

**STILL NEWER.**  
**Dress Goods**  
 in every new material.  
**Over 1,000 Styles!!**  
**COME EARLY FOR**  
**BUFFALO ROBES.**  
**COTTON YARN ALL NUMBERS.**  
**J. F. GIMSON,**  
*Only Dry Goods.*  
**Bigelow's Block, West Side.**  
 LINDSAY, Dec. 1, 1865.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
 Skill Nover—J. F. Gimson.  
 Cow Entry—S. Corneil.  
 Further Arrivals—D. Thomas.  
 Winter Trade—Gillies & Lancashire.  
 Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy.  
 Canadian Pain Destroyer.  
 Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.  
 New Goods—S. & O. Bigelow.

**The Canadian Post.**  
 LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 1st, 1865.

**School Statistics.**  
 The annual report of the Normal, Model, Grammar, and Common Schools of Upper Canada, for the year 1864, which has just been published, is, in the estimation of the Chief Superintendent, the most satisfactory one he has been able to make during his whole twenty years' term of office. We proceed to give the principle figures presented, in order to show the progress that has been made.

And first, with regard to the Common Schools. The amount proportioned from the Legislative grant during 1864 for salaries of teachers was \$168,225, being an increase of \$10,125. The amount proportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books and libraries was \$8,827, being a decrease of \$27—the conditions always being that an equal sum be provided from local sources, so that the whole sum provided and expended under this head was \$177,654. The amount provided by municipal assessment during the year was \$304,382—increased \$16,613, and \$136,157 in excess of the Legislative grant. The amount provided by Trustees' rate on property was \$659,380—increased \$37,652. The amount of rate-bills imposed upon and collected from the pupils was \$59,634—decrease \$13,043, the decrease being due to the increase in the number of free schools. The amount received from other sources, especially the Clergy Reserve Fund, was \$105,296—decrease \$1,171. The amount available from balances of 1863, remaining unpaid at the end of the year was \$178,438—increased \$11,152. The total receipts for Common School purposes in Upper Canada in 1864, was \$1,484,187, being an increase over the preceding year of \$51,301.

The expenditure during the year was as follows:—For salaries of teachers, \$996,956—increased \$9,401; for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, \$23,149—increased, \$2,374; for school sites and building school houses, \$116,056—increased, \$9,418; for rents and repairs of school houses, \$37,003—increased, \$2,135; for school books, stationery, fuel, &c., \$112,151—increased, \$7,541. The total expenditure for all Common School purposes for 1864, was \$1,285,318, being an increase over the preceding year of \$30,871. The balance on hand at the close of the year was \$198,869.

The statistics on School population, attendance, &c., are as follows: The school law confers the equal right of attending the schools upon all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, although an old statute requires the legal returns of school population to include only children between the ages of five and sixteen years. The school population (including only children between 5 and 16 years of age) was 424,505—increased 12,198. The number of pupils in the schools between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 350,025—increased 11,018. The number of pupils of other ages was 30,770—decrease 221. The whole number of pupils attending the schools was 371,695—increased 10,887. The number of boys attending the schools was 198,024—increased 5,034. The number of girls was 173,671—increased 5,853. (The Superintendent adds parenthetically that a larger number of boys than girls attend private schools.) The number returned as indigent pupils 4,765—decrease 158. The number of children reported as not attending any school was 40,463—decrease 4,492. The last figures are merely an estimate, and not the result of careful enquiry, but they are sufficiently reliable to show that there are but too many Canadian children who never enter the door of a school room.

Of teachers we find there were 4,625 employed in the Upper Canada common schools during the year—being an increase of 121. Of these teachers 3,011 were males—decrease, 3; and 1,614 females—increased, 204. They were reported to be of the following religious persuasions:—Church of England, 1,854; Methodist, 1,296; Baptists, 227; Congregationalists, 80. The number of teachers holding first-class Provincial or Normal School certificates was 216; second-class, 359; first-class County Board certificates, 1,396; second class, 3,054; third class, 475. The number of schools in which teachers were changed, during the year was 680. The highest sal-

ary paid to a teacher in a County, \$500; lowest salary paid, \$84; average salary of male teachers, without board, \$436; average salary of female teachers, without board, \$224. In cities the highest salary paid to male teachers, was \$1,300; the lowest, \$275. The average salaries of male teachers, was \$542—of female teachers \$280. In towns the highest salary of a male teacher was \$800—the lowest \$200. The average salary of male teachers was \$470—of female teachers, \$286. In villages the highest salary of a male teacher was \$534—the lowest \$180. The average salary of male teachers was \$463—of female teachers \$206—a small increase.

The whole number of school sections reported for the year was 4,307—increased, 34. The number of schools reported as open was 4,225—increased, 92. The number of schools closed or not reported was 82—decrease, 58. The number of free schools (as determined by the rate-payers in school sections at their annual school meetings) was 3,459—increased 231. Thus out of 4,256 schools reported as open, more than four-fifths have been made free by the rate-payers themselves. The number of schools in which prizes are reported as distributed was 1,260—increased, 47. The total average time of keeping open the schools in Upper Canada was 11 months and 23 days. This compares favorably with the average in the American States. For instance, the average last year in Massachusetts was 8 months; in Maine, 4 months and 20 days; in New York, about 9 months; in Pennsylvania, 5 months and 17 days; in Ohio, 25 weeks and 1 day; in Michigan, 6 weeks and 2 days.

The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools reported was 147—increased 27. The amount of Separate School grants apportioned to Separate Schools according to average attendance, as compared with the Common Schools in the same municipality, was \$3,794—increased \$718; the amount appropriated for the purchase of maps, &c., was \$188—increased, \$84. The amount received from local self-imposed rates by supporters of Separate Schools, was \$20,501—increased, \$6,555. The amount of subscriptions by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was \$42,666—increased, \$982. Total amount received from all sources for the support of Separate Schools, \$42,150—increased, \$8,341. The expenditure was as follows:—For payment of teachers, \$29,927—increased, \$5,539; for maps, &c., \$673—increased, \$307; for other purposes, \$10,496—increased, \$2,494. The number of pupils reported in the Separate Schools was 17,365—increased, 1,506. The whole number of teachers reported as employed in the Separate Schools was 130, being an increase of 19 of whom 83 were males and 107 females.

**A Local and County Bank.**  
 Amongst the changes that are taking place daily in the social and political atmosphere of this young country, it should be noticed that several towns in the western part of Canada are making strenuous efforts to establish local Banks, or Banks under one general supervision, but managed locally by persons with more power and authority than it is usual to give Bank agents on a-days. The fact is the City of Montreal almost controls the financial system of Upper Canada, for even the few Banks that have nominally Head offices in it have offices there and their operations are to a great extent guided by its mercantile requirements.

This is an admitted evil which it behooves the agriculturists and others to remedy, and the altered state of affairs and the improving prospects of the country unite in making this a favourable opportunity for so doing. London has already made a sign and proposes to establish a local Bank, with its own citizens as Directors. Cobourg, Bowmanville, Newmarket and other towns, are availing themselves of the advantages held out by the Royal Canadian Bank, subscribing for its stock, using its own local funds and managed by its own residents. This is approximating to the old country banking system of England, which has been one cause of the great internal progress of the mother country. The town of Lindsay and County of Victoria should have such an institution.

The Royal Canadian Bank, we understand, have entrusted Mr. J. Holmes Hopkins, of Lindsay, with the task of carrying out the scheme, and with him all persons desirous of taking stock should at once communicate.

**Bad Roads.**—Our town at the present time sadly feels the want of gravel roads. Certainly as a county town, with such a ready transit from being the terminus of a railway, we are behind the age we live in. Every facility that tends to make Lindsay easily accessible to our rich surrounding country (as there is now a cash market for every item that a farmer can spare—we have even heard of Americans looking after cats) should be the desire of every influential man in our county. As comparatively few can now visit our market, those who desire samples of Dry Goods, with the prices, either by mail or by the hand of a friend, will find the greatest attention shown them at the Dry Goods Emporium, the only house entirely dry goods. Mr. Gimson, from giving such orders the greatest care, we find it increasing his trade amazingly.

A most brutal assault was made by a fellow named McKinnon on Mr. Wm. Gillespie, of Hamilton, on Monday last. McKinnon had lately been kicked out of the Hamilton police force, and Mr. Gillespie, having as Hamilton correspondent of the Leader, made some strictures on his and his brother's conduct, undertook to revenge himself in this way. Mr. Cahill, Police Magistrate, very properly sent him to gaol for six months and fined him \$100 besides.

S. & O. BIGELOW invite the attention of the ladies of Lindsay and Victoria County to their extensive and choice assortment of Ladies' Caps, Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; Dress Goods in modern styles and best materials. A quantity of Cotton Yarn in stock. Every department complete. Cash buyers cannot fail to be satisfied.

**THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.**—We notice that there has been a change in the management of this well known and favorite weekly, by the admission of a lady author as editor. Mr. Emerson Bennett, the popular writer, now exclusively for THE POST, and announces a centenary story, to begin the first of the year, to be called "THE PHANTOM OF THE FOREST," a wild story of the early settlement of Kentucky. Bella Z. Spencer, the editor, whose novel of Ora has been so highly praised, also announces a continued story, to be called GENEVIEVE HOWE. Florence Perry, the author of "Evelyn," Louise Chandler Moulton, August Bell, Eleanor O'Donnally, Beatrice Colman, Mrs. Margaret Homer, and a host of other popular authors also write for the Post. THE HOST contains, besides stories, sketches, poetry, humorous articles, &c., an original Agricultural Department, and original and selected Receipts for Housekeepers. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are offered as premiums to those who get up certain clubs—an easy way of getting a Sewing Machine, worth in Philadelphia Fifty-five dollars! The price of the Post is \$2.50 a year, two copies \$4, four copies \$8, eight copies (and one gratis) \$16. Sample copies, containing the terms and advertisements in full, are furnished gratis. Address H. Peterson & Co., 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A PRACTITIONER of physic, who calls himself Dr. Hunter, but holds no English diploma, and who is in the habit of publishing letters on the cure of consumption, has been brought before the magistrates at Marylebone for an alleged outrage on a lady who went to consult him professionally, and which she alleges was committed while she was under the influence of chloroform. He denies the charge, and has been remanded on very heavy bail.

We regret that a mistake occurred in our notice of the fire last week. We have since been informed that Mr. Doherty's premises was never on fire only when Mr. Jane's Grocery—a part of the hotel building—was discovered in flames, evidently the work of an incendiary.

**MISMANAGEMENT OF TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS IN FENELON.**

**To the Editor of the Canadian Post:**  
 SIR,—There is no township in the Upper Province where so much corruption has existed as in Fenelon; and it would be impossible to find another people so quiescent under such impositions, high taxes and mismanagement, as the ratepayers of this municipality. Its history for the last eight years has been one continued scene of recklessness and deception by her public men, one of whom gloried in his iniquity, and hoped the present Reeve would be long spared to follow the same course he had practiced.

The fall of 84 County Council of the present year, will be long remembered in this municipality, and serve as a subject of reference for years to come. No man can look back on the actions of those periods without indignation, or reflect on the deception that characterized its leading men without regret and sorrow. Whether we look at the abortive efforts to meet an obnoxious and practically a measure, or the unwarrantable exercise of judicial authority by two of Her Majesty's J.P.'s, the conclusion forces itself upon the mind, that it was not patriotism nor philanthropy that actuated these men in their dubious enterprise, but a strong desire for a restoration of that popularity they had so ignominiously lost.

Independent of the strife and animosity that were engendered during their peregrinations advocating the Dunkin Bill, their insane procedure has brought oppression in its train, in the shape of high taxes to replenish an exhausted treasury. Over \$100 was spent in consummating their misguided business. Over \$20 was expended in the non-collection of licenses; \$150 was thrown away in lawsuits, &c.; and what was the most monstrous of all, the cruel persecution by Messrs. Naylor and Dick of two lonely widows, who were trying to eke out a miserable existence by keeping a house of public entertainment, while they left all the able-bodied tax-payers alone. The abuse of power, as well as the squandering of public moneys, have been marked features during the years mentioned above. No sooner had the licenses expired for 1864, than the minions of these gentlemen were sent forth to watch the houses of these poor women, and they were summoned before their worship. Seated like two peacocks in the plenitude of their powers, they impudently asked them what they had to say to the charge of violating the law. No tale of penury or want from these females could soften their hard and stony hearts; the tears that trickled down the furrowed cheeks awakened no compassion in their bosoms; and in the night they were taken to the twenty dollars each and costs. This harsh and cruel conduct would have crushed these objects of sympathy rather than vengeance, had not a good Samaritan hastened to their assistance, and advised them to appeal to a higher court, where justice would be granted, which was denied them at home; and under the able management of Geo. Dorrner, Esq., the decision of these J.P.'s was quashed. In ordinary circumstances, and with men of right principles, this reversal of this tyrannical interpretation of the law would have called forth an apology to the people; was this done? Nay, truly, instead of that, at the next meeting of the Township Council, these gentlemen appeared as mendicants, imploring that body for their fees as magistrates, and that for adjudicating illegally.

Ratepayers of Fenelon! how long will you submit to be imposed upon? How long will you continue to send men to that Council Board who actually endorse past and present corruption. Two of the present Council have been absentees' lists of former Reeves, and the present Reeve has betrayed the trust reposed in him by neglecting to enforce payment of the defaulter's money, and asking an illegal appropriation to be expended in another municipality, but was defeated by Messrs. Burnett, McKenzie and Clendenning. You will soon be called upon to exercise your franchise. Let it not be said at the coming election that you returned men unworthy of your confidence, or who would listen to the dictation of unprincipled men. For as sure as you throw away your vote, without consideration, you are the means of imposing high taxation and perpetuating mismanagement.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package.  
 Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., Proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—At about five o'clock on Friday evening, a man named Joshua Rogers, on attempting to get on a train that was backing up at the Lindsay station, Port Hope, missed his hold and fell across the rails, both of his legs lying in one of the rails. The car wheel passed over the legs between the knees and ankles, almost severing them, at the same time his body was caught by the car and doubled in such a way as to break his back. The unfortunate man was drunk at the time he was thus mortally injured. He is still alive, but cannot last very long. He leaves a wife and one or two children, and was his way from Kingston, to which place he belongs, to London in company with his family, having stopped over at Port Hope a few days working at the dock. He is a blacksmith by trade and the son of a Baptist minister resident at Gananoque, who, together with his brothers, has been summoned to the death-bed by telegraph.

**SCHOOL MATTERS.**  
**To the Editor of the Canadian Post:**  
 MR. SUTTON.—As it is probable that a County Superintendent of Common Schools will be appointed in January, it might not be unprofitable, especially as the time is fast drawing near, when such a position may be made, to notice some of the qualifications of the person selected for the office should possess, in order that the result may prove beneficial and satisfactory. Of these I shall only sketch such as must be regarded indispensably necessary. The person appointed should be a talker, a practical teacher. No matter how highly educated a man is, unless he is or has been a practical teacher, he cannot be looked upon as fitted for the position named. It would be as wise to select a man educated for the office, who had never descended from the theoretical to the study or university, to grapple with the practical, to fill the office and perform the functions of a Chief Justice, as to choose a man inexperienced in teaching to advise and influence for good the Common Schools of our county. But the person should possess the advantages of a Normal School training. As it is well known the Normal School not only gives to persons attending and fitting themselves for the profession of teaching the education necessary, but gives them also a just and an impressive idea of the value of the education they are to impart. It is well known the Normal School should be organized and governed, as well as in the best mode of imparting instruction. No man can pass through the hands of Robertson and Sangster, and through the additional training of the Normal School, and be ignorant of the value of a week, without being benefited; and no man can be regarded as qualified to superintend the Common Schools of our County, without he possesses the advantages of the training afforded by our Province in the Normal School. The person selected for the office, who must be classed with such as are evidently indispensable—it is the habit of public speaking. No doubt there are many men who possess every qualification but this, but wanting this they want the most important and highest qualification for the office. True, to be able to speak with comparative ease, and not possess the education and experience called for, would be of no use for the position named. But on the other hand to lack experience in public speaking or the ability to do so, would be a lack as we have said the most important qualification that could be mentioned. In working for the promotion of any cause, no greater influence can be brought to bear than that exerted by public speaking. Now, in the position named, the person selected to be a Superintendent of schools if he had not been accustomed to speaking in public, a mighty influence that should be brought to bear in every School Section by lecturing, and which would be needed to arouse from apathy the guardian or parent of children, the high taxes and the duties of their offspring, would be lost entirely. Whoever is chosen to fill the position, the three qualifications named. If such a one is appointed we are sure the change will be for the better, provided the person selected is a minister being appointed to the business. I have known two or three cases where men employed by the church have endeavored to occupy the pulpit and do the work of County Superintendent as well. In neither case was satisfaction given. I have no doubt that the work would be comparatively pointed; on the contrary, I am decidedly favorable to such an appointment being made for several reasons, but let him give up the pulpit and give his undivided attention to the work. If a man is chosen to be a Superintendent, he should be a man of high character, and who possesses the habit of speaking and who possesses experience as a teacher, and the advantages of a Normal School training is appointed, no doubt, the influence for the advancement of our common school interests throughout the County will be great. Our County is a new municipality will be organized in time to come, while many are now struggling into a respectable existence. Let them have the superintendence of a competent person, and with a good foundation, he will be enabled to create a better future. As to the objections to the superintendence of a County Superintendent as from those now working in the townships where they are. Then let a respectable salary be given. The work would be comparatively light, the County being so large, and there would be a great many inconveniences in the back Townships. Let the salary for the first year be \$1000 at least. A good part of this salary would be paid in advance, and the undivided attention to the work would earn it all.

**AN EXPANSIVE AMERICAN.**  
 There is a model writer attacked to the Providence Press—a Rhode Island journal. He exclaims American affairs to an extent that is refreshing, not to say funny. Thus in entering a plea for the use of the phrase "good English," he puts our lexicographers on the back, and abuses Dickens in the following unique style:—"England is indebted to an American—Lindley Murray—for her knowledge of the primary elements of English grammar. Would that when he gave them that treatise on the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly, he had named the American Grammar! For such it really was. The greatest lexicographers the world has ever seen were Samuel Worcester and Noah Webster. Why, why is it that their expansive and perfect dictionaries should be called 'English'? Why is it that the trait of the insidious serpent is still over us all? In the name of the highest intellectual attribute, I ask, is it not true that we fling off those winter weeds outdoors, and stand before the world in our own national unbuttoned vestments? English! forsooth! One of the head literary men of England to-day has no true conception of what is correct language—Charles Dickens, the man who has reaped a larger harvest from his literary efforts in this country than in his own—Charles Dickens, the feted and fabled libel-er of America and Americans—Charles Dickens, the author, who in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' so far forgot the local coloring of his story, that he employs one of the wretched pupils at Do-the-boys Hall, wearing the garden where he has just dropped several feet in depth of snow, and the door of a late lingering winter—Dickens, who pokes fun at his Uriah Heap for the cockiness of regarding the asperate when he remarks: 'We are so 'umble?'—Dickens, the charlatan and blunderhead 'par excellence' of the world of letters: who, in his wisdom, would probably read the beautiful line of Thomas Moore: 'The art that is Humble might 'ope for it'—Dickens, whose ignorance of pronunciation is only equalled by Russell's and Delain's ignorance of geography and history—he is the gentle juniper-bud who sneeringly comments on the lamentable ignorance and vulgar idioms of the Americans."

**OIL INTELLIGENCE.**  
 The work of the Hamilton and Halhim-Conto. Co. well has been steadily progressing until about a week since. Their drill became fast, and the wooden rods were broken off near the lower joint. So far they have been unable to raise their drill. They were 480 feet in the rock, which has been found for the last 100 feet—except the last 20 which was soft. They were making rapid progress, and would have completed the contract—500 feet—but for this unlooked-for accident. The Hamilton and Selkirk Co. have not been at work for some time, and are still waiting for tenders, or watching the progress of those that are at work, probably waiting for a relapse of the prevalent disease. The well at Jarvis is down between 450 and 500 feet, and it is said that they have struck a large vein of oil, and intend testing it with a pump before drilling any deeper. It is reported that capitalists are purchasing all the stock from the smaller stockholders. We trust the reports may prove true.

A vein of oil, near the well at Chandler's well, near Tilsonburg, at 45 feet in the rock. Several pails full of oil were saved before the flow ceased. The drill, which had been fast in the well belonging to the Joint Stock Company, for some time past, has been taken out. The Co. intend to work night and day hereafter, and are endeavoring to get a continuation in the neighbourhood of Tilsonburg, considers the indications so favourable that parties from the United States are about putting down several wells. Real estate is held at a high figure in consequence.

**SOUTHERN LADIES STILL DEFIANT.**  
 A correspondent writing from Chattanooga says that the Southern women thereabout have undergone no change of heart apparently. One of them, with whom I entered into a conversation, said, "You are a Yankee, you think they are subjected, and that they will submit to tyranny like a people poodle pig licking the hand that smites them. Our men treat these things up, and when opportunity offers they will wipe out the stain of wounded honour with blood. I am a worse secessionist than ever, and only regret that I could not have done more for the glorious Southern cause." Another little virago sneeringly remarked, "You Yankees feel very proud over your victories, even by dirty Dutch and Irish hirings and negroes, and your officers ride through our country in special trains. I hope one of them will run off the track on these days, and send some of you to hell, where you ought to be." Another said she could smell a greasy machine from the North across the river, and asked me whether I was a blacksmith or a brick-mason. "Well, then, I'll bet my life that you are a speculator, quack doctor or newspaper reporter."

**BUSINESS EDUCATION.**  
 Of all useful acquisitions to a man of the world we know of none preferable to a thorough business education. It is essential to all, to the merchant, the professional man, the mechanic, and the farmer. The advantages of a sound business education are manifold. It gives a man in some sort of element of business? should have a thorough and satisfactory training in the principles of accountancy, as well as be made conversant with many of the practical details of business. Young men desiring to be properly qualified to discharge the duties of business life, can readily acquire the useful information at institutions specially organized for that purpose. In this connection we mention the business school of Mr. Day, a resident of this city for three years past, and who, during that period has been actively engaged in educating young men for commercial pursuits, and has enjoyed a large measure of success in this department of education, both while associated with Messrs. Bryant & Stratton and since in carrying on business on his own account. Mr. Day being a practical bookkeeper, and possessing a business experience of twenty years, is eminently fitted to prepare young men for business pursuits, and we have much pleasure in recommending his institutions to the patronage of young men.—Toronto Globe.

**HORSES SAVED.**  
 The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine." This preparation is being extensively used, and extracts from all the leading journals in England and America, have before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply on hand—may be the means of saving your horse's life.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package.  
 Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., Proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

**OSERVER.**  
 Fenelon, Nov. 27, 1865.

**RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.**  
**RYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**  
 The original medicine Established in 1837, 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.

**TRAVELLERS** should always be provided with a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers at this season of the year. They relieve coughs, colds, sore throats, and hoarseness, in ten minutes after use, and effect a rapid cure. See Advertisement.

**THE BUFFALO** brokers are running against each other to secure Canadian money which is now quoted at one per cent. premium, but the run is nothing compared with that after the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which the people have found out to be the very best thing for the cure of colds, rheumatism, sore throat, bowel complaints, &c. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

**THE ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL** says it is the intention of Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, to make St. Catharines his future residence.

**MARRIED.**  
 At Harwath, County Simcoe, C.W., by the Rev. S. P. Ardagh, A.M., Mr. JAMES McPHERSON, of Toronto, to CATHERINE INEZ McLEOD, third daughter of D. Barnside, Esq., F.E.L.S. No cards.

**Commercial.**  
**LINDSAY MARKETS.**  
 Thursday, November 30, 1865.

**Special Notices.**  
 THE most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

**A Good Farm For Sale.**  
 TO BE SOLD CHEAP, the East half of Lot 14 in the 9th concession of Ops, contained 100 acres of which about 10 acres are cleared and 10 acres ready to log. This farm is within 4 miles of Lindsay and 6 miles from Ormeau, a short distance from the railway. A good leading road runs in part of the lot. Immediate possession. Title indisputable. Terms: a portion of the money down, and the balance in 4 years. For further particulars apply to the owner John Bryans, Ops, or to Messrs. MACKAY & HEAP, Solicitors, Lindsay.

**WINTER TRADE.**  
**Gillies & Lancashire**  
 Invite the attention of buyers to their very large stock just now being opened and comprising everything that is asked for by the ladies. Our Cloth department, as usual, will be found to surpass anything before brought to this market.

**Relief in Ten Minutes.**  
**RYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**  
 The original medicine Established in 1837, 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.

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**Relief in Ten Minutes.**  
**RYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**  
 The original medicine Established in 1837, 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.

**TRAVELLERS** should always be provided with a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers at this season of the year. They relieve coughs, colds, sore throats, and hoarseness, in ten minutes after use, and effect a rapid cure. See Advertisement.

**THE BUFFALO** brokers are running against each other to secure Canadian money which is now quoted at one per cent. premium, but the run is nothing compared with that after the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which the people have found out to be the very best thing for the cure of colds, rheumatism, sore throat, bowel complaints, &c. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

**THE ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL** says it is the intention of Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, to make St. Catharines his future residence.

**MARRIED.**  
 At Harwath, County Simcoe, C.W., by the Rev. S. P. Ardagh, A.M., Mr. JAMES McPHERSON, of Toronto, to CATHERINE INEZ McLEOD, third daughter of D. Barnside, Esq., F.E.L.S. No cards.

**Commercial.**  
**LINDSAY MARKETS.**  
 Thursday, November 30, 1865.

**Special Notices.**  
 THE most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

**A Good Farm For Sale.**  
 TO BE SOLD CHEAP, the East half of Lot 14 in the 9th concession of Ops, contained 100 acres of which about 10 acres are cleared and 10 acres ready to log. This farm is within 4 miles of Lindsay and 6 miles from Ormeau, a short distance from the railway. A good leading road runs in part of the lot. Immediate possession. Title indisputable. Terms: a portion of the money down, and the balance in 4 years. For further particulars apply to the owner John Bryans, Ops, or to Messrs. MACKAY & HEAP, Solicitors, Lindsay.

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 JUST RECEIVED a fine selected stock of the newest designs in  
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 W. WHARIN'S  
 11 King Street West,  
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