House Furnishing!

Particulars Next Week.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 25TH, 1866.

The Queen's Birth-day.

In order to give every one connected with the office a holiday to-morrow, we go to press a day earlier than usual. We are, therefore, compelled to leave over a number of advertisements until next issue, and have to ask the forbearence of our patrons.

No formal manner for celebrating the day has been decided upon by the people of Lindsay; but as usual the shops and other places of business will be closed, and the inhabitants will no doubt honor the natal day day of our beloved Queen, as is their wont, in a becoming and loyal manner.

We understand that the Mayor, members of the Town Council, several of the County Officials, and others, will leave by the morning train, for Cobourg, to take part in the reception of the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester, who will arrive in that Town during the day, per Steamer *Corinthian*. This is but right, bearing in mind the handsome manner in which our representatives were treated by the people of Rochester, when over there last summer. A good time is anticipated.

The Fenian Swindle.

'When rogues fall out,' we are told 'honest men will come by their dues.' The Fenian leaders—swindlers and rogues—are in a state of chronic warfare, O'Mahony is deposed, Killian is sacked, Sweeney the fighting Sweeney—is yelling like a whipped spaniel, while Head Centre Stephens is master of the situation. Meanwhile the the Fenian treasury has been robbed by its chiefs, and 'chaos reigns!' A pretty picture truely. But the confiding Irish-Americans are not yet sucked quite dry of their hard-earned dollars, and Head Centre Stephens is about to employ his leisure in a peripatetic tour to raise the wind! The latest news from the Finnigans is telegraphed as follows:—

'New York, May 18.—Mr. Stephens is expected to start on his tour through the States on Monday next. A secret council sat yesterday to make arrangements for his route. The *Herald* has stated that Sweeney has said recently that he was satisfied Stephens was nothing more than a British spy, and that he was allowed to escape from prison by the British authorities for the sole purpose of visiting this country in their interests. Stephens continues to receive large numbers of visitors. He is so courteous to all who call on him, that he is winning many of the Roberts-Sweeney faction over to his side. He receives messages from circles all over the land endorsing his action, among others one from San Francisco, urging union of factions. Mr. Stephens last night forwarded a letter to the circles in Washington City, in which he opens hostilites upon the opposing factions. He admits they have power, but it is power for evil to the cause.'

The Duty on Cattle.

The Bill passed by Congress providing that there shall be levied, collected and paid on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live animals, imported into the United States from foreign countries, a duty of twenty per centum *ad valorem*, has been approved of by President Johnson and is now in force. It contains a proviso to the effect that any such animals now *bona fide* owned by resident citizens of the United States, and now in any of the provinces of British North America, may be imported into the United States free of duty until the 27th of May.

The Detroit and Buffalo journals contain the following official announcement:

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Collector Customs:

Collect twenty per cent duty ad valorem on all importations of live animals. Those in British Provinces now owned by American citizens, exempt until the 27th inst.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—We have been requested to intimate that a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Literary Society will be held above T. Foley & Co's. Hardware shop, next Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is disirable.

Omemee.

LECTURE.—The Rev. John Vicars, B. A., of Lindsay, is announced to deliver a Lecture on Electricity, in the school House here, on next Friday evening at eight o'clock.

OMEMEE STATION.—A good deal of business, considering the size of the place, is done in the forwarding way at this point. The Flouring and Grist Mills, belonging to Wm. Cottingham, Esq., create a good deal of trade; and there are at the station just now, waiting shipment for the Albany market, 200,000 feet of excellent lumber and 200,000 shingles We are glad to notice that the prices obtained for both the above articles are remunerative to our Canadian manufacturers.

OMEMEE TANNERY.—This establishment, we are pleased to notice, has been lately much improved in its facilites for doing work with greater dispatch. Not long ago the enterprising proprietor replaced the old motive power by a superior engine and boiler, and has since added a powerful rolling machine, by means of which he has been enabled to place in the market a quantity of leather creditable to the manufacturing energies of our County. Mr. Lamb appears to be fully up to the times, and deserves much credit for the energy which he is exhibiting.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—A case of tresspass of a peculiar kind was brought before our magistrates on Saturday last. It appears that the third concession line of Emily makes a short curve around the base of hill opposite Lot 12 or 13, in order to avoid the steep ascent. Upon the space within this curve, a Mr. Turner, some time ago, erected a dwelling; and having afterwards obtained some permission to remain there, he fenced a part of it, planted it with trees, and otherwise improved it. This season he has it under wheat and has been very much annoyed by parties throwing down his fences to allow cattle to injure his crop. Suspecting some of his neighbors, he procured a summons against Mr. Mitchell, and the case having been heard, Mr. Mitchell was fined one shilling, and an arrangement made by which the costs were divided, and by which Mr. Turner has agreed to remove his property from the road allowance within three years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Publicola" and W. Thornhill. Communications will appear in next issue.

PEEL STREET CHURCH.—Mr. Fraser, of Knox College, Toronto, will (D. V.) preach in the Canada Prebyterian Church, Peel Street, next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

We see by the papers there had been another brutal attempt to assassinate a Dublin police officer. It was not successful, altho' the man was not out of danger. Two men were arrested for the outrage.

Mr. Gladstone, of Dundas, is about to erect a large flax mill, when that enterprising little town will be able to boast of not only having, perhaps, the most extensive cotton and woolen works in the Province, but also the largest linen manufactory.

An address was recently carried in the Newfoundland legislature calling upon Lieutenant Governor Musgrave to cause enquiry to be made into the best means of extending steam communication on the Western coast in connection with some port of the neighbouring Provinces, with which and the colony useful operations could be crrried on.

THE WEATHER.—So far we have had remarkably cold weather for this season of the year. On Wednesday Lindsay and neighborhood was visited by a slight shower of snow; and the continuance for several days, of cold northern winds makes it extremely disagreable to those who, in anticipation of fine warm weather, donned their summer garments.

The *Nor'-Wester*, alluding to the stories some time since circulated in Canadian papers about gold having been found in large quantities near Fort Garry, says they were originated probably be some relative of Baron Munchausen, and adds:—"There is no gold in the settlement except that which rewards the tiller of the soil and the enterprising trader."

CATTLE FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET.—Messrs. Denoon & Brownridge, of Halton, says the Hamilton *Times*, purchased on Wednesday from John White, Esq., M. P., eighteen head of very fine young cattle, 23,090 lbs., for $1,414,26, which were immediately shipped for Suspension Bridge, along with three other car loads of cattle belonging to the same firm.

LECTURE ON ELECTRICITY.—A lecture on the above subject was delivered by the Rev. John Vicars, on Thursday evening, May 17th, in the Lecture Room of the Union School in this Town. This Lecture was given as preparatory to a course on the same subject, and included explanations of the principal terms used in the science, and of the construction and use of the apparatus, and was interspersed with various interesting and amusing experiments. There was an attendance of about one hundred.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—We have been requested to say that, on Sabbath evening first, the 27th inst., at 6.30, the Rev. J. B. Muir, B.A., will (D. V.) deliver a lecture in the above Church, when a special collection will be taken in aid of the Clergy Reserve or Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Subject of Lecture, "Intellect and Conscience," or the rise, greatness, permanency, and fall of nations, from the stand point of Christian Philosophy. The lecturer will direct attention to the state of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, the United States and Canada.

THE total amounts of grain and other items of farm produce raised in Canada appear almost incrediblate. From official returns and reliable sources of information we ascertain the following facts:—Oats 40,000,000 bushels; wheat 25,000,000 bus; peas 12,000,000 bus; potatoes 28,000,000 bus; turnips 10,000,000 bus; buckwheat 13,000,000 bus; which gives and average of 45 bushels of grain and not productions to each inhabitant. In addition to this there were 45,000,000 pounds of butter; 5,500,000 of wool, and 30,000'000 lbs. of beef. Besides these there were 1,7000,000 tons of hay, and 3,000,000 bushels of corn.

Proceedings of the Mariposa Council

Council met on the 14th inst. Present Messrs. Hodgson, Whiteside, Clarke, Dundas and J. Cullis. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Dundas, That the clerk be instructed to notify the county treasurer to credit the amount charged against the Steam mill, Oakwood East, of $88.27, as non-resident tax for the year 1861, and charge the same to this township, as soon as Mr. Pyper pays the corporation the sum of $40.00.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Cullis, That the clerk instruct the county treasurer to credit the sum of $116.40 non-resident tax, charged against part of the south half of lot No. 16 in the ninth concess of this township, and charge the same to this corporation, as soon as Mr. J. Thorndike pays this corporation, the sum of 40,00, according to his agreement.—Carried. Moved by Mr Cullis, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, That the members of this council be a Court of Revision to revise the assessment rolls of this township for the present year.—Carried. Several cases of appeal were heard. Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Dundas, That this court adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock,—Carried. Court of Revision held this 15th day of May pursuant to adjournment. Present Messers. Hodgson, Whiteside, Dundas, Cullis and Clarke. Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Dundas, That the assessment rolls for the present year, as now revised, be and are hereby confirmed.—Moved by Mr. Dundas, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, That the following persons be and are hereby appointed commissioners to expend the following sums for the improvements of roads in this township, viz:—1st. J. Hodgson and J. C. Ray, to expend on the 5th concession opposite Lots 19 and 20, $40. 2nd, Hugh Ray and Francis Fee, to expend on the 3rd, concession, opposite Lot 16 $30. 3rd, Wm. Mark and Joseph Tinney, to expend on the 1st concession opposite lots 21 and 22, $20.00. 4th, Wm. Smallwood and Thomas Tinney, to expend on the 8th con. opposite lots 11 and 12, $50.00. 5th, Wm. Stewart and Alex. Pogue, to expend on con. B, west of side-road through lot 21, $20.00 6th, R. F. Whiteside and Curtis Haskill, to expend on the side-road, between lots 5 and 6 in the fourth con., $40.00. 7th, David Robinson and Samuel Campbell, to expend on the 3rd con. opposite lots 6 and 7, $30.00 8th, John Bruce and Robt. Swain, to expend on con. B, opposite lots 22 and 23, $20. 9th, John Cullis and Thos. Davidson, to expend on the 6th con. from lot 19 to 24, $200. 10th Robert Dixon and John Clarke, to be expended on the 9th con. West of the Town Hall, $100.00. Also to expend on the side line between lots 5, and 6, con. 8, $100.00. 11th. Mr. Barnard and Michael Thorndyke, to expend on the ninth con., east of the Town Hall, $100.00. 12th, J. Wylie and Neil McIntyre, to expend on the 11th con., opposite lots 8 and 9, $30.00. 13th, Sidney McKenzie and Robt. Adam, to expend on the side line between lot 5 and 6, in the 15th con., $20.00. 14th. Wm. Cameron and Angus McKay, to expend on the side line between lots 15 and 16 north of the Town Hall, $25.00. And to expend on the 15th con. opposite lot 14, $30.00. 15th, John Cliff and Wm Brain, to expend on the side line between lots 30 and 21 on the 15th con, $80.00. 16th, Stephen Dundas, to expend one the 10th con., opposite lots 23 and 24, $10.00. 16th, Wm. Greenaway and J. L. Whiteside, to expend on the 13th concession lot 23, $15.00. 18th Richard Cliff and Angus McKay, to expend on the 14th con. lot 16, $15.00. 19th, James Mark, to let repairing of the Bridge on the 5th con. east of Little Britain, and to get a sluice way made across the road.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cullis, seconded by Mr. Clarke, That the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favor of E. A. Bowes for $4.18 for postage. Also to J. Naycor for $14, for building fence on con. B. Also to A Cooley, Secy. Treasurer Union School section 17, for $62.52, amount raised according to School Act for school purposes. Also to B. Jonhston for $150.00, being the amount of Debenture rate raised for school section No.4. Also to R. Irvin for $120.90, commission on Tavern licences. Also to J. Cullis for $1.05, non-resident tax section 17. Also to John Sails for $1.60, costs of seizure in case of the corporation vs. Sheehy. Also to W. Jackson for $8 expenses incurred in forwarding a man frozen to the Hospital at Toronto. Also to C. B. Robinson for $43.88, for printing &c. Also to R. Dixon for $3.37 for repairing ploughs. Also to James Mark for $90.00, salary as assessor for the present year. Also to G. Martindale for $1, for repairing bridge on 9th line. Also to J Hodgson for $2.50, for attending at the court house on garnishee order. Also to J. Hodgson for $9, R. F. Whiteside $6, J. Cullis $6 S, Dundas $6, and J. Clarke $6, remuneration as councillors.—Carried. The cleak read a petition from Robt. Shaver, concerning a road allowance across lot 13, con. A. Moved by Mr. Dundas, seconded by Mr. Clarke, That the petition be received and laid over for future consideration—Carried. The clark read a petition from W. L. King and others, praying this council to appoint James, Profit, Sen., Pathmaster for beat 75. Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Cullis, That the prayer of the petition be granted, and hereby appoint Mr. James Profit, Sen, Pathmaster for said beast 75. —Carried. The clerk notified the council that Mr. Thomas Smith requested the council to allow him to resign the office of Pathmaster of beat 72. Moved by Mr. Dundas, seconded by Mr. Cullis, That Mr Rueben King be appointed Pathmaster, in place of Mr. Thos. Smith, for said Beat 75. —Carried. Moved by J. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, That this council stand adjourned, to meet on the second Monday in August next.—Carried.

It is believed that no formal treaty had been concluded between Prussia and Italy.

John Galt, Esq., elder of the Finance Minister, and Registrar of Huron and Bruce, died suddenly in the Parliament House, Ottawa, on the 21st inst., while looking over the building.

Heavy Failures in England.

EUROPEAN WAR APPREHENDED!

By the arrival of the Steamship *Cuba*, we have European news up till the 13th inst., Disastrous failures are reported, and the Bank of England raised its rate of Discount to ten per. cent.

The financial panic culminated late on Thursday afternoon, the 10th, in the suspension of Overend, Garney & Co. The liabilities are stated at from ten to twelve millions pounds sterling. The break-down is attributed to heavy speculative sales of shares, which forced them down from ten premium to a discount. Depositors then began to get alarmed, and the draw on the 10th was very severe.

On the following morning, Friday, the 11th, intense excitement prevailed in the financial circles of London, Liverpool, and other centres, and business was almost suspended. The *Times* of the 12th, in its city articles, says:—"The Bank of England yesterday raised the rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent, and charge for special advances 10. The pressure even at these terms was enormous, and it was only on unexceptionable bills that an accommodation could be obtained.'

Meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were loudly announced. The first was that of a comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock, for £80,000 stg.; then came that of Peto & Betts, for £4,000,000 stg; then that of W. Shrimpton, railway contractor, for 200,000 pounds, and finally it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, whose paid-up capital is half a million stg., and the Consolidated Discount Company with a paid up capital of a quarter of a million stg., must with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidatirg.

Later it transpired that the government had resolved to suspend the band charter Act.

The assets of Peto & Betts, even under the most depressed circumstances, are estimated at five millions sterling, and it is confidently assumed that in short time a proposition for the adjustment of all claims can be submitted. Every one will hope that this may be the case, for Sir Morton Peto and his partner, rank prominently among those who have carried the fame of English enterprise to all parts of the globe, while they have commanded high personal regard in all sections, among their countrymen.

There were rumors of communication by France and England with Austria, with a view to avert an outbreak. Nothing anthentic. Latest Florence papers regard war as inevitable, and say, by a modification of Ministry about to take place, La Marmora will receive the military command.

A Berlin despatch to-day says that hopes are still entertained in some quartess for the maintenance of peace, probably on the ground that Rustria will make some concessions.

"LONDON SOCIETY."—We are in receipt of this excellent English monthly, for May It is a choice number, and is profusely illustrated. Its contents are:—Second Thoughts, a tale; How Kate Discovered America; Waiting for the Waggon; the London Opera Directors; Unrequited; Sulkeries; the Merchant Princes of England; Up and Down the London Streets; Patty's Revenge; the Opera Box; Origin of the Pink May, the University Boat Race; Mrs. Beauchamp's Little Plans. W. C. Chewitt & Co., are the Canadian wholesale agents for "London Society."

"EVERY SATURDAY."—Boston, Tickner & Fields, $5 a year. This Weekly is precisely what it claims to be,—a journal of *choice* reading selected from current literature. The editor has the range of all the English and Continental Reviews, Magazines, and first-class Weeklies, which press into their service the ablest, wisest, and wittiest of Europe. From this almost immense storehouse, he selects that which he judges best adapted to suit the taste and intelligence of the American people.

The selections in the numbers already issued have embraced a wide variety of topics,—all of interest to cultivated minds, and nearly all of a character to be highly attractive to the majority of American readers. There have been excellent short stories, thrilling adventures, exquisite poems, graphic historical sketches, popular scientific articles such as appear originally only in English and French periodicals, racy essays in biography, criticism, and anecdote. In fact, it contains the cream of foreign current literature, and is offered at a price that brings it within the reach of all.

Each number being complete in itself, it is just the thing for travellers; and each number is of such sterling merit that it is just the thing for those who stay at home. Whoever wishes the freshest and choicest foreign periodical literature must get "Every Saturday." It is published by Tacknor & Feilds, Boston.

Important Conference.

The *Spectator's* Ottawa correspondent says that a conference will soon take place at Ottawa, of the British North American Trade Commissioners to the West Indies, Cuba, &c, for the purpose of drawing up a report, when published, will be of great interest to the commercial world as affording valuable information as to the class of trade to be done with those countries.

Trade with the Lower Provinces.

The *Leader* says that, in consequence of the great demand for freight now arising between Canada and the Lower Provinces, we understand that the Grand Trunk Railway Company intends to give through bills of landing, by rail and water, from points in Canada to all parts of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Brydges, managing director, with Mr. Stratton, general freight agent, intends immediately to visit St. John, N. B., Halifax and Prince Edward Island, with a view to perfecting these arrangements, which will doubtless prove a great facility to merchants in the different Provinces who are now endeavoring to establish business connections with each other.

The Story of a Settler in Victoria County.

We find in the *Canada Emigraiion Gazzette*, a new publication issued at Quebec, by the Bureau of Agriculture, for circulation in Europe, the following interesting letter from the wife of a settler in Macaulay, County of Victoria:

DEAR SIR,—I received the *Emigration Gazette*, and return you my sincere thanks. I think it is well suited to give the information required. In reply to your request, I shall be glad to give you as much information as I can in regardto bush life. I take a great interest in the welfare of Canada, but more especially in the Muskoka Settlement. I am afraid my information will not be much, as we have had but short experience, it being only three years and two months since we came here. Our farm consists of 200 acres, fully a mile and a half from the Muskoka Falls. The soil is good, and well watered with beautiful creeks. We commenced with small means, and a small stock of cattle, the latter being only one cow and a few hens. Our grain crops did not do much the first year, as they were rather late being put in, but the potatoes returned seventeen bushels from one. Our wheat the second year gave a splendid crop, both in quantity and quality; we got one dollar per bushel for what we sold of it. We do not know what return we had, as there was no grist mill, and, as we did not expect we could sell it, we gave a good deal of it to the pigs. Although the season was particularly dry, we had an average crop of everything.

Last year we had splendid crops of everything. We planted ten bushels of potatoes, and from that we raised 240 bushels, of excellent quality. I may also state that we have been only twelve days in the three years without potatoes. We commenced to plant them last year on the 28th of May, and we used them constantly from the 20th of July. We sowed five bushels of wheat: I cannot tell how much we got from it, but we have sufficient seed, and flour enough to support five of a family. We have used our own flour since the 10th of November. We are about two miles from a grist mill. We raised a great deal of fine turnips, but I cannot give the exact amount of anything except the potatoes, but I will mention the number of stock we have wintered, and people can judge for themselves. We have eight head of cattle, viz., three milk cows, two young oxen, fit for the yoke; one heifer, one two-year old bull, one calf and six sheep; we also feed two pigs, all brought through in good condition, fresh and full of spot; they get turnips every day since the 1st October, and have sufficient to give them till the grass comes. We have a good deal more fodder, both straw and hay, than we will use. We have between two and three tons of good timothy hay; we can get more beaver meadow than we can find time to cut it. We could sell all our fodder, but we do not approve of that system; the hay will keep over a year, and we will get plenty of use for the straw. Our oats, peas, and Indian corn were all good. Besides these we raised a great deal of garden roots, such as carrots, onions, beets, parsnips, chickory, &c. these were superior to any we ever raised in the old country. Besides these we raise our own hops, and sell what we do not use; they are always saleable at half a dollar a pound. We also raised 12 lbs. of carraway seed, and the most part of our garden seed, turnip seed, &c. We sowed a small parcel of flax seed, and think it will do very well here. We manufactured it into ropes and binding for our own use; we intend to sow more this year. Our clip of wool last year was 18 lbs.; we expect to double it this year as we have increased our stock. We killed a cow and a sheep last fall; we sold the most of them; they paid very well. I—make my own soap and candles. I also raised 52 chickens from 4 hens last spring

Now, this is a faithful account of the most of our last year's produce, and it can easily be seen by every careful reader that we are now beginning to enjoy the fruit of our labor. We calculate that we have about fifteen acres cleared, and all this has been done by my husband alone. Father attends to everything else, but the chopping is too heavy for him. I may also state that my husband has always been from home three months in the year. He has gone out every winter, and earned some money to carry us on. He always left us in December, and returned in March, so that the chopping was never done till after the middle of March; and as we had no oxen, we thought it better to to do that than to chop more than we could properly cultivate, for you must understand it has been all wrought by hand labour. We have had no help from man nor oxen: nothing but ourselves, the hoe, the axe, and the spade. I must add that it is *well* wrought, for we are convinced that it pays all the labour expended upon it. We sometimes try experiments, such as hoeing one place and not another; the crops very soon make it known that labour is profitable. We find that the land here is capable of raising any kind of crop that is needed.

Now, in regard to bush life in general, there are a great deal of difficulties to encounter at first especially those with small means. They have poverty to contend with and many other inconveniences; besides, the labor is very hard and severe. Yet, if they have courage enough to brave the first two or three years, subsequent benefits more than counterbalance the hardships; and although the labor is hard, we labor in hope of always becoming better, which is sure to be the case, if industrious. *I do not hesitate to say that bush life is very interesting to people of energetic minds; and I am sure that the generality of working men at home have to labor as hard, if not harder, than the poor settler has to do here: and the settler has a hope which the working man in the mother country knows nothing of—he toils for an independent living, and a home for himself and children, whilst the latter drags out his existence with no other prospect than of becoming a parish pauper, or a burden on his struggling family.*

A few words in reference to this settlement. I think no one need be afraid to come here, as there is plenty of of good land to be got; likewise the roads are good. The want of a market need to be no obstacle, as there is always a demand for everything that people can raise. We have here (within a mile and-a-half) three stores, one tavern, one grist-mill, one lumber-mill, a post-office, a blacksmith, a tailor, a shoemaker and carpenters. There is no doubt of the settlement being in a fair way for prosperity. The rapid progress it has made has quite astonished its own inhabitants.

MARION TAIT.

P. S.—I shall be happy to satisfy any inquiries. Address, Bracebridge P. Office, Muskoka Falls, Canada West.

EMIGRAION FROM IRELAND.—A report issued under the authority of the Irish Registrar General, shows that the emigration from Ireland during the year 1865 was 101,497, rather a less number than in 1864. A great incease however, took place during the last three months of 1865, as compared with 1864, and this increase has extended into the present year. The Registrar's returns are produced in a very leisurely manner, and in April, 1866, the figures for the quarter ending December, 1865, are reported, but it is understood that the emigration for the past three months has been at the rate of 14 000 per month. It is estimated teat the Irish population decreased further last year to the number of 50,000, which would leave the total about 5,600,000.

MANUFACTRES FOR LINDSAY

To the Editor of the Canadian Post:

DEAR SIR—Lindsay has been often spoken of disparagingly, as a poor place, and the standing and public spirit of her merchants often impugned; but a recent money transaction gives a complete refutation to the former—and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken on the subject of this letter, giving a flat denial to the latter.

Very few thought, and fewer would have believed, that so much surplus capital was lying dormant in the Town; but the petroleum excitement was so fascinating as to dazzle and captivate, by glowing reports of Fortunes being made so easily, that fourteen thousand dollars was subscribed munificently, and directed with energy to be sent to that region on speculation, whilst as large a field for enterprise, and a more philantropic and profitable investment existed at home.

Had the same combined effort been exercised towards the establishment of a Woollen Factory, as has been done in this foreign project, universal blessings would have been diffused through the Town and County—prosperity would have been maintained, and the money so invested would return directly and indirectly to their coffers again, and those men would be esteemed benefactors to their species, and hold a permanent place in the gratitude of the people.

It must be obvious to every observing mind that the great desideratum we labor under is the want of manufactures, and that while almost every County Town in Upper Canada is progressing in material wealth, Lindsay is at a stand-still, or rather retrograding. The population is fast decreasing; mechanics and laboring men are necessitated to leave, for want of employment; and although the merchants must see and feel the effects, no exertions are made to stimulate action in so laudable an enterprise—no anxiety is manifested to secure the sources of creating wealth and giving employment to hundreds.

If the mercantile gentlemen and property holders of the Town were alive to their own interests, a meeting would be held and plans devised to afford a handsome inducement to practical men, or others who are or might be desirous of starting those branches of business, of which we are deficient. But, alas, on this point comprehension is dull; or, perhaps, indifferent to public progress. The Town and County wants a Woollen Factory—we want another Grist Mill—we are in want of another Foundry and Machine Shop, for making all kinds of agricultural implements—and last, though not least, we want a Scutching Mill, for the encouragement of the Flax trade. Had those branches been in full operation last year, or partly so, our late redundant population would not have been necessitated to go to a foreign country to seek that sustenance which is denied them in the land of their adoption.

It is surprising that so much apathy and indifference should be manifested towards mechanical operations by our public men, the benefit of which to them cannot be over estimated. If unity of feeling on so important an object, would characterize their movements, along with perseverence, their efforts would be crowned with success; and surely enough patriotism exists among them to take the initiative steps for the accomplishment of what would be a boon to the whole County, and more especially the people and merchants of Lindsay.

In the hope that action will be taken, and the ball kept rolling till one or all of the above branches of business are established, is the wish of

Yours respectfully,

MECHANIC.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

New York, May 17.—Advices from Jamaica to the 7th instant are received. Intelligence has been received in private communications from England that Henry Storks would be confirmed as Governor of Jamaca, in the room of ex-Gevernor Eyre, who would be immediately recalled. Col. Hobbs, the officer who commanded the forces sent out against the blacks during the late disturbances, and at whose orders some of the most horrible atrocities committed by the soldiery upon the negroes were perpetrated, has committed. He had lately become seriously deranged in mind, and it was thought advisable that he should return to England. He left Jamaica in the English steamer on the 21st ultimo, in the custody of an officer and two soldiers, but on the day after the vessel sailed, while walking on deck attended by one of the soldiers, he suddenly struck down the man, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Mrs. Gordon, the widow of Geo. Gordon, visits England in response to an invitation from the Anti-Slavery Society of the Jamaica Committee. Strange to say, she was a passenger in the same steamer with Col. Hobbs, when he jumped overboard.

The partisans of Gov. Eyre, who believed that he rendered great service to the Colony in causing hundreds of innocent blacks to be butchered, are doing all they can to raise money in order to present him with a testimonial in acknowledgement of those services.

Notwithstanding their efforts, in only three parishes have arrangements been made for holding meetings in furtherance of their object.

Ex-Gov. Eyre is reported to be in very bad health, completely prostrated both in body and mind.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The returns of the Government emigration officer at this port show that the number of persons who left this port during the last month was, under the act, 18,452—namely, 399 cabin and 18,053 steerage passengers. To the United States there were 34 ships, with 16,317 steerage and cabin passengers, of whom 3950 were English, 386 Scotch, 9267 Irish, and 2834 be onging to other countries; to Canada 2 ships, 791 steerage and 60 cabin, of whom 316 were English, 178 Irish, and 297 foreigners; Nova Scotia, 1 ship, carrying 366 steerage and 1 cabin, and of those there were 165 English, 44 Scotch, and 57 Irish; to Victoria, 2 ships with 679 steerage and 6 cabin; there being 242 English, 21 Scotch, 400 Irish, and 16 foreigners. The ship "John Bright" sailed with 749 passengers to New York, nearly all of them being Mormons prodeeding to Salt Lake; of these there were 459 English, 43 Scotch, no Irish, and 248 foreiners. In short ships there sailed 883 passengers, making a total for the month of last year the number of emigrants was 11,800, and for the mouth of March in the present year 12,491.

CROWN LANDS ON THE MANITOULIN.

It has been decided, the Ottawa *Post* says, to offer the public lands on the Manitoulin Island for sale. We understand that actual settlers will be charged 50c. per acre, while $1.00 will be the price of the mineral and oil lands as the Government may choose to dispose of, according to the fifth clause of the Regulations just published by the Crown Lands Department, which calls for cash payments. There is some good land on the Island, and the nominal price demanded of actual settlers will doubtless induce many persons to locate themselves on the Island during the summer.

Another attempt to cross the Atlantic in a jolly-boat will soon be made by Capt. J. M. Hudson of New York. His craft is a metallic life boat, 27 feet long and 6 wide, to be full ship rigged. Only one man will accompany him on his foolhardy voyage.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS.

D. THOMAS

BEGS to announce the completion of his Spring Purchases, which will be found the

Most Attractive in Lindsay.

Having paid special attention to the

Dress Goods Department,

Ladies will find in his line of Dress Goods

Every New Style of the Season!

TRIMMED HATS & BONNETS.

Plumes of every Color, Great Variety

☞ The Latest Novelty in Hoop Skirts is the

Duplex Elliptic,

Which you can get at

THOMAS'S.

Keenan's Block,
Kent Street. 349tf

A fine collection of specimens of Canadian timber has been made at the suggestion of Dr. Tache, Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture. They are intended to be sent to Paris, and are now on exhibition in Ottawa.

THE LAST PROPHECY.—A book has just appeared in London, England, under the title of "Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World," &c., by the Rev. M. Baxter makes the end of the world come in 1873; but for six or seven years previous, Louis Napoleon, the real Anti-christ, is to become substantially sole monarch of the world. But, after making a covenant with the Jews for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, he is to begin the persecution of Christians, which answers to the pouring out of the vials. The time of "the ascension of one hundred and forty-four thousand wise virgins" is duly fixed, and also of the Battle of Armageddon, when the "great beast" (Louis Napoleon) is to be overthrown. It is said that twelve thousand copies of this curious and absurd book have already been sold.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.—On the 3rd inst. the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Financial statement for the year. In includes a proposal for the gradual extinction of the national debt. The Budget for this year is comparatively modest and unpretending in its scope. For three years past it has been Mr. Gladstone's duty to dispose of a surplus of from three millions to three millions and a half. This year the surplus in but a nett amount of £1,350,000. The actual expenditure of the last financial year was a trifle less than estimate; and the total amount was a decrease of £2,000,000 compared with the year 1859-60, but an increase of £2,100,000, compared with 1858-59 That is to say, the annual cost of the military and naval services is again slightly on the decline from that increase which began in 1859-60. Fortifications have had something to do with arresting this slow and gradual decline, which, so far as it goes, is a satisfactory symptom, but can hardly be said to go as far a might be reasonably desired. More re-assuring is the comparison of the estimated with the actual revenge of the past year, showing a surplus of £1,420,000 and a surplus, moreover, through all the principle branches of revenue—Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Income-tax.

Commercial.

LINDSAY MARKETS.

Wednesday, May 23th, 1866.

Fall Wheat,	$0 00	to	$1 00
Spring Wheat,	0 00	"	1 40
Oats, per bush.	0 00	"	0 30
Pease, per bush	0 00	"	0 50
Potatoes, per bush	0 00	"	0 35
Barley, per bush	0 00	"	0 40
Timothy, per ton	6 00	"	7 50
Clover, per ton	5 50	"	6 00
Flour, per brl	6 00	"	0 00
Fresh Butter, per lb	0 00	"	0 15
Eggs, per doz	0 00	"	0 08
Beef, per 100 lbs	5 00	"	6 50
Veal per lb. per qtr	0 05	"	0 00
Ham per lb	0 00	"	0 12
Tallow, per lb	0 08	"	0 14
Cordwood, per cord	1 00	"	2 00
Geese, each	0 35	"	0 50
Turkeys, each	0 40	"	0 70
Hogs, per 100 lbs	7 00	"	7 50
Chickens per pair	0 20	"	0 25
Ducks per pair	0 40	"	0 45

TO GARDENERS.

Super-phosphate of Lime

By the Pound, at the Medical Hall.

W. J. THIRKELL.

Lindsay, 16th May, 1866. 351

Winter Bouquets!

UPWARDS of a HUNDRED VARIETIES of the Choicest **Flower Seeds, Everlasting Flowers,** and **Ornamental Grasses,** just received—imported from Prussia.

Please call and examine list.

COULTER & CHAMBERS,
Chemists, Druggists and Seedsmen.

☞ Sign of the large "Red Mortar," Kent-st.

Lindsay, 17th May, 1866. 350tf