

WINTER DISPLAY OF BONNETS. DRIVING AND SKATING CAPS ON MONDAY NEXT.

350 Lines of Newer Goods now coming to hand.

J. F. GIMSON, CASH HOUSE, Not Underdold. Bigelow's Block. LINDSAY, Dec. 8, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Further Arrivals—D. Thomas. Cauton—Wm. Rehill. Cheap Lamps—W. J. Thirkell. Blanks for Sale—Canadian Post Office. County Council Meeting—S. C. Wood. Sale of Real Estate—John McGill. Hay for Sale—James Lenihan. Winter Display—J. F. Gimson. List of Letters—T. R. Adam. List of Letters—D. Cameron. Insolvent Act of 1864—John Mathie. Insolvent Act of 1864—H. J. Sutton. Insolvent Act of 1864—Switzer Conway. Agricultural Society—W. J. Thirkell. Carpets—Gillies & Lancashire. Notice of Application to Parliament—John Fowler.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 8TH, 1865.

Another Reminder.

We would remind all who are indebted to this office, either for subscription, job work, or advertising, that now is the time to PAY UP. We want money to pay for wages, paper, ink, &c., and can only look for it from those who owe us. Such of our subscribers as have not yet found it convenient to pay for the CANADIAN POST for the year now drawing to a close—and they are not a few—will oblige us by doing so immediately.

The Fenian Bugaboo.

The voracious New York Herald has a Canadian Correspondent who appears to be a man after Gordon Benn's heart. As an unmitigated, unblushing liar we think it would be difficult to find his equal, even in the corps of Herald abroad. In a letter written from Toronto, a few days ago, this graceless scamp gives a list of enrolled Fenians and Fenian sympathizers in various cities, towns and villages, from Quebec to Windsor. The total number set down as enrolled and drilling is 81,755. Lindsay is said to contain 400 sympathizers and 227 enrolled members; and Fenelon Falls 225 sympathizers and 109 enrolled members! We need scarcely tell our readers that the whole article, from which the above figures are extracted, is a tissue of the most barefaced falsehoods, without a single truth to give an air of honesty and respectability to the wild ravings of the worthless writer. And we may further add that we do not quote the statement for the purpose of contradicting it, but merely to give our readers a slight idea of what they may expect in the way of coarse, sensational stories, and exciting reports, in connection with the brotherhood. Let every one possess their soul in patience; there is safety under the ample folds of the good old flag "that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

Union School.

A general meeting of the School Board was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, December 6th, 1865. Members present—Revs. Vicars and Lutze, Dr. Fidler, Messrs. Adam Dundas, Hepp, Lang, Maguire, Mathie, Smith, Thirkell, Veitch, and Wood. Absent—Rev. A. Edwards. The minutes of last two meetings were read and adopted. Moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Thirkell, That the following names and amounts set opposite each, for school rates, be rescinded, and allowed as abatements from the Collector's Roll, amounting in all to \$14.04. East Ward—Mrs. Brown, \$0.48; Widow Bird, \$0.08; Widow Burk, \$0.40; Widow Delany, \$1.20; Widow Murphy, \$0.40; Widow Smith, \$0.60. South Ward—Mrs. Bailes, \$3.80; Margaret Booth, \$0.00 Mrs. Daniel Dunn, \$0.36; Mrs. Yonlan, \$3.20; Mrs. G. Whiting, \$1.44. North Ward—Mrs. James Clark, \$0.96; Widow Lee, \$1.04; Mrs. Martin, \$0.72; Mrs. Wiley, \$1.12.—Carried.

The Report of the Finance Committee was read. Moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Smith, That the report of the Finance Committee be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Maguire, That an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favour of Mr. Adam for the sum of \$2.25, for printing notices of public meeting.—Lost.

Yeas—Adam, Fuller, Lang, Lutze, and Maguire. Nays—Dundas, Hepp, Mathie, Smith, Thirkell, Veitch, Vicars, and Wood.

Moved by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Maguire, That the following teachers be engaged at the salaries hereinafter mentioned, viz: Mr. Murray, as Grammar School Teacher, salary \$700; Mr. Whalley as First Common School Teacher, salary, \$450; Miss Hardie as Second Common School Teacher, salary \$320; and Mrs. Grace as Third Common School Teacher, salary, \$240.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Smith, That this Board do appoint Mr. R. Hudspeth, Principal of the Grammar School for the present year, to keep the Meteorological Station for the ensuing year, and that the Chairman be requested to solicit the sanction of the Department.—Carried.

A MEETING of the County Council, to wind up the business of the year, will be held on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

St. Andrew's Day. HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN LINDSAY GRAND BANQUET AT THE JEWETT HOUSE, SONGS, SPEECHES, &c.

The anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint was celebrated in this town in splendid style by a banquet at the Jewett House. About eighty gentlemen surrounded the tables, embracing many of the prominent men of the town and county. Amongst those present we noticed—Sheriff McDougall, Judge Smith, Hon. John Simpson, M.L.C., William Cottingham, Warden of Victoria, Rev. J. H. Muir, B.A., Rev. A. A. Cameron, B.A., Mayor Keenan, J. D. Smith, Alex. Murray, M.A., S. C. Wood, Wm. Grace, John Kennedy, James Lenihan, G. Smart, D. Brown, Adam Hudspeth, C. Neils, A. Calotte, John Bertram, George H. Bertram, G. J. Weller, John Chisholm, Angus Chisholm, Geo. T. B. Gunn, P. Murray, Mr. Shaw, D. Thomas, Thomas Saddle, E. D. Haud, James Gallon, Thos. Nesbit, Arch'd. Campbell, Stewart Begg, J. C. Breadwick, Allan Gillies, James Hamilton, Wm. Alexander, O. J. Mackay, John Mathie, J. Lancashire, Thomas Niblock, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Freuen, Mr. Lockerby, James Watson, C. E. McInnis, D. N. Morrison, John Gibb, J. Heatherman, Wm. Boynton, Thos. Foley, Andrew Jackson, Wm. Minty, Jas. Walker, Wm. Margach, John McDermitt, Wm. Ogilvie, James Connelly, Thos. Cullis, Thos. Watson, John Anderson, W. H. McLaughlin, James Adam, Thomas R. Adam, Dr. Benson, Geo. Dorner, J. F. Dennistoun, Richard Wilson, John Costello, Alex. Savignay, Mr. Duffy, James McKibbin, O. McKibbin, C. B. Robinson, John Turner.

The Chair was ably filled by Sheriff McDougall, supported on the right by Judge Smith and the Rev. Mr. Muir, and on the left by the Hon. Mr. Simpson and the Rev. Mr. Cameron. The Vice-Chairs were occupied by Geo. Smart, Esq., and C. Blackett Robinson, Esq.

The Dining Room was decorated with evergreens, engravings of Scotch scenes, portrait of the Queen, and names of distinguished Scotchmen. Dinner was served at 9 o'clock, when grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Muir. The tables, it is hardly necessary to say, were bountifully spread with the delicacies of the season, not omitting the national dainties which was furnished by the host, and which was pronounced genuine by everyone capable of judging. The following was the Bill of Fare:

AGGUS. Relevés; Boiled Turkey—Oriskany Sauce; Mutton Capor Sauce; Corn Beef; Ham; Roast; Sirloin Beef; Turkey—Cranberry Sauce; Goose, Saddle Mutton—Cranberry Juice; Chicken—Brown Sauce; Duck. Cold Dishes—Bullymore Ham, Beef Tongue, Chicken Salad. VEGETABLES—Mashed Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, RELISHES—Pickled Onions, Cabbages, Tomato Sauce, Beets, Mixed Pickles, Celery, Worcestershire and Club Sauces. PASTRY—Plum Pudding, Mince Pie, Apple Pie, Cranberry Tart, Fruit Cake, Oaten Cake, Blanc Manger, Gelatine Jelly. DESSERT—Custard, Whipped Cream, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Grapes, Apples.

After a due discussion of the viands the President read letters of apology for absence from George A. Pyper, Esq., J. W. Dundas, Esq., M.P.P., and A. LaCourse, Esq., Clerk of the Peace.

The Chairman then gave as the first toast of the evening—"The Queen." He felt sure that it would be well received, as all true Britons—Scottish, English and Irish—revere and honour their ruler. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. SMART sang the National Anthem, the company joining right loyally in the chorus.

The second toast from the chair was—"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

Song from Mr. BREATHWICK—"The Flag that's braved a thousand years."

"His Excellency the Administrator of the Government," was the next toast given.

Mr. WELLSER sang a comic song, which highly amused the company.

Then followed "The Army and Navy of Britain and Volunteers of Canada."

Capt. SMITH briefly responded on behalf of the Canadian volunteers.

Lieut. HUDSPETH sang the soul-stirring "Red, White and Blue."

The toast of the evening—"The Day and all who honour it"—came next from the Chairman, who introduced it with a few appropriate remarks.

Rev. J. B. Muir, B.A., rose and responded as follows:—"It is with a lively sense of my own unworthiness, it is with a mind partly conscious of the high, though on my part undeserved, compliment which you have been pleased to confer upon me, that I rise to respond to that toast which our worthy Sheriff and President has called the toast of the evening. I assure you I am truly glad to see around me such a large, respectable and influential assembly, to inaugurate the existence of a St. Andrew's Society in this town. When I first heard that the formation of such a society was contemplated, I had my doubts about its success, but those doubts have been dispelled to-night. It is not my intention to occupy the time of the meeting in tracing the history of Scotland's patron saint. On this matter it is enough to say that the Romans had their 'genii locorum'—their local tutelary deities, and that borrowing from this custom the Church permitted individuals, and nations and countries to have their respective patron saints. Thus England has her St. George, Ireland her St. Patrick, France her St. Denis and Scotland her St. Andrew. It is matter of speculation to ascertain the reasons of such a selection. Notwithstanding this, I think Scotland is worthy of St. Andrew and St. Andrew is worthy of Scotland. After labouring amongst the mountaineers of Seythia St. Andrew preached the gospel to many of the barbarous and semi-barbarous tribes of Western Europe, and afterwards died a martyr to his zeal for the truth. Now observe a contrast which to me at least is not unimportant. Whilst England, Ireland and France have their chivalrous knights and itinerant monks for their patron saints, Scotland has been more fortunate in having an apostle for hers. Centuries ago she built a city and made that city the seat of her archbishop,

and in that city founded a university and called them after his name. In lauding my countrymen I beg to state that I do so without in the least degree disputing or disparaging either the manly energy and noble love of fair play of the Englishman, the brilliant scintillations and ready mother wit of the Frenchman; and in making those merited concessions, I do not feel unwarranted in saying that Scotland's people will compare most favourably with the people of any other country in the world. Possessed (I speak generally) of industry and honesty, thanks to their parents—trained to read and write and think—thanks to Scotland's parish schools and colleges—endowed with a clear and searching intellect, and often concealing, often manifesting a warm and generous heart—thanks to the Giver of all good—Scotchmen of the 19th century are qualified to fill with credit to themselves and with honour to their country any post in the grand march of civilization and progress. Recall if you can the mighty Scottish Titans who have astonished the world by their deeds and instructed it by their sayings. Contemplate her heroes in Wallace and Bruce, her poets in Scott and Burns, her scientific men in Napier and Watts, her mathematicians in Playfair and Simpson, her historians in Buchanan and Robertson, her philosophers in Reid and Stewart and Hamilton, and her divines in Knox and Melville, in Henderson and Chalmers. Is it wonderful therefore that the sons of Scotland should wear well? They are slow without indolence, frugal without parsimony, cautious yet enterprising, passionate yet loyal to judgment; they are educated and intelligent without pedantry, and are becoming more and more religious and less and less bigoted. He ought not to be astonished therefore that they should be respected wherever they go (and where are they not?) and that with noble conferees from other lands they should fill high offices in civic and military life. Physically you know Scotland is a poor country, and her people are notorious for pushing their fortune in other lands and climes remote. They do not however forget Auld Scotia in the land of their adoption. It has been said that give an individual the making of the ballads of a country and he will rule it, and given the ballads of a country its intellectual and moral state may be found thereby. So in a recent work I read given the salutations of a people and you can form some idea of their habits and customs. Look at the unvarnished verbiage of the Scot—"Whose a' wi' ye the day?" Such language is kindly and fraternal, showing the true esprit de corps. For those of our countrymen who have met this night as we have done to do honour to the memory of Andrew, Scotland's patron saint, I return you my most sincere thanks for the toast so kindly given and so enthusiastically received. And what numbers have met! They have met in the backwoods of Canada, on the prairies of the far West, on Australasian gold fields and on New Zealand downs, to shout Scotland for ever and our Right! But let us remember we are in Canada, and just as Jule and Angle, Saxon and Dane, Celt and Norman, were fused into that mighty living monument, the British people, so may all the different races in these provinces coalesce and form a mighty nation, to spread abroad the blessings of peace and prosperity, and the Fear of the Lord throughout the land.

Mr. SMART was again called upon for a song, and gave "Scots wha hae."

The 1st Vice-Chairman gave "Our Sister Societies." Mr. JAMES LENIHAN responded on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society. He commenced by thanking the company for the honour they had done him in calling upon him to respond to this toast. They had met there to-night to celebrate the anniversary of Scotia's patron Saint, and he was pleased to see so many Scotchmen assembled in true brotherly concord to do honour to the memory of a great and good man. Irishmen and Scotchmen were intimately connected in days gone by, and in many things they had still a common feeling. The Scotch character was well known and appreciated by people of other nations, and in whatever country Scotchmen made their appearance they always occupied high places of honour. Their intelligence, thrift, and industry combined to elevate them to a standard of which they might well be proud, and as they almost always honestly managed to accumulate a goodly portion of this world's riches, they therefore were in a position to give charity, whenever needed, to a less fortunate countryman. He saw around him representatives from all parts of the old country; and while they would always feel a glow of pride when they thought of the pleasant scenes they had left across the ocean, they also doubtless entertained warm affection for this, the land of their adoption. No jealousies should be kept up between the different nationalities in Canada, as they should all assist in developing the mighty resources of the Province; and bearing in mind that we have it from a very high authority that the country is soon to be developed into a new nationality, and then we will all be Canadians. If we look back to the histories of Scotland and Ireland we see that natives of each country entertained a warm affection for the other. We find that Robert and Edward Bruce—those great heroes—were admired in 1306 by the Irish, and they sent over to Scotland, inviting Robert to be their King; but he, having his hands full at the time, could not go. His brother Edward, however, went and was cordially received by the Irish, and crowned King of Ireland. He reigned only for a short time, however, and during the troublesome times that ensued, he was driven out of the country by the English. Then in the matter of literature, the poets and writers of Scotland were read and universally admired in the sister Kingdom. The "Scottish Chiefs" has been read with as much interest and as warmly eulogized in Ireland as in Scotland. Irishmen and Scotchmen have a common language and a common tongue, and he had heard it said that Scotchmen were wont to claim our St. Patrick, but we disputed that (laughter). If Scotland had produced great

men so also has Ireland. Alongside of Scott we can place our Moore, admirers of each other and personal friends. He recollected that in his native town Burns' poems were perused with quite as much avidity as they were in Scotland, and his "Highland Mary" was as well known as the "The Groves of Blarney." As in the past, so also throughout all time might the kindly feelings now existing between Scotchmen and Irishmen be perpetuated, and long may the sons of St. Andrew meet in the same manner as they have done to-night, to commemorate the anniversary of their chosen patron and apostle. (Cheers.)

Song by Mr. WELLSER. The next toast was "The Land o' Cakes and Brither Scots."

Mr. DENNISTOUN, Barrister, responded. He said that being a native Canadian he could hardly be expected to do as much justice to the toast as it was deserving of; but though he could not claim Scotland as the land of his birth, yet his father was a Scotchman, and he himself could say that he had "trod the heather," although he considered that the "heather" existed more in imagination than in reality, as he saw but little of it when in Scotland. He paid a visit to the land of his fathers some time ago, and could bear testimony to the high intelligence of its people, and the magnificence of its scenery. He saw some of the finest farms in Great Britain. Agriculture was there made a deep study, and wherever he went he saw evidence of its value. He was informed that Scotland had sent forth her agricultural students to all parts of the world, and people go there to study farming on scientific principles. In consequence of so much attention being paid to this subject the soil, which originally was none of the best, is made to bring forth the useful staples in abundance. All this was due to the energy and perseverance of her people—that enterprise and power of endurance which had carried the Scots triumphantly through many a hard contest and gloomy period. For hundreds of years Scotland was involved in wars with different nations, and oftentimes was hard pushed, but yet it is her proud boast that she was never overrun. She is the only nation on the face of the earth that can say this much; and at the time of her union with England, when the two countries merged into the kingdom of Great Britain, it was Scotland who gave the king. After one or two more complimentary remarks, Mr. D. resumed his seat amid cheers.

Song by Mr. OGLIVIE—"Queer folk in the Shaws."

The Vice-Chairman then gave the toast of "The Member for Queen's Division, Hon. John Simpson."

Mr. SIMPSON rising to respond was greeted with loud cheering, and made a few excellent and well-timed remarks. He said that he had but just returned from the backwoods, where he had been spending a week two in recreation, and as he was somewhat wearied with his day's travelling the company must not expect a lengthy speech from him that night. Nothing could exceed the gratification he felt at witnessing the demonstration made in honour of one the traitor of whose name sent a thrill of pride through every Scottish heart; and such gatherings were most and praiseworthy. If there was any community of men who should bear in mind the manifold virtues of their mother land and all that had done for them it was the Scotch, and that they were not unmindful of their obligations the many gatherings on this night in all parts of the world would testify. Scotchmen do good wherever they go; they have done a great deal for Canada; they have borne their full share in the work of settling and opening up this magnificent country, and whatever great enterprise has been undertaken they have always had something to do with it. You had them wherever you go, no matter in what quarter of the world you penetrate. This is natural enough when we remember that Scotland is a poor country, and her sons are forced to look for other places in which to push themselves forward. There is a saying that wherever people of other nations emigrated the Scotch would be sure to find their way—they have to go if they wish to go well. If they come they must do the best they can, and indeed they generally managed not to be behind their neighbours in getting along prosperously; they were a most desirable class of settlers. The English have weight and the Irish brilliancy, but the Scotch have a peculiar way of their own in getting along. They work hard to get, and what they get they keep; they commence getting and keep getting, and in due time they reap the reward of their labours. One reason why Scotchmen were generally fortunate was this, that they went upon the principle that they were as good as anyone else, and they let that be known in a proper manner. They will not be second if by any possible means they can be first; and this feeling of self-respect is most marked in the Scot. He (Mr. S.) was a thorough Scotchman himself, and gloried in his native land, and the noble sons she has produced. Her statesmen, her scholars and her warriors, have borne and still bear an important influence in the councils of Great Britain; and it was but natural that Scotchmen should meet as they do to-night and praise and flatter each other. He did not object to this in the slightest, but if we cultivated old country feeling too much what would we do with Canada? He (Mr. S.) revered the country of his birth; but his destiny had long been settled here, and all his interests were essentially Canadian. He came here but a poor lad, and Canada had given him all that he now possessed. Why then should he not give the best of his time and labour for the welfare of the land which had done so much for him? His children were born here, and his ambition would be to train his sons to revere their native land. He had not a word to say against Scotchmen treasuring up reminiscences of the spot they had left; but they were now residents in Canada, and to all intents and purposes this was their home, and they must not forget that fact. Two of his sons accompanied him on his journey to the back settlements, and it was one of his greatest pleasures to point out to them its resources and scenery, and to make them feel that this was their own country. He wanted them to

know Canada; he wanted to instill into their minds that it should be their duty and delight to work for it and do all the good in their power to make it what they themselves would like to see. He entirely disagreed with a remark made that evening that Scotchmen cared only for some country other than their own that they might make money there, and then return to Scotland and spend it. This was most unjust. If he (Mr. S.) made money here, what right had he to go off and spend it elsewhere? It was taking so much capital away and helping to impoverish the land. But Scotchmen, he was proud to say, did not act upon that principle. Mr. S. observed that if the people of Victoria wished to promote anything which would be to the benefit of the aid in his power, if any, to render aid to the noble land that gave them birth. 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