O Pieces Newest Dress O Pieces Print, 12 Pieces Shirting. 1 Case Parasols, 30 Dozen Hoop Skirts,

New Oil-Cloths,

SPRING BONNETS, SPRING HATS, 1 Case of Men's Hats and Caps, 12 Pieces Linens, 75 Pieces Factory, NEW TRIMINGS. OF TERMS.—CASH. 200

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Victoria Grocery and Liquor Store-John Chis-Insolvent Act, 1864-S. C. Wood, official As-Removal of Medical Hall-W. J. Thirkell Prize Beef for Easter-John Maunder Imported Seeds-Coulter & Chambers To Carriage and Waggon Makess-John Ber

Volunteer Beef-John Williamson Special Announcement-Jamee Watson

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1866.

Meeting in Lindsay. ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATON!

Loyal Speeches.

EVERYONE A VOLUNTEER! A large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall, Lindsay, on the evening of Thursday last, for the purpose of considering the present threatening aspect of roynded by and breathe the air of British instiaffairs in connection with the Fenian organization, and to give an opportunity for the expression of public feeling in relation to the formation of VolunteerCompanies in town and county: On the platform we noticed J. W. Dunsford, Esq., M.P.P., Joseph Staples, Esq., Warden of Victoria; Sheriff McDougall; A. Lacourse, Esq. County Attorney; S. C. Wood, Esq., County Treasurer, D. Browne, Esq., Reeve of Lindsay; Wm. Gottingham, Esq., W. a good effect. It had put a check on the wick-H. Deane, Esq., James Farrell, Esq., Reeve of ed and insane schemes of the Fenians. We have

The meeting was organized by calling the Mayor to the chair, and appointing Mr. Hand, Secretary. The Mayor, in opening the proceedings said they had met this evening to discuss the and to make such arrangements as shall seem suitable to the circumstances. As we are all aware, there exists on the other side an extenmost bitter hatred to British rule, and whose the other side that there are Fenians in Canada. He did not know that this was the case. It object and aim is in general to injure and humfrom British dominion. In view of this, the upiversal opinion of the country is, that we lides on this subject exists which it would be and the Government have felt it to be their duty to put the country into a condition for doing so, and he was proud to say that in answer to their call, and within the short space of 24 hours, and are ready to aid in its execution. On the 10,000 men have gone to the post of danger at the front. (Cheers) He reposted he was a round to the front. (Cheers.) He repeated, he was proud support their co-religionists. This is a delusion, of this fact, for Canada had thereby, asserted and ought to be dispelled. (Hear.) The fact is. for herself a place among the nations of the earth, and refuted the common of disloyalty to British connection and witish institutions. It was to be regretted that they had been so late manifesting their sentiments; but he was perrespond to the call of patriotism. (Loud Cheers.)

Mr. Dunsford, M.P.P., on coming forward to move the first resolution, said he would advert | this organization one can scarcely conceive of for a moment to some special reasons for calling any man who would hesitate for a moment to this meeting. Somehow it seems necessary in Lindsay that several consultations should be with good blood in their veins, they are thembeld before anything could be attained. A selves degenerate—a horde of ruffians, who if meeting had been held the other night here with the view of taking steps to organize a Home Guard; but it was hastily got up, notices were not circulated widely, parties came unprepared, and though there was but one feeling at the meeting, he did not consider that a satisfactory expression had been given to the sentiments of the people of Victoria. In the excitement that prevails over the country—the absence of a strong and decided demonstration from the people of Victoria would expose them to the charge of apathy. And therefore, that they might not lie under so false an imputation, and that they might show that though last they were not least in their devotion to the cause of patriotism, had this meeting been called.

Canada is young; she has no glorious past She is, as it were, a country in the future; and a magnificent future is, we trust, before her. They hoped to perpetuate here, British laws, Bestish Institutions and British freedom. (Applause.) Yet, even at present, the inhabitant the purpose of expressing our loyalty: let no nineteenth century to introduce a new thing a Canadian had strength in his arm. He had the purpose of expressing our loyalty: let no nineteenth century to introduce a new thing a Canadian had strength in his arm. He had under the sun. It has been left to them to just been requested to say a word for the be highly prized and guarded, and defended and nonsense. On the eve of the battle of Culorganize a piratical horde, acting under no volunteer movement. It always had been noticed every aggression. He did not mean to loden the Duke of Cumberland on learning that and nonsense. On the eve of the battle of Culary against every aggression. He did not mean to dwell on these advantages—other speakers would enlarge on this point. (Ine thing, however, he would say, that if ever a people were justified in defending their country, it is the people of Canada in the case of the threatened Peniss invasion. For, as Chief Justice Draper to—"an attack from such parties would be the country and there would be the country and those would be the country and those who are willing let them as to describe the Grand Jury at Toronton which had been moved. He believed that the enthusiants applied to the country of the country

2 Cases Canadian Tweeds Mr. Win. H. Deane had great pleasure in se conding the resolution. It refers to facts which require no proof. In this country they enjoyed perfect freedom and every political advantage that man could desire, and if the citizens of any other country should make for our borders with hostile intent—there is not a man in Canada but would fly to arms, rush to the frontier and say to the advancing foe: "Thus far shalt thou come, but no further," (Cheers.) The Government gave the word, and in a few hours 10,000 men were up and at the front; and these have left many thousands behind who are ready to follow if danger and their country call. (Hear, hear.) When the Fenians think of this, they will pause We shall see that to them the convivialities of Union Square will be more congenial than meeting with the British Lion. We are composed of three nationalities-but English, Irish and Scotch have often put shoulder to shoulder and fought for a common cause, and they are ready to do it again. Let us then organize-no matter who are our officers; it is not for them we would fight, but for our country and our homes; and these no Fenian will ever take from us. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried unan-

Sheriff McDougall moved the second resolulion which read as follows:

"That this meeting views with unqualified approval the prompt and active defenses measures taken by the Government of Canada; and that we will aid and assist, to the best of our acility, in defending our country against the

In supporting the resolution, the worthy Sheriff made an excellent speech, notwithstanding his statement that he would rather enter the ranks, and go to the front than make a speech; but he felt so earnest in regard to the object for which they had met, that he would endea vour to conquer his repugnance to speech-making, and do his best. (Hear, hear.) That British-connection which these Fenians so bitterly hate and thought that during the period of Canada's growth and developement into perfect maturity it was better for her that she should be connecttutions and British sentiment. He thought that the national sentiment and temper, and the national institutions of Canada would be more healthful, steady, and better balanced if formed under the influences which are acting on us through our British connection than they would be under any other circumstances. He therefore set a high value upon our relation to Great Britain, and a great deal in his opinion should be sacrificed for its maintenance. The resolu-tion expresses approval of the action of the Go-vernment. He believed that it had a decidedly 10,000 regulars, and 10,000 volunteers had gone to the front. In meetings held in every part of the country Canada has given an unmistakeaaggression; all these circumstance had, he ought, told on the courage and counsels of the Fenians. He was glad to learn that the attempt present position of affairs in reference to the to reorganize the volunteer company in Lindsay threatening demonstrations in the United States has been so far successful, and that 40 names sive organization of Fenians animated with the not allow him to do so. It has been asserted on should not be from neglect on his part, if they ble Britain, and in particular to wrest Ireland | were not detected, and he would be the first should prepare ourselves to repel any invasion, well to correct. Many ignorant Protestants lic gentlemen of Canada occupying high posisuaded this was from no lack of devotion to the cause. The people of the County of Victoria abhorrence of the movement. The Catholics of had always been ready and still were ready to Canada have too much interest in the stability of our Province to countenance such a movement as that of the Fenians. (Applause.) When one thinks of the character of the members of lend his aid in resisting such an aggression.
They are not soldiers. Come of a noble race, let loose upon our country would perpetrate horrors, the recital of which would make the blood curdle in the veins. What man worthy of the name would stand back when his country—its institutions—when wives, sisters and daughters of our land are threatened by such desperadoes. (Applause.) Let all our young men come forward and join the volunteer company now forming in this town, and if called to the front, he maintained that it was the bounden duty of those who remained behind, to see to it that the families of our brave volunteers should want nothing during their absence.
(Great applause.) He believed some difficulty had been experienced in re-organizing the company, from the circumstance that young married men are unwilling to risk having to leave their families unprovided for. Now he would

say to all such that they need have no fear. He pledged himself that all the dependents of every volunteer who is called away shall be well taken care of till his return. (Great applause.) He felt very earnest in this matter too earnest to say much. He trusted that no man would venture to throw cold water upon this movement, or on the ardent enthusiasm displayed by this meeting. We are a loyal county, and we have met here this evening for

that the terrific roar of the British lion and the screech of the American eagle might never in dire conflict disturb the peace of this continent. (Applause.) He was persuaded that the American people meant well to us. They will not forget the sympathy that we showed them in their recent struggle. They will not forget that the news of the assassination of Lincoln elicited from Canada throughout its length and breadth, a cry of indignation as loud and deep, and a wail of sorrow as sincere as if it had been a potentate of their own that had fallen. They will not forget that then the throb of America's heart shook Canada as if the two were bound together by the ties of one and the same nationneart shock Canada as if the two were bound together by the ties of one and the same nationality. (Loud cheers) He would not allow himself to believe that America means otherwise than well to us. It may be inconsistent with the liberty, or license if you will, that prevails in the United States, or with the political tactics of the Caranta as if the two were bound to same him to the constant of the caranta as if the two were bound to same him to the caranta as if the caranta as if the caranta as if the two were bound to same him to the caranta as if the two were bound to same him to the caranta as if the two were bound together the caranta as if the two were bound together the caranta as if the two were bound together bound together be used to the caranta as if the two were bound together bound together be used to the caranta as if the two were bound together by the two were bound together be used to the caranta as if the two were bound together by the two were bound together be used to the two were bound to the two were bound to the two were bound together by the two were bound to the two were bound to the two were bound together by the two were bound to the two were bound together by the two were bound to the two were tics of the Government, to 1 y a strong hand on the Fenians now, while they do do no more than hold meetings, and bluster and brag, and threaten, while abstaining from overt acts of hostility to the British Empire; but he was persuaded that so soon as the Fenian lifts his hand to strike, that hand will be struck down by the powerful arm of the American government. (Cheers.) He believed that on this side we are (Cheers.) He believed that on this side we are all loyal—all classes of us without exception. Roman Catholics disloyal! It is a calumny. Very recently he had a conversation with a man from the country who displayed the most ardent zeal against Fenianism, and expressed sincere regrets that it was out of his power to go to the front. This man was a Roman Catholic, and afforded he believed, a specimen of the sentiments of his co-religionists throughout the country. (Hear, hear) It is the boundary the country. (Hear, hear) It is the bounden duty of every man to defend his home, his coun-try, his Sovereign, and this he was sure was the determination of every man in Viotoria. If young men are wanting, we married men will readily go forward and fill the ranks of our volunteer company. We are lovers of peace-many of us have come here to win independence and comfort for ourselves and families, and during the short period that is left to us on earth, we do not wish to be turned from our peaceful labours, and to mingle in scenes of strife and blood. Under the broad ægis of Canda and enjoy all the advantages of this country. Pointing to the flag, he said he was sure all would join him in the wish that the good old flag might long wave in the

fanatics, but men of intelligence and sobe udgment; that they appreciated the advan-British protection we enjoy liberty, security and peace in carrying out our schemes and prosecuting our labours, and there are none of us so insane as to wish to leave so advantageous tages of the constitution under which they live, and were prepared to defend it against all attack. That day spoke to the Fenians of America, too. (Hear, hear.) It told them a position as to sympathize with a set of ruf-fians whose only aim is the gratification of that they need not count upon an identity of fians whose only aim is the gratification of political hatred, and whose success would be ruin to all the prize. (Cheers) He believed that whatever y have been the feelings of Catholics in the old country with regard to the wrongs of Ireland, he had just expressed religion and nationality securing the sympathy and co-operation of Irish Catholics of Canada, that they indignantly repudiated the claims of Fenians being fellow-Catholics, that they blushed at the thought of their orable name, they would with their fellow

balmy breezes of peace. (Loud applause.)
Sheriff McDougall here rose and said that he had made an important omission in his speech. He had forgotten to say, that Mr. Grace was at present engaged in forming a cavalry corps. The remarks which he had made in reference to the other volunteer corps were all equally apolicable to this one. He trusted that Mr Grace's forts would be crowned with complete success. The resolution, as given above, was then put and carried amid the most enthusiastic ap-

Mr. Wood moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting the threatened invasion of the homes of a peaceable, prosperous, and happy people, by an organized force of Fenians, is unprecedented, unprovoked, and unsolicited; in direct violation of the laws of nations, and the rights of humanity, and should be repelled by the united efforts of all true citizens of Canada. That the people of this town should not only organize volunteer com-panies, but hold themselves in readiness to march to the front, and shoulder to shoulder with our brothers in arms, resist all piratical

aggression, and hurl back the invaders of Mr. Wood supported this resolution in a spirited and eloquent speech.

Three months ago, he looked upon Fenianism with contempt; he regarded the movement as one of wild political fanatics, that never would become dangerous, and that was sure to culminate in internal strife and final dissolution. He never dreamed that it would ever attain the dimensions it has since attained. The American Government, he thought, would crush it before it assumed a threatening aspect. It never entered into his mind that a friendly power would allow large bodies of men to assemble, to organize, to collect money and arms with the openly avowed purpose of making they, do they accord this liberty to the peo-ple of the South? Is it consistent with the Our conduct would affect that of the whole principles of international amity that they should allow to be done within their territories, and against a friendly power, what they do not allow to be done against themseves? Forgetting that the resources of any number of individuals could never cope with those of a wealthy empire-forgetting that not even the most powerful nation on the face of the earth—no, nor the world in arms, could wrest Ireland from the grasp of Britain,—Forgetting all this, these insane fanatics actually conceived the idea of performing this mighty achievment, and succeeded in raising money and arms for this object. But British wisdom and promptitude have frustrated their schemes, and American Fenians—the would-be liberators of Ireland, the mighty avengers of Ireland's wrongs—have found their true level in the gaols of Ireland; and, for all who would cross with a similar noble design, the British Government have waiting for their reception magnificent mansions and a numerous reti-nue of attendants, in the shape of Irish prisons and Irish gaolers. The suspension of the habeas corpus, precluding all action on the part of American Fenians in Ireland, they now turn to Canada and the British provinces. For the purpose of invading our peaceful country they are now collecting large sums of money, arms, and men from the very dregs of society, and all this openly in the face of a friendly nation, which, instead of crushing such a conspiracy, are petting, exciting and cherishing the wild fanatics engaged in it. It has always been the case, that when a country is invaded, it has been by those acting under the direction. tion or inspiration of some recognized nation- rush to the front and tell the Fenian that no ality; it has been left for the Fenians of the man should ever tear that flag down while

nything he could do in this matter, eit in the ranks and march him to. Mr. Wood sat down amid prolonged applause.

Mr. Hurd, in seconding the resolution, said that he did not intend to make a speech. He could not help expressing his intense satisfaction with the enthusiastic loyal feeling exhibited by this meeting. After the

circumstances he could conceive of persons

from another country, in a generous sympathy with the sufferers, making an invasion with the view of helping the oppressed to get by force what they had failed to attain by peaceful and constitutional means. But this surposition was not realized in Canada

at all. We have no minority groaning un-

der the oppression of a majority, and inviting the generous of other nations to their aid.

(Applause.) Again, it has been said that Canada herself is not free from the taint of Fenianism, that the Irish Catholics of Canada are affected with it. Looking at the re-

ports of American papers, one might be led to believe that there were circles in our land,

and Fenians swarmed everywhere. But the 17th of March told a different tale.

That day is admirably fitted to test the sen-timents of Irish Catholics. To the mind of

every Irishman it brings up old Ireland most

vividly to view, with all the events in her

past history-her trials, her sufferings, her

wrongs, her patriots. Then, if ever, would

the smouldering ashes of discontent and hatred of British rule, be tanned into flame.

and burst forth with unmistakeable expres-

sion. Then it was that the Irish Catholics

had an opportunity to speak and would speak the real sentiments of their hearts. They

did so, and from every city throughout the length and breadth of Canada, from every

leading man among them, from every eccli

siastical official there came one expression

of fervent loyalty to British connection.

Loud Cheers.) This declaration was re-

most unfeigned satisfaction. It shewed that

the Irish Catholics were not wild visionary

we would do to the man who would apply

ceived by Protestants with the liveliest and

eloquent remarks of the last speaker, he considered that he would best help the cause by being silent, or saying very little. It was a most gratifying fact that here and everywhere the most perfect unanimity, and fervor, and loyalty of sentiment had been displayed; and that Fenians abroad have learned that they need expect no sympathy, no aid from this country. He would conclude by saying in the words of Mr. McGee, that if while we made was an abode. that, "while we made war on nobody, yet if a Fenian invasion were made, let their blood be upon their own heads, and the eternal responsibility on their own souls." The Mayor put the resolution to the meet

ng, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Staples, Warden of Victoria, moved "That the people of this County concur in the expressions of loyalty given utterance to by the inhabitants of the Town of Lind-

sav. and are ready to co-operate in repelling any invasion of our country, and assisting our. Government in maintaining that connection with the British Crown which has been so conducive to our welfare and happiness as a people, and which is held sacred by every loyal British subject."

Mr. Staples said that this was the first time he ever paraded his loyalty in a speech. He never figured much on a platform, and made no pretentions to speech making, though he didn't know what he might become. (A laugh.) He had pictured himself a very flowery oration, but each succeeding speaker had taken a clip out of it, and now it was gone. He was firmly convinced of the loyalty of this County. It had always been loyal, as its conduct i 1837 witnessed. Though they had been rather backward in making any formal demonstration, he believed that if there was war to-morrow, everyone would be ready to act. The companion of his youth was on the Lakes watching against any Fenian inroad. He, too, was ready to take his post in the same service. (Applause.) In the year 1864, a drill-shed was asked of the County Council, and \$400 were voted for that purpose, and from this vote there was not one dissenting voice. (Hear, hear.) Our country was represented as defenceless, but Fenians would find that it was not so. Canadians would fight to the last man. They prized British connection. In consequence of this the youngest son of Canada being Irish, and that looking on them as might travel unharmed over every co in the world, and what madman, even, Fenelon Council Proceedings. Our readers, wishing to secure a good cut, Canadians rush to the front and prevent

Canadians rush to the front and prevent

Mr. Cottingham added his testimony to that

Canadian soil being desecrated by their unhallowed feet. (Cheers). Loyalty is a term that we have seldom occasion to use. (Applause.)

Mr. Cottingham added his testimony to that of the previous speaker in regard to the loyalty of the County. He knew it well, and had recently travelled over a great part of it, and He thought the use of it in the present circumstances, was a gross abuse of the term therefore spoke from knowledge. Victoria dis-loyal! This was absurd, something like a conloyalty. He could see the propriety of the term in the case of Canada being attacked tradiction-for Victoria to be disloyal to Victoria! (laughter) Not only were the men of Victoria loyal, but, and this was of no mean by a foreign nation or of its being the theaapply it to the opponents of Fenianism is a desecration of the word. It is humanity, humanity; that is the word applicable in of feriance—the ladies were loyal too. (Great laughter.) He would have little hope of the permanence of masculine loyalty in the midst tre of a revolutionary movement; but to of feminine disloyalty. The other day a lady such circumstances. The man who would not spill the last drop of his blood in resistconversed with him on the subject of Fenians. and said she had three sons, all of whom she ing a Tenian aggression, is a man who has lost—not his loyalty, but his manhood. was willing to send to the front; and this lady was, moreover, a Roman Catholic-shewing (Applause.) Do they come to deliver from that all classes are without distinction pervad ppression, do they come to inaugurate a by one sentiment. He had not much fear of glorious political constitution? No: they the Fenians; but if they should come over he proposed that we should not rest satisfied with come to destroy, to rob, to murder,-to reve in the gratification of the worst passious of chasing them over the borders, but that we should drive them across the whole continer the most degraded of men. With such a and sweep them as the scum and rubbish of foe it must be a war of extermination. To of America into the Atlantic ocean. (Applause) such a foe no Canadian would ever succumb. Mr. Cattingham after some further remarks (Hear, hear.) He could understand how to abounding in humour sat down amid cries from a civilized nation like the United States, we all parts of the house to 'go on.' and cheers, might be compelled by superior numbers Mr. Martin Dunsford went from the body of and resources to pass beneath the yoke, and the hall to the platform and said that he would would, comparatively speaking, contemplate lay aside his character as a joker on the present without horror or strong emotion our condition as a conquered people; but he could occasion. He thought the subject was too serious for jokes. (Hear, hear.) The levity of the not understand how we could ever succumb previous speaker was, he thought, quite mis-placed and highly reprehensible. To laugh on to the Fenian power. The hour of Fenian this subject was tantamount to a charge of worlds history. It makes ones blood chill folly against the Government. Doubtless they in his veins when one attempts to conceive have had private information regarding the de in detail the atrocities and nameless deeds signs and plans of the Fenians which prudence to which success would stimulate such men. had prevented them from publishing. They looked upon the matter as serious, and thei If the earnest remonstrances of their ecclesiastical superiors have no weight with them the country in a great expense is proof enough now, can it be supposed that they could con-trol them in the hour of success. Better a ulous bugbear. He held very serious views on war of extermination than to succumb to this question, and views different perhaps from such ruffians. He trusted that this town those entertained by the majority of people in would give no equivocal expression to its the audience. He considered that the United views. He trusted that it would enter heart States had more to fear from Fenianism than the British Provinces. The character of this organization is not well understood. It is not County. Not that he believed the County Catholic nor Irish. Sweeny, Roberts, Stevens, three of the leaders, are all Protestants, and would be indifferent and backward if the the rank and file are composed of men of all town were so; but he was sure that as the nations. The true character of this motley body heart affected the whole body to its remotest extremities, so zealous and vigorous moveis this. It is the refuse of the American arm gathered together—it is a vast assemblage ment in Lindsay would tell on the whole of men who have become habituated to war and Victoria. If any were disaffected they should not live here. (Hear, hear.) If any man plunder, who will not settle down into peace ful citizens and return to the plough and other was so degraded, so lost to the love of all walks of industrial life; and who are ready to loyalty, order and decency as to sympathize enter on any course that promises to lead them with the Fenian movement, he should leave to the gratification of their rapacioas and lithis country. In Ireland men might look centious propensities. That there are some 400.000 such men within the United Stotes, back to the time when it was not with them as now, when they occupied an independent is, he thought, a serious matter for the Amer position among the nations of the earth, and ican Government. They are foolish!y and wickaspirations might arise in some for the re-covery of their distinct nationality. But edly conniving at their doings, aye, petting and even aiding them by selling them arms. This cannot go on much further. The British lion will put his paw upon it, and war between Britain and America may result. He didn't Canada was never in that position, we are not living under an empire which has wrested from us an independence we once posbelieve sensible Americans wished war; but sessed. We have always been a part of the British empire, and when a man volunthe mob governs there, and under mob influence the country might be driven into it. And then, in the event of such a war, the Southern tarily takes his residence amongst us, he is bound to conform himself to the position of States, who only wait for an opportunity to renew the fight for independence, would break out, and thus involve the United States in a our country. (Cheers.) Neither in the past nor in the present have we any wrongs wherewith to kindle the fire of disaffection complication of calamities from which he feared and disloyalty; and he who brings from anshe could never in safety extricate herself. Again, he believed that these 400,000 Fenians were, if any government policy displeased them, quite ready to turn round and direct all their resources against the United States. (Hear, hear.) Thus with a body of 400,000 such men as these Fenians within her territories, the United States have reason to tremble. It forms other country the flame of discontent burning in his breast, is a political incendiary, and deserves to be driven from our country as torch to our dwellings. The homes of Can-ada have been the homes of freedom; her altars have always been free while the flag United States have reason to tremble. It forms a crisis in their history. He had no faith in the stability of Republics. In the history of the world we read of no republic having lasted for any considerable time. They always ended in a Despotism and dissolution. Such a fate is probably before the Republic in our neighbour-

hood. (Cheers.

Ilr. Farrell, Reeve of Ops, in a few well chosen remarks supported the resolution when chosen remarks supported the resolution when mously.

In compliance with the request of the meeting, Mr. Adam Hudspeth came to the platform and lead while meeting sang with great fervour "God Save the Queen."

After passing a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his dignified and impartial conduct in the chair, and after three cheers for the Queen, the audience quietly dispersed.

At a recent soirce Napoleon III entertain-ed the company by singing a ballad.

Weodville.

A BAD BLOW .- A little boy only 12 years old. of Mr. Doubld McDonald, of the Township of Carden, met with a serious accident on the 10th of February last. While chopping, unfortunately for himself, he missed his blow and struck his foot instead of the log. The axe cut the foot through to the sole-bones, sinews, arteries, &c. Dr. Clarke of this place was sent for and bandaged it together, so that it is now quite well.

Bobcaygeon.

DONATION .- On Saturday afternoon, the 3rd nst., three ladies, (Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Bick and Mrs. Graham,) waited upon the Rev. Geo. McNamara, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, and presented him, on behalf of his numerous friends, with a Suit of Clothes made from superfine black cloth, assuring him at the same time of the very high esteem in which he is held by all classes of the community. Mrs. McNamara was then presented with a handsome Dress, and a superfine black cloth Cloak. Many kind words were spoken, and the occasion left a pleasant impression on the minds of all.

Beaverton.

TEMPERANCE MEETING .- On Wednesday, the

21st inst., a temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Beaverton Division Sons of Temperance, was held in the School House in Section No. 2, Township of Thorah. It was one of the most interesting and orderly meetings of the kind that we have ever had the pleasure of attending. Mr. Duncan Gillespie occupied the chair, and discharged his duties admirably After prayer by the Rev. S. E. Rupert, Mr. John G. Robinson briefly stated the object of the meeting, and was followed by the speaker of the evening, the Rev. Mr. Rupert, who delivered a very interesting and appropriate lecture. He gave no quarter to King Alcohol-exhibiting the physical, mental, sociai and moral effects of intemperance in a manner well calculated to alarm and convince the most devoted slave of the intoxicating cup, and concluding with an eloquent appeal to all who were sober men, or wished to become such, to join the cause of temperance, and offer a united opposition to this enemy of our peace and prosperity-an enemy that not only destroys life and wastes property, but dethrones reason and dooms the mmortal soul. Mr. Rupert was frequently applauded during his admirable lecture, and was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Way, D. G. W. P. of S. of T., who delivered one of his characteristic speeches, addressing himself to the youth present, who seemed delighted with the racy, leasant style of the speaker. We must not forget to state that between the speeches the young ladies present favoured the audience with a number of temperance songs, which were listened to very attentively and warmly applauded. The result of the meeting was ost encouraging; and after the usual votes of thanks, Mr. Rupert pronounced the benediction, and all departed, pleased and improved by what they had heard.

Council Room, Fenelon Falls,

March 19, 1866. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Reeve and all the members. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. Lockart. That the Clerk be authorised to advertise a By-law to open a Road across the S. E. corner of Lot No. 6, second con. of Fenelon, and to convey the original road allowance to the owner of said Lot .-Carried. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. Burnett, That the sum of Ninety-six cents be refunded to R. Podger, he having overpaid taxes to that amount .- Carried. Moved by Mr. Clendennon, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, That Mr. Brady's bill \$7 50 for surveying a road across Lot 6, in 2nd con. be accepted and paid.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. Lockhart, That the Roadmaster of beat No. 45 be directed to notify Henry Dunn to move his fence off the road leading to his mill, not later than the 1st day of May next .- Carried. Moved by Mr. Lockhart, seconded by Mr. McKenzie. That the Roadmaster of beat No. I be directed to notify the occupier of Lot No. 1 in the 2nd con. to move his fence off the road not later than the 1st of May next .-Carried. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. Clendennon. That Wellington Bowen receive a license to keep a tavern at Bowen's old stand at Rosedale, providing he has the necessary accommodations.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Downer, seconded by Mr. Lockhart, That the Court of Revision be held at Fenelon Falls on Monday, the 28th day of May next.-Carried. Council then ad-

The Magazines.

CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. London: James Hogg. Toronto: Chewett & Co. This excellent publication for March has been forwarded to us by W. C. Chewett & Co., of Toronto. By reference to table of contents in our advertising columns it will be found that it is both varied and interesting. Every Churchman should make it a point to subscribe for this valuable periodi-

LONDOP Society, an Illustrated Magazine. We are indebted to W. C. Chewett & Co. of Toronto, for the March number of this beautiful periodical. In its columns will be found the following letter-press interspersed with first-class illustrations :- "The Senior Wrangler." A Cambridge Episode : " Appollo in Great Russell Street, 27 (With an Illustration of the 'Giustiniani' Apollo); "A Glance at the Life of Laurence Sterne ," " Patty's Revenge," A Story in Three Parts. Part 1. (Illustrated by Ellen Edwards); "The Operations of Lawrence Reeve," a Tale of money-making on the Stock Exchange, (Illustrated by T. Morten), Chapter v. The Man with the Dog; "The Merchant Princes of England," Chapter xviii, Nathan Meyer Rothschild of London; " A German Athletic Festival"; "Hot-weather Life of a Magistrate in India"; . Lily," (Illustrated by Adelaide Caxton, after a Photograph by Clarkington and Co.; "Art in the Auction Secret," (Illustrated by F. W. Slinger) : The Ides of March"; "Up and Down the London Streets," By Mark Lemon, Chapter m., (With Seven Illustrations.)

THE 'CANADIAN MESSENGER.'-We have received several copies of a neatly got up up and exceedingly useful journal, published by John Dougall & Son, Montreal. The Messenger is published semi-monthly, at the low price of 25 cents per annum, making it the cheapest periodical on the Continent. We shall be glad to exchange.

NOTICE.

WHOM YAU!

Those parties in Town and Country, who have not yet found it convenient to call and pay their indebtedness at GILLIES & LANCASHIRE'S

are hereby requested to attend to the same at once, and save costs. GILLIES & LANCASHIRE March 8, 1861

Sr. PAUL'S CHURCH .-- The collections on Easter Sunday will be applied to defray the expenses of the Choir, The following music has een selected :-- Morning : " Christ our Passover." Chant. Humphries: "Gloria Patri." Chant, Jackson. "Te Deum" and "Jubilate." Bridgewater in A; Hymn 94, Easter Hymn: Hymn 97, London New - Evening: Psalms, Chants, Tallis and Knight: "Cantate" and Deus Misereatur," Bridgewater in A ; Anthem, 'Thine. O Lord." Kent : Hymn 98. Zurich.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY .- We are glad to learn hat a volunteer Rifle Company has been organized with the following officers :- Captain dam Hudspeth : Lieutenant, John Kennedy!: Ensign, Thomas Foley. We understand that Mr. Wm. Grace is making an effort to organize a cavalry corps. There is little doubt of his succeeding, as this branch of the service is al.

S. & O. Bigelow are now receiving their new Goods. Having been in Montreal in the height of the Fenian excitement, they have secured some excellent bargains, and they intend to give their customers the benefit of their favorable purchases. They have also a large lot of Cloths, and Tweeds imported direct from England, and they will be found of extra value They are opening these new goods every day, and they expect to have their stock fully assorted by the end of next week.

CROWDED OUT .- In consequence of the extended report which we give of the late meeting in the Town Hall, several articles, along with a report of the County Court and Quarter Sessions, are crowded out of this issue. We will endeavour to make room next week.

At a meeting held in Montreal a few days ago for the purpose of raising funds to provide for the families of volunteers on duty, about fifty persons were present who subscribed \$25,-The Easter Beef advertised by Mr. J. William-

PERSONAL .- John Langton, Esq., Auditor-

son, William-street, and Mr. John Maunder,

his friends in Lindsay and County of Victoria The indications are that the Fenian Swindle

General of Canada, is at present on a visit to

will soon come to an appropriat termination

purchasing his Spring and Summer Goods. DR. OAKLEY'S REPLY TO DR. EAST-

WOOD.

To the Editor of the Canadian Post. DEAR SIR, -Dr. Eastwood's letter of the 16th inst. is, to say the least, in bad taste. If he could only have restrained his "itch for scribbling," and merely published his letter to me with my answer, it would have served his purpurpose much better. One of the first maxims n controversy is-" Let your opponent condemn himself." The gentleman has done this

most effectually. It is well that the doctor considers my letter "very nice" one. I am sorry to say that I cannot say so much for his which is both coarse and ungentlemanly, and certainly goes far to prove that Medical Division No. 8 has done wisely in giving him an almost unanimous call to absent himself from the Medical Council of of Upper Canada.

If the redoubtable Dr. thinks for a moment that my very nice letter was written to propitiate him let him no longer hug that sweet delusion. His letter to me, which I considered a private one, caused me to regret, not the principles expressed in my letter of the 16th ultimo. but the "unnecessary severity of tone" which characterized it. If I wounded his feelings unintentionally I hadt he courage to make what I consider, an ample apology: It was but an act of simple justice which I would render to the weakest child or the meanest beggarman. I cannot understand why Dr. Eastwood wish-

es to force upon me a personal encounter. Does he shrink from defending hirself on the merits of the question at issue, or is personal abuse I remain yours.

F. OAKLEY, M. D. Manilla, 26th March, 1866.

THE CANADIAN POLICY AS SEEN AT NEW YORK. The New York Post, an ardent friend of

Free Trade, thus speaks :- If we could have Mr. Galt's ear, and he would pardon a frank suggestion from an outsider, we would quote a remark he made in the conference, to the effect that " the normal state of intercourse between the two countries would be to have the interchange perfectly free." A friendly journal, the Albion, urged upon the provinces more than a year ago the policy of free trade. If they should at once abolish all restrictions upon trade, upon labor, upon enterprise, have no discriminating tolls, leave the fish as free to be caught, as they are free to swim, and thus secure to all their people the strongest motives and the largest rewards for industry and ingenuity, it would evidently place them in a most advantageous posion in relation both to the United States and Great Britain. The mother country, being enthusiastically devoted to free trade, would find no fault; and the United States, having rejected reciprocity, could have no right to complain. It would give the greatest impulse to trade, turn homeward the out-flow of population, crowd the canals and railroads and enliven the St. Lawrence with ships and steamers.

Cheapening all supplies to the lowest points, it would stimulate all the manufactures for which the climate and the state of capital and labor are favorable. Their fishermen, getting their supplies so cheaply, could compete in all markets, unless the Room," "Clubs and Taverns," "Amy's Yankees adopt the expedient, which would Secret." (Illustrated by F. W. Slinger): nishing all supplies wanted for three thousand fishing vessels from the States. The rapidly increasing ability of the people to bear taxation would in a few years fully replace the lost revenues of the customs. Their bonds are so largely sustained by British guaranties, that even the temporary check to their public credit would not be severe; while the full tide of prosperity and