," or "again I have to speak of the intense heat," have become stereotyped sentences in the letters of correspondents.

The cattle plague has been the most alarming aspect, and it is making wholesale havoc amongst our live stock. Large quantities of cattle are dying of disease week after week, whilst the amount seized and destroyed in the markets speaks volumes for the greatness of the calamity. On the 1st of the month, a diseased cow, the most horrible rumor for the purpose of raising the price of meat; but no doubts are now expressed of the subject, and it may be regarded as the most serious occurrence that has happened in England since the great cholera panic. It is of course needless to say that prices are very high, and how much they will go up unless the progress of the epidemic is arrested, it is impossible to imagine. Many large and extensive dairies have been depopulated, the fancy herds in gentlemen's parks have been attacked and nearly destroyed, and numbers of owners have been ruined through the loss of their stock. It is believed to have arisen from the importation into this country of cattle suffering from the disease. Of course the greatest efforts are being made to stay the spread of the contagion; whether they will be successful it is not easy to say, but whether or not, it will be a considerable time to recover the losses inflicted by the plague.

The Fenian movement has caused some little sensation in England. So accustomed had we become to the complaints and grubbings of the Catholic Irish people, that we laughed at any story of their kind. But at last we were startled by the intelligence that the police had made numerous arrests in Co. K. Dublin and other large cities. At the present moment the police officers are busily engaged in working out those supposed to be suffering from the rebellion, and the whole affair is somewhat mysterious "nipped in the bud."

There are persons who regard the business from first to last as a most amusing hoax. Whether such is really the case remains to be proved; but one thing is pretty certain—that a secret society of some kind is in existence, and has some very good reasons for its existence. It has certainly served to arouse us from the lethargic sleep into which we had fallen on the Irish question of the day, and we may perhaps look to the Fenians for some minute that we have done, and suggesting evils to exist in the state of the "Emerald Isle." It is not to be wondered at that the Fenian party, I do not believe that the Fenians find much favour or support with the generality of the Irish people, and I expect we shall find in the end that a few of the dissatisfied members of the ever-complaining society in Ireland have carried their own hatreds out to far from their own homes, and that the business is brought to a close with a trial of a few of the ringleaders in a criminal court. Yet, as I said before, it has caused some little excitement here, and the London daily journals have in many cases sent out "special" correspondents to the scene of the "action," but I find on consulting the last issue of the "Specials" that they are at a loss for matters on which to write—a very bad sign for the much talked-of freedom of Ireland; for if those gentlemen who make, generally speaking, a very decent blaze out of a very doubtful spark, can't find anything to say for their bodies, the great (I mean) Fenian movement had very little to recommend itself. Without support, even in their own country, and lacking any foreign aid or sympathy, providing an outbreak among the rebellious crew had taken place, the result could only have been an ignominious defeat. These things have been pointed out by the Fenian press, but they are at a loss for matters on which to write—a very bad sign for the much talked-of freedom of Ireland; for if those gentlemen who make, generally speaking, a very decent blaze out of a very doubtful spark, can't find anything to say for their bodies, the great (I mean) Fenian movement had very little to recommend itself. Without support, even in their own country, and lacking any foreign aid or sympathy, providing an outbreak among the rebellious crew had taken place, the result could only have been an ignominious defeat. These things have been pointed out by the Fenian press, but they are at a loss for matters on which to write—a very bad sign for the much talked-of freedom of Ireland; for if those gentlemen who make, generally speaking, a very decent blaze out of a very doubtful spark, can't find anything to say for their bodies, the great (I mean) Fenian movement had very little to recommend itself. 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