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Lindsay, Sept. 14th, 1876.

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Lindsay, 17th June, 1875. 851-ly

Publisher's Notices.

Terms. The CANADIAN POST is $1.50 per annum in advance. If not paid at the end of six months the price will be $2.00 per annum. School teachers and clergymen $1.00 per annum in advance; $1.50 per annum if not paid at the end of six months.

Note. The figures after each subscriber's name (the address label on the paper) shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus **John Walker, 31 Dec. '76,** shows that he has paid to the end of 1876. **John Smith, 3 Jan. '75,** shows that he owes from that date. Subscribers are requested to give notice at once if they see any inaccuracy in the date.

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Local Correspondence. We shall be glad to receive items of local news at all times; and invite regular and prompt correspondence. State facts briefly; and the matter will be carefully prepared for the printer. The name of the writer is necessary, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Post and The Globe. These two papers can be had for $3 per annum in advance either at this office or at Porter's Bookstore.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1876.

THE VICTORIA RAILWAY.

We are gratified to be able to state that Mr. Geo. Laidlaw's mission to England has been eminently successful. He has just now completed arrangements with the English Land Company by which the railway will get from the Land Company a cash bonus of $3,000 per mile through the Company's territory a distance of about 50 miles. This will be highly satisfactory intelligence to this section in particular and to the Province in general as it removes the only obstacle to the giving of liberal government aid to the best colonization railway project before the country. We surmised some time ago on the occasion of the Land Company requesting their Canadian Manager, Mr. C. J. Blomfield, to cross the Atlantic, for the purpose of personal conference, that an arrangement mutually satisfactory would be arrived at. The Railway Company now has over five hundred men on the pay roll, and the brief intervals of grading on Kinmount section will be finished this month; and the tracklayers will reach the same point in a very short time thereafter. The Lindsay-Fenelon Falls section will be completely finished in a few days; and the ballasting on the northern part will be pushed on with vigour. The road will be ready for opening toward the end of next month; and will be in a position to push on to Haliburton and the Ottawa next winter and summer, for which purpose no doubt a liberal government bonus will be granted.

WHAT NEXT?

"The recent attempts that have been made to revive the so called Pacific Scandal calls for the expression of our opinion that YOUR ACTION THEREON, when properly understood, REFLECTS NO DISCREDIT ON YOU OR THE PARTY you represent, and stands in marked and favorable contrast to the unblushing corruption since practised by the present Administration and its supporters."

This is from the address of the Liberal Conservative Association of North Oxford to Sir John A. Macdonald, on the occasion of the recent picnic in that Reform stronghold. Here, then, is a formal expression of opinion that Sir John A. Macdonald's conduct in the "Pacific Scandal" "REFLECTS NO DISCREDIT" on either himself or the Tory party. Could slavish adulation go further? Could there be greater blindness to the moral sensibilities of the mass of the voters? For the credit of the country it is to be hoped that this "expression of opinion" is not shared in by the Conservative party generally, and that it was the insensate outburst of a clique of scheming politicians; but no one presence rebuked them. The flattery was greedily swallowed by the leaders; and the address is recorded as part of a great demonstration that is to strike terror into the "Grits." But there is not much prospect that the mature judgment of the people will re-echo the "expression of opinion" to which we have directed attention.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE "INADVERTENCE."

Some time ago the *Mail* charged, and minor Opposition organs followed up the attack, that Speaker Anglin, of the Commons, who is interested in the St. John's *Freeman*, had received $8,000 worth extra job printing from the Dominion Government last year. This was so directly at variance with the well defined principles upon which the Reform party assumed power, and for the observance of which it had long contended, that explanations were anxiously looked for by those who desire to see the same doctrine carried out by the Government as was defended when in Opposition. The *Globe* has ventured a kind of excuse which strikes us as exceedingly lame and unsatisfactory. We do not question the idea that it was an "inadvertence" on the part of responsible Ministers, but we do question that indifference which would permit any such a contract being awarded when the Independence of Parliament Act pointed to a directly opposite course. Our loyalty to the Reform party and our faith in the principles which it has so long and consistently maintained will not permit us to let so gross a violation pass unrebuked. No doubt care will be taken that the blunder is not repeated, but an exercise of that duty a year ago would have saved the Reform party the weight of this disagreeable responsibility and the Government a still more disagreeable responsibility—that of inconsistency. [Kingston Whig.

The *Whig's* view of this matter is the proper one. If there is any wrongdoing, whether advertently or "inadvertently" on the part of the Reform Government, the best way is to face it at once, and award it merited condemnation. We apprehend it is not the duty of the Reform Press to defend "inadvertencies" of the kind that has been exposed. A true loyalty to the party and sound devotion to its principles demand plain-spoken criticism, and censure should it unfortunately be necessary. Such censure is unfortunately necessary now; and its candid expression will help to prevent a repetition of "inadvertencies." It appears that a very unsatisfactory and corrupt condition of affairs in connection with post office and other printing in the two maritime provinces when the Tories were in power was in the main continued when the Reformers came in. The beneficiaries under the Tory *regime* were not, however, members of Parliament; and though the arrangement was extravagant and corrupt, it did not, like the Anglin job, strike a blow at the spirit of the Independence of Parliament Act. That there was extravagance and corruption under Tory administration is no excuse for extravagance and corruption under Reform administration. That retort may do for the purpose of covering with confusion Tory organists and politicians who now seek to shine as purists, but it will not do for the elector and tax-payer who is the judge of conduct in the administration of public affairs. Few things will tend more to weaken and to destroy the present strong confidence in Reform Administrators than small jobs and "inadvertencies;" and these should be guarded against with as much care as a "Pacific Scandal." It is hardly necessary to say that the slanders manufactured weekly by reckless Tory journals and politicians, and re-hashed with sickening industry, produce very little effect, owing to their baselessness. In every case but one they have over-reached themselves; and in this one they have established what is admitted to be an "inadvertence." We are confident the greatest care will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such "inadvertencies;" and we believe the views we have expressed if shared by the Reform press generally will strengthen the Reform party, and its leaders. When self-seeking people clearly understand that corruption advertent or "inadvertent" will receive no excuse or palliation from the Reform press generally, whatever politicians may think of it or whatever the *Globe* may choose to say of it, they will not "push" their schemes.

MR. MACKENZIE AT WATFORD.

Mr. Mackenzie's address last week to his constituents at Watford was, like all his public utterances, vigorous and convincing. He dealt more particularly on this occasion with some of the calumnies that Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers in their picnic peregrinations have been circulating; and he also effectively showed the foundationless nature of the claims of the "man of clean hands" to be the only statesman, the only patriot, the only pure-minded politician Canada has produced. Mr. Mackenzie's address will have the effect of destroying whatever influence the reiterated slanders and insinuations and pretensions of the Tory "orators" may have produced on the public mind; and followed up as it is to be by others from the same speaker, and by addresses from Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Blake, will effectually demonstrate to the people of Canada that they have vastly benefitted materially and morally by the change of men in power. Benefitted materially in a more honest and economical administration of the public money; benefitted morally by the check given to lobbyists, by the stricter measures to secure a pure electorate, by the encouragement and the prospect of still further improvements in that direction, and by the fatal blow to the vast and far-reaching corruption that existed under Tory sway, and was destroying public honor. The change cannot but be noticeable. Under Sir John A. Macdonald a case of corruption might be proved undisputably, but it took years to have a remedy applied or condemnation meted out, whilst the whole Tory host by every conceivable means endeavored to protect or shield the offender and leave him in the enjoyment of his ill-gotten emoluments. But now-a-days, as soon as what some euphemistically call an "inadvertence" occurs—although in our opinion it is something far more serious than that—the wrong-doing is at once stopped; and ministers at Ottawa clearly understand that they will require to be very careful to prevent a repetition of such inadvertencies. We do not institute the comparison from any spirit of self-righteousness; but it is only just to the Reform party when the comparison is continually forced upon them that they should have their fair credit. There was one utterance of Mr. Mackenzie that the whole country will thank him for; and it will make Tory "orators," from the greatest to the least, a little more circumspect in publishing their slanders. One of Sir John's favorite "charges" has been reiterated in these terms:—

"Let any Conservative try to get a contract, let any Conservative apply for an office, and they would not get it. The latter he did not object to, because he did not appoint his political enemies to office, and he did not expect Mr. Mackenzie would do so either. But when there was public money to be expended on public works to be erected, it was the duty of the Government to see that the most efficient contractor should be got and at the lowest price. They would see, if they looked at the records of the contracts that have been given by the present Government for the last three years, that the principle which was not only a principle of honor and economy, but a principle of the law of our land, that the contract should be given to the lowest tenderer who gave the proper security, had been broken systematically and continuously. It was a principle of the present Government to make the first question of the Board of Works concerning a contractor, 'How did he vote at the last election?' A man might offer to build miles of railway or portions of a canal at half-price, and if by some hocus pocus he was found out to be a Conservative, although his was the lowest tender, Mr. Mackenzie, the head of the Government, would tell Mr. Mackenzie, the Minister of Public Works, that the contract must not be given to that man, but to another who was true to the cause."

Mr. Mackenzie quoted this charge and declared his intention to make Sir John answer for it in his place in Parliament. That is the way to bring the jaunty slanderer to book. We shall hear a different story from Sir John next February. Another interesting matter was incidentally referred to by Mr. Mackenzie in this connection. It was called out by Sir John's little plaint about Tories not getting offices in these days. Mr. Mackenzie said:

"I shall say, in the second place, if I have not appointed any Conservatives to office, I had an abundant chance, for there was no end of applicants, and it would be interesting to many here to know, I dare say, that one of the gentlemen who accompanies Sir John on his present tour, and is the most vulgar and offensive in his language, was the very first Conservative applicant we had. (Cheers.) If he denies that, I dare say I can produce the letter yet. (Hear, hear and laughter.)"

Mr. Mackenzie reviewed the plans for building the Pacific Railway, referred incidentally to the "steel rails stander," and dealt with a variety of public questions. We must close with the following extracts from the concluding part of the address:—

"I have striven to the best of my ability to remove all sectional feelings and all those conflicting interests which necessarily arise from the sudden gathering together of communities, which perhaps had not much in common in previous years. I hope we shall be successful in that result, and I hope Conservatives and Liberals alike will bear in mind that it is a matter of comparatively little importance who reigns if the country's interest are attended to (Cheers.) I have repeatedly stated in the past that I would infinitely prefer to have a Conservative Government in power than a feeble Reform Government that could not give effect to their own principles. We have given effect to our principles. We have reformed the principal abuses which were at the root of all prosperity, that is, the prevention of the possibility of Sir John or any other man using the money of an applicant for a public contract for the purpose of carrying elections. (Cheers.) We have made that impossible for the future, and even though money should be illegally spent, it will be without the knowledge that the money has bought the article it was destined to buy, as every one may vote as he pleases, and I fancy those who take money for their votes would not scruple to take the money and keep the vote both. I have the highest possible opinion of the Liberal electorate of the province of Ontario. I believe the people of Ontario are perfectly competent to return such a majority as will sustain their leaders in power, and if the present leaders of the Liberal party are not those in whom they have perfect confidence, nothing will give the said leaders greater pleasure than to be able to see some others in their place. I never had, if I know myself, the "lust of power," to repeat the words used the other day in attributing that ambition to me. I might have been in office several times, but I never accepted the offers until the time came when my political friends were able, without outside assistance, to accomplish the reforms they always advocated; and I claim for the Reform party that every remedial measure which has been passed since the Union has been passed by means of the votes and brains of Reformers. I mean to say that the scenes of violence which occurred under the reign of our opponents can have no place for the future in the politics of the country; that by virtue of the efforts of Reformers the culminating point of the succeeding system was reached by the present Administration, in giving the electors the security they now possess in depositing their votes for the man of their choice (Cheers.) This is all due to the reforming efforts of the party with whom I have been long connected, whom I have long served, and who have done me the honor to ask me to lead them; and I cannot use my position for any other purposes than those which I believe to be truly national, and for any than those intended to exhibit and consummate great reforms in the country. * * I have not the slightest fear but that the great heart of the country is sound to the core in its allegiance to the Government which has delivered it from the thraldom of that oppressive oligarchy which, during its whole history, did nothing but consummate its own purposes, and use the country for its own personal aggrandisement."

We believe the reply from the people now and at the polls will fully justify Mr. Mackenzie in his confident claim that the Reform Administration has the hearty allegiance of the country at large.

"SCHOOL LAW."

The Police Magistrate has dismissed the case against Messrs Fee and Leroy on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, as the clauses of the act were intended to apply to rural sections where with only three trustees a difficulty like the one in question might occur. It will be remembered Messrs. Fee and Leroy were brought before the Magistrate by the Chairman of the Board on the charge of refusing to attend a meeting and thereby preventing a quorum for the transaction of important and urgent public business. The Chairman based his action on the following clause of the school act, 37 Vic., cap 28:—

176. If any person chosen as trustee refuses to serve, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars;

(a) Every person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section or division, or by any two ratepayers, for its use, as authorized by this Act.

Mr. P. S. Martin for the defence set up that this clause should be read with the subjoined which directed and confined its application:—

187. If any person elected as trustee of a rural school section shall not make the declaration of office within two weeks after notice of his election, his neglect to do so shall be sufficient evidence of his refusing to serve, and of his liability to pay the fine of five dollars, as provided for in the one hundred and seventy-sixth section of this Act.

This view was upheld by Mr. Dunsford, P. M., after mature deliberation, and as the case is likely to form a precedent, we believe the Minister of Education coincides with the opinion formed by our Police Magistrate. To the non-legal mind the reading of the two sections we have quoted would not appear to warrant the limitation which the magistrate's decision has placed upon them. Sub-section A seems plain enough; and it seems equally plain that the penalty provided is for trustees, who having once accepted office, refuse to serve or refuse to make up a quorum; while the 186th section deals specifically with rural school trustees, providing that neglect to make the declaration of office within two weeks after notice of election is evidence of refusal to serve, wherefore he is liable to a penalty of five dollars fine as propided in sec. 176. But no reference is there made to sub-section A which makes a very important addition. The sub-heading of the penal clauses in the Act, however, speaks of "Public Schools" and does not mention "Boards of Education" or "High School Boards," and as the particular clause in question is taken almost word for word from the old Common School Act, it is held to apply to Public or Common Schools, or in other words rural school trustees. The Court appears to have taken into consideration the hardship that would ensue from enforcing a penalty against men compulsorily holding an unremunerative public office, and the unlikelihood of any trustees in towns being able to obstruct or prevent business by absenting themselves. It was altogether by accident that the two recalcitrant trustees were able to prevent a quorum; two other trustees being absent—one through illness and the other through business that called him away from town. As this case has occurred it would be well for the Minister of Education to make some provision that would apply, as, owing to the infirmity of human nature, there might be more obstruction of a like kind. The decision of the court assumes that the trustees in towns are of a higher and more reasonable kind than some of those that now sit at the Lindsay Board.

—The Kingston *Whig*:—"The Belleville *Ontario* announces that the 'mammoth portfolio is coming.' It means Sir John's pic-nic valise, tho' it does not openly say so." Our cotemporary is mistaken. Sir John has no portfolio just now. He lost that article in a "mess of ancient fish" a couple of years ago and has not recovered it since. Hence these tears and picnics.

—We are requested to state that a number of influential citizens are now making arrangements for the importation of bread, with the view of breaking down the high priced monopoly that has been established by the local bakers, and which is justly regarded as an extortion that should not be allowed to add an additional burthen to the poorer classes these hard times. Bread will, we believe, be brought here and sold at 11c the 4lb. loaf until the price comes down from 14c to that figure or until some one offers to make bread in town to supply it at that figure. The latter course will probably be the result ere long. It is to be regretted that the bakers should have made this action necessary; but we are confident the community at large will support those who are engaged in the task of securing bread at reasonable prices.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The London *Free Press* boastingly says that Sir John is "as dangerous as ever," and the Oshawa *Reformer* admits he is and the people of Canada know it.

—Reform picnics at Dunville and Brantford and a Tory picnic at Belleville are among the events of the week. They claim an attendance of 15,000 at the latter.

—"Boss" Tweed has been captured at the Spanish port of Vigo, whither he had sailed from Cuba on learning that the Captain-General had promised to give him up to the Americans.

—The prospects are that the coming session of the Quebec Legislature will open early in November. The Ontario Legislature will probably open about the same time, so as to get through by Christmas.

—The Great Powers are now trying to arrange conditions of peace between Turkey and Servia. Russia has rejected some Turkish proposals; but it is believed the English Government have made proposals that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

—A sinister and totally uncalled for allusion to our Beaverton correspondent appears in the *North York Reformer*. We notice it merely to say that it is altogether wide of the mark, and that our correspondent is an old and highly esteemed resident of Beaverton. The allusion is evidently intended to gratify some personal spite that we do not understand.

—The Hamilton *Times*:—"It is not the proprietor of the *Telegram* personally in whom the Canadian press feels most interest, but the great question as to whether editors are liable to be head-punched by the family compact whenever it individually or collectively chooses to go on the war path." The question is of so much importance that the five hundred Canadian editors should not rest until it is settled one way or the other.

—Outmills—many of them—are shutting down, our resources are not being developed; our people go abroad when they wish to purchase a large bill of goods; our shops and factories are at a low ebb, and our farms are being tilled in a low, poor sort of way. These things meet us at almost every turn, in almost any city or town, large or small.—*Maine Farmer.*

We find the foregoing clipping in the New York *Tribune*, and commend it to our protectionist friends as worthy of explanation. While so engaged they might also explain how it is the once-flourishing ship-building interests of Maine have languished and almost died under beneficent protection.

—The Hamilton *Spectator* remarks: "Every time that a Reformer rises to speak of the independence of Parliament, Anglin's printing contract sticks in his throat and chokes his utterance." Well, what if it does? If "jobs" had had that effect on the Tory party they would have been dead and buried years ago. But they have swallowed everything holus bolus from Speaker Cockburn's boots to the Pacific Scandal, and seem rather to enjoy the performance. In fact they would like to be at it again.

—The recital of the horrible atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria has produced a strong revulsion of feeling in England against the policy of the Government, and even Mr. Gladstone is taking part in a movement having for its object an unmistakeable declaration that England cannot countenance such barbarous proceedings. This change in public opinion was recognized in an address to a deputation by Lord Derby, who said, among other things:—"The value to us of its [Turkey's] territorial integrity was real and permanent. The last word on the Eastern question was, Who is to have Constantinople? Any attempt at partition would be a signal for a European war; but the relations between Turkey and her various subject races, had been modified repeatedly, and they might be modified again. All arrangements for local and self-government which had been made with Egypt, Lebanon and Crete had been settled with the concurrence of guaranteed powers, but he would never put his name to any scheme which he believed would not work. As to the future, the British Government was doing all in its power to secure an armistice and peace. Any changes to be made must depend upon the concerted action of all Europe, and into the nature thereof he could not enter. It was unjust to denounce the whole race for the faults of some. An endeavor to blot Turkey from the map of Europe would lead to war, in which the Bulgarian horrors would be greatly exceeded. Remove the Turks in Asia, and still there would be many millions of Christians and Mohammedans living together, and not in Turkish Asia only."

—As an illustration in support of protection the Orillia *Packet* quotes some comments of a rural English paper upon the report of a Centennial Judge to the effect that Protection on the other side has rapidly diminished the cost of production "as is evidenced" says the English paper "by the fact that the Americans are now exporting even to England many articles for the supply of which for their own use they were entirely dependent upon us only a few years ago." The *Packet* and its English friend would do well to look a little deeper into the situation and they would find a hundred facts against protection where they might find one for it. The question is has the cost of production diminished to the American consumer. That cannot be answered in the affirmative. Protection does not diminish the price of Onondaga salt to the American consumer, though the monopolists occasionally send large quantities over to Canada and sell it at "slaughter" prices to crush out Canadian salt-works. The exportation of American cottons to Manchester was the result of "hard times" which compelled the monopolists to sell for any figure to get money. The case was abnormal; but it will stir up the English manufacturers to an appreciation of their position. English industries have been very seriously affected by "strikes" and other labour difficulties and their pre-eminence thereby endangered. When the two forces of capital and labour can work together more harmoniously and with more enterprise and taste, there will be little likelihood of coals being sent to Newcastle or cotton to Manchester, or cutlery to Sheffield. If this exportation of manufactured goods to England is a good argument for Protection why don't our Tory friends make some "capital" out of Belgian locomotives and other iron work competing in the English markets with the English articles. Perhaps Protection rules in that little kingdom; or perhaps industrious, tasteful and intelligent labour, ever ready to improve, and working economically and harmoniously with capital, is a "factor" in the question of some importance.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

—Wild Alaskan wheat is being propagated in Oregon, where it grows luxuriantly, and produces very superior grain.

—Col. Valentine Baker is organizing the Turkish cavalry department.

—Bazaine is the real conductor of the Turkish campaign against Servia.

—The hard times are felt severely in the smaller German towns, and it is estimated that 200,000 Germans have of late gone into France after work.

—A rise, which amounts to fifty per cent. and promises to be permanent, has taken place in raw silks. This is due to the shortness of production in Europe and China, and it will cause a decided advance in the price of manufactured goods. In the Eastern States the manufacturers have already advanced their prices from ten to twenty per cent.

—An important decision has been made by the Judge of Ontario Co., viz.: that neither the defendant nor the defendant's wife can give evidence in a liquor case. Does the statute bear it out?—[London Advertiser.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON.—(Toronto: Belford Bros.; Lindsay: R. S. Porter).—The enterprising Canadian publishers have brought out a very neat edition of one of those charming stories which the lamented Norman Macleod found time to contribute to Good Words. The characters are largely drawn from real life, and are odd Scotch bodies. But everybody who takes it up will be delighted with it; and they will not lay it down without holding in more affectionate remembrance the name of the lamented author-preacher. We trust the publishers will find their venture with the Old Lieutenant an encouragement to publish "The Starling," by the same writer.

DANIEL DERONDA.—(Montreal: Dawson Bros.; Lindsay; R. S. Porter.)—The eighth and last book has been printed and the novel of the day issued in complete form. The last book is one of the best, as it is undoubtedly one of the most interesting; and few except perhaps some astonishing critic will agree with the verdict of the *Athenæum* that the work is a failure and adds nothing to the author's name. In some respects it is even superior to "Middlemarch"; it is the record of mere romantic lives and the situations are more dramatic; yet there is nothing of the ordinary "sensational" character about it. "Daniel Deronda" is the worthy successor of "Middlemarch," "Romola," and "Adam Bede," and shows once more the remarkable ability of the woman who has very strong claims to the position of the greatest of English writers of fiction.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—(The Leonard Scott Pub. Co. New York)—The July number opens with an appreciative and highly interesting review of Macaulay. "Sunday in England" discusses a question in a way that will be a comfort to those who wish to go down to Sturgeon Point on Sunday, though the arguments that have force in crowded England have little or none beside the Scugog. "Early Phases of Civilization" goes to show that man's occupation of the earth must have been more remote than the Mosaic record admits. A review of the life of Bishop Gray, of Capetown is very severe upon the prosecutor and as some would say the persecutor of Colenso. An able paper follows on "Renan's Philosophical Dialogues," which are characterised as "imaginative anticipations not intended for positive belief, and not fitted for it." "Compulsory Medication of Prostitutes by the States" is a plain matter-of-fact review of a very serious problem, and one which legislators here would do well to give some attention to, so as to profit by the experience of other countries. "Municipal London" is a description of the manner in which the metropolis is governed, and how it ought to be governed. "Contemporary Literature" is as usual copious and instructive, and gives a fair idea of the best books published.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWNEE CHIEF.

The finding of the remains alleged to be those of Tecumseh has occasioned a controversy up west; to which the St. Thomas Home Journal makes the following interesting contribution in the report of an interview with Dr. Smith of Ridgetown, an antiquary who has made a very careful study of the matter:—The site of the battle? It was fought in the township of Zone, on two farms now owned by William Watts and James Dixon just north of a southerly bend in the river which forms three sides of a parallelogram. The British and their allies were retreating up the river, along the Longwoods road, pursued by a large force of Americans under General Harrison. Tecumseh was anxious to make a stand at every strong point reached, but Proctor would not consent. On reaching Moraviantown he again urged Proctor to fight, and an officer of the volunteers who was present told my father that a sharp quarrel arose between the chief and the general. Tecumseh could not conceal his contempt for Proctor, to whom he said: "You are like a cow; when there is no danger she throws up her tail and makes a great show of courage, but let a dog or a wolf come and she drops it and runs." Proctor, stung by the comparison, replied:—"I am as brave a man as you are, and as willing to fight the enemy when there is a chance of success." Still he hesitated, nor did he yield till his ally declared that he would retreat no further and that he would fight the enemy if he fought alone. This was the morning of 5th Oct., 1813, and preparations for the battle were at once commenced.

How near to Moraviantown was it? About a mile and a quarter below the old town. The old town, as perhaps you know, stood on the north side of the river, but the Americans burnt it. The new town is on the Oxford side of the river. If you look at the map you will see that the Longwood road touches the river at the upper angle of the bend I have already spoken of. The British forces were drawn up on a low ridge which extends westward from this point, through Watt's farm—their left flank resting upon the bank of the river, which is here some thirty or forty feet high, and almost perpendicular. Westward the ground is considerably lower, and was at that time a dense swamp of black-ash and elm. In the midst of this swamp the Indians were posted with great care by Tecumseh,—the plan of fight evidently being to flank the Americans, drive them into the parallelogram, and so cut off all chance of escape. It was a plan admirably adapted to the ground and for Indian fighting, and had the British general held his position there is hardly a doubt but it would have succeeded. The enemy would have been led into a *cul-de-sac*, out of which they could only cut their way with every disadvantage of the position against them. It would be another Custer slaughter. But by the cowardice of the British general, for it can't be called anything else, the plan failed in its most essential part and general disaster was the result. My own opinion is that Proctor feared to meet Harrison because of his great reputation as an Indian fighter, and that if taken he would be put to death for the River Raisin affair. But however that may be it is certain that he did not long continue the fight. After a short but exceedingly sharp engagement he gave the order to retreat, although his men were in unbroken line and fighting splendidly. Many of the soldiers were so indignant at the order that they preferred surrender to retreat. The general himself fled on horse-back, hotly pursued by a number of the American troopers. He escaped, but his carriage and papers were taken.

Where was Tecumseh? He was at the head of his warriors, patiently awaiting the entrance of the entire force of the enemy into the *cul-de-sac*, and at the moment when Proctor gave the order to retreat the Indian forces began to press actively forward on the American flank. But the retreat opened to the enemy an unexpected gap for escape out of the snare and, as I have already said, the essential part of the plan failed. Safe from that danger, the Americans faced the Indians and a desperate hand-to-hand conflict took place. The probability is that Tecumseh was trying to close the gap when he met Col. Johnson at the head of his mounted Kentuckians. My reason for thinking so is that the ridge is narrow—not more than two hundred yards wide—and the horse troops could not enter upon the soft ground of the swamp. Tecumseh, too, may have been looking for the flight of Proctor. At any rate it is well known that the chief and the colonel met at the head of their respective bands, and that the first impulse of each was to take the other's life. Both new well the advantage of killing a leader: simultaneously, Tecumseh threw his tomahawk and Johnson fired his pistol; the colonel escaped, but the great chief fell dead. Then a terrific fight began over Tecumseh's body,—his chosen warriors crowding around him and repelling the whites with a demoniac fury. It is told that thirty Indians and six or seven Kentuckians were counted there after the battle. But the rifle and the bayonet overmatched the tomahawk, and the Indians no longer hearing the voice of their chief broke and fled. General Harrison and his forces remained on the ground until the next day, and though the Moravian missionaries pleaded earnestly with him to save the village he permitted it to be burned.

You ask what I think became of Tecumseh's body? I don't know, but all tradition agrees in saying that it was carried off during the fight, and that it was not buried on the battle field. Among the slain were many of Tecumseh's best warriors, trusted friends who had followed his fortunes wherever he went, and who stood around him in every battle as a body guard. One of these, the second in command, was of great size and was often taken for Tecumseh. His body was mutilated after the battle, and old settlers along the river tell that his skin was stripped off by the American soldiers, who supposed that he was the great chief. Chief Timothy, one of the guard, would never admit that he knew where Tecumseh was buried, and missionary Vogler assured me that he could never get any information from either Timothy or Pheasant as to the locality of his grave. If they knew they never confessed that they knew, and they never wished to converse on the subject.

POLITICS FOR YOUNG CANADIANS.

[London Advertiser.]

—The *Mail* gives the following inaccurate report of a few remarks made at Watford:

"Mr. John Cameron, who spoke next, said he had been at the Ingersoll picnic and heard all Sir John Macdonald had to say there, and after hearing Mr. Mackenzie on the other side of the question he could not understand how it was that so many young men attached themselves to the Conservative party."

The point of the speaker's sentences was this: That the regime of John A.'ism in the nature of things must soon come to a termination; and it was for the young Conservatives of the country to consider, now that Sir John A. Macdonald not only defended but gloried in the Pacific Scandal, whether it was worth their while to taint their whole political future by continuing to march under a leader capable of glorying in a political offence condemned by the entire English-speaking world.

—Tory facts as given in the leading organ: That Mr. Carmichael, M. P., wanted the vacant collectorship at Pictou, but the Government, being afraid to let him resign his seat in Parliament, for fear an Opposition member might be elected, appointed his son. The truth: There was no vacancy in the Pictou collectorship; Mr. Carmichael is a wealthy ship-owner, and his son is partner in the business; neither of them would be likely to want an office worth $1,000 per year. Bring on another story made of "whole cloth."—[London Advertiser.

FALL SHOWS.

South Victoria, at Lindsay, on Thursday and Friday, 5th and 6th October.

North Victoria, at Glenarm, on Tuesday, 3rd of October.

Central Fair, at Port Hope, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 26th, 27th and 28th Sept.

Provincial, at Hamilton, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Sept

South Ontario, at Whitby, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September.

North Ontario, at Port Perry, on the 27th and 28th of September.

North Brock, at Cannington, on the 4th and 5th of October.

East Riding of York, at Markham, on the 5th and 6th of October.

Thorah, at Beaverton, on Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

Eldon, at Woodville, on Thursday, Oct. 12th.

Bexley and Carden, at Victoria Road Station, on Thursday, October 5th, 1876.

Mariposa, at Oakwood, on Saturday, Sept. 30.

Somerville, at Coboconk, on Friday, Sept. 29.

Laxton and Digby, at Norland, on Saturday, Sept. 30th.

CREDIT SALES.

TUESDAY, 26th Sept.—By W. L. Russell, auctioneer, on Lot No. 25, in the 1st con. Ops, valuable farm stock and implements, the property of Thos. Keefe. Lunch at 12 o'clock; sale at 1 p.m.

Business Notices.

For Good Value and reliable goods, try the Medical Hall. Just received a fresh stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes; also a fresh lot of Turnip seed.—Prices and quality that will please the closest buyers.

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON.—In Lindsay, on the 14th inst., the wife of Jas. Hamilton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RUNCIMAN—RAY—At the residence of the bride's father, at Lorneville, on the 13th Sept., by the Rev. David Watson, M. A., Kate, daughter of Angus Ray, Esq., to Mr. R. Runciman, of Cobourg.

DEATHS.

ARCHER.—In Fenelon Falls, of consumption, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., Emma, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Archer, aged 18 years.

HOLMES.—In Lindsay, on the 14th inst., of consumption, John C. Holmes, aged 37 years. Funeral on Saturday.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A first-class PARTRIDGE DOG, thoroughly trained. Enquire at this Office.—888-1.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Five or six gentlemen can find good board and lodgings by applying to MRS. SHERIDAN, Ontario House, Kent Street, Lindsay.—888-4.

DOVEY HOUSE, (Late Coryell & Keeler,) has been opened by the Proprietor, John Dovey. The house has been renovated, painted and furnished in first-class style. Good stabling and an attentive hostler.—888-ly.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—MRS. STOUGHTON, (from Bowmanville,) has opened a private school in Lindsay for the instruction of young children. Room in Mrs. Doheny's Block. Entrance on Kent street, west door to Van Norman's Office.—888-3.

TENDERS WANTED. — Tenders for the erection of a

FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE

In S. S. No. 1, Digby, will be received by the undersigned until SEPTEMBER 26th, NOON. Plans and Specifications to be seen at R. Rilance's, Head Lake P. O. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. RILANCE, Secretary. —888-2.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

WILLIAM IRVINE, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE ENGLISH, Defendant.

A writ of attachment has issued in this cause. GEORGE KEMPT, Official Assignee.

Lindsay, 12th Sept., 1876.—888.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The creditors of THOMAS GOOUCH, late of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, Gentleman, Deceased, are requested to send in a statement of their claims against the estate of the said deceased to Samuel Reazin, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, by letter prepaid, directed to Messrs. McIntyre & Dixon, Barristers, Lindsay, on or before the **Twentieth Day of October Next**, and all parties are hereby notified that after the said last mentioned day the said administrator shall proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased without regard to any debts other than those of which he shall then have notice. Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1876. McINTYRE & DIXON, Solicitor for Administrator.—888-4.

NOTICE is hereby given that

A COURT

Will be held pursuant to the Voter's List Act of 1876, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Victoria, at the

TOWN HALL, OAKWOOD,

ON THE

25th DAY OF SEPTEMBER,

1876, at 12 o'clock at noon, to hear and determine the several complaints of

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS IN THE VOTER'S LIST

Of the Municipality of Mariposa for 1876.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated at Oakwood the 11th day of September, 1876. JOHN F. CUNNINGS, Clerk of said Municipality.

888-2.

THE

PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.

When you are ill, and don't know how to get over it, you generally send for your physician. If the opinion of

SIXTEEN LEADING PHYSICIANS OF MONTREAL

Is considered worthy of confidence, you will

TRY

DR. BIRNBAUM'S

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

REMEDY

To the efficacy of which those Sixteen Physicians have certified for the cure of

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Lumbago, Stiffness in Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Frostbites, Chilblains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Wandering Pains, &c., &c., &c.

It has cured several of these Physicians, and thousands of others in Canada, and is now considered on this continent, as well as in Europe, as the

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

For all kinds of

RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.

The fac-simile signatures of Sixteen Leading Physicians of Montreal are on each bottle, as guarantee of its efficacy.

For sale by all druggists, at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Certificates of Physicians are on each bottle, and can be had also by applying to

CHARLES MARTIN,

Montreal, sole agent for Canada and U. S.

ONE OF THE TESTIMONIALS:

From Dr. Duncan McCallum, Montreal:

I, the undersigned, have been suffering very much for the last two years from Rheumatism in the ankle joint, so much so that I was often prevented from attending to my calling, but three applications of Dr. Birnbaum's Rheumatic and Gout Remedy gave me that relief from pain and stiffness which I did not experience for the last two years, and after eight days' use of this remedy I find myself entirely cured.

I owe this statement to the public, to this profession, and to the merits of the genuine article.

889-1y. DUNCAN McCALLUM, M. D.

Bradburn & Mason.

BRADBURN & MASON,

CORNER STORE, DOHENY BLOCK, LINDSAY, ONT.

Opening out (for the Fall Trade)

1 CASE HEAVY TWEEDS

2 CASES FANCY TWEEDS,

2 CASES WINCIES, PLAIN AND CHECKED

1 CASE DRESS GOODS AND LUSTRES.

These Goods are marked at Prices to suit the times.

J. E. THORNBURY,

MANAGER.

P. S.—To Clear at almost your own prices, a lot of Summer Dress Goods, Linen Costumes, White Skirts and Grenadines.

New Advertisements.

1876. AUTUMN. 1876.

SMYTH & BOWES,

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY

CLOTHING.

Special Lines at Job Prices.

Cotton Bags.
Shirts and Drawers,
Blankets,
Overcoats,
Pea Jackets,
Fur Caps,

Winceys,
Black Lustres,
Waterproofs,
Shawls,
Mantles,
Ladies Fur Setts.

Country Merchants supplied at wholesale prices.

SMYTH & BOWES.

Mrs. Sheridan.

ONTARIO HOUSE, LINDSAY.

MRS. SHERIDAN,

HAS RECEIVED HER

Very Attractive Fall & Winter Stock

IN MILLINERY

The assortment is large and embodies all the new goods, such as Feather Trimmings, &c.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING.

The stock is unusually complete, and ladies can rely on having neatness, durability & fashion combined

A Large Stock of New Fancy Goods.

An inspection of the stock and styles solicited.

Keenan's Block, opposite the Benson House.

A. Cadotte.

A. CADOTTE,

Is now receiving his

FALL SUPPLY of CLOTHS

Consisting of the latest styles in

ENGLISH WORSTED COATINGS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
FRENCH VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c.

Also 100 Pieces of Canadian Tweeds, 80 Pieces of Full Cloth, 75 Pieces of Flannels, all qualities.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In the best style with good Trimmings. Mr. LAUDER has still charge of this department.

OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Is the largest and best in Lindsay. All made on the premises and just as well as custom work.

Gents' Furnishings—A large stock always on hand.

Remember this is the only Clothing Store in Lindsay, and the best place to suit yourself with Clothing of all descriptions.

A. CADOTTE,

Kent Street next Ontario Bank, Lindsay.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A young black horse, 4 years old, will answer either as carriage or working horse. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH DUELL, Cameron. Aug. 30, 1876.—886-4pd.

PAY UP.—All accounts not paid by 1st of September will be placed in court for collection. If you wish to save costs attend to it. J. P. SUTHERLAND, Merchant Tailor, Lindsay, Aug. 22nd, 1876.—885-4.

NOTICE.—I forbid payment of a note made by Henry Sacket in favor of Betsy Perrin for fifty dollars, as I have received no value. MRS. CHARLES PATTERSON. Lindsay, Aug. 31, 1876.—886-3pd.

ESTRAY COW.—Came into the premises of the undersigned, East Half of Lot No. 4, Con. 9, Fenelon, in July last, a **Young Cow.** Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. GEORGE GREER. Fenelon, Aug. 31st, 1876.—886-3pd.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Teacher holding a third class certificate is wanted for the Public School, Lindsay. Salary, $200. Duties to commence 1st October. Applications will be received until Saturday, 23rd inst., by the undersigned. R. SPIER, Secretary. Lindsay, Sept. 7, 1876.—887-2.

BUILDING.

The undersigned having resumed the

Building Business,

Is now prepared to contract to erect buildings on the shortest notice. Having all kinds of material for the purpose on hand, and being a practical builder, he will warrant to give the best satisfaction.—886-tf. THOS. FEE.

FOX'S STEAM BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

We have for sale about

700,000 White and Red Bricks,

which will be sold at a low figure. We have purchased a

New Tile Machine,

and are now making Drain Tiles for sale. Parties wishing to get tiles this fall will do well to send in orders early. Yard 2½ miles South of Lindsay.

SAMUEL J. FOX.

Lindsay, Aug. 30, 1876.—886-5pd

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 AND 1875.

In the Matter of EDWARD WOODS, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Ontario, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that, under and by virtue of the power vested in me, as Assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named Insolvent, I will offer for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE

OFFICE OF MESSRS. McINTYRE & DIXON, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

ON

FRIDAY, THE 27th DAY OF OCTOBER

A. D. 1876, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the above-named insolvent, and of myself, as assignee of his estate, in and to the following lands and premises, viz.:

1. The North Half and the South Half of the North Half of Lot No. 1, North of Durham street, in the Town of Lindsay.

2. Lot No. 2, North of Durham street, in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria.

3. Lots Nos. 3 and 4, North of Glenelg street, in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria.

Terms and conditions made known at time of sale.

DUNCAN McFARLANE, Assignee.

236 McGill street, Montreal, August 22nd, 1876. } 886-9.

Philip Nicolle.

NEW CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE STORE.

PHILIP NICOLLE

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has now ready for inspection a

Choice and well selected variety of China, Glass and Earthenware,

Which he will sell at the lowest possible rates. By giving this business sole attention and keeping the stock well assorted at all times, I hope to merit public patronage. Remember the place—**Kent St., W. L. Russell's late Auction Rooms—Opposite Wetherup & Logan's.**

The new China, Glass and Earthenware Store has not the largest stock through the Press; but there is not the least doubt that the largest stock and greatest variety is directly opposite Wetherup & Logan's, where you will find everything you want.

Miscellaneous.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 868-1y.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 868-1y.

THE BROCKVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS SUPERPHOSPHATES.—By their use a farm in Missisquoi, P. Q., raised 800 bushels carrots and 900 bushels of turnips to the acre; six of which averaged 22 lbs each. Send for particulars. April, 6, 1876.—865-6mos.

J. MULLINS,

DYER, LINDSAY.

Has now got his machines ready for use for Cleaning, Dusting and Purifying Feather Beds and Matrasses. Any person requiring such done can have them attended to, as he only intends working them here for a short time. J. MULLINS.—874.

P. PALMER BURROWS, M. D., C. M., (late of Ottawa,) Graduate McGill College, Montreal, May 1866. Honor Student Laval College, Quebec. Licentiate College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec, Ontario. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office—William Street, premises formerly occupied by Dr. Benson.

$20 REWARD.—Estray Colts.—Strayed from Lot 23 in the 4th Con. of Ops, in the last week in April, a pair of colts,—a large black two-year-old mare colt, a little white on one hind foot; and a yearling horse colt, light bay, with white stripe on face, and little white on hind feet. Information that will lead to recovery will be rewarded. Word may be left at the Globe Hotel, Lindsay, or address—P. HICKEY, Lindsay. 882-6m-pd.

Bankrupt Sale.

BANKRUPT SALE.

OVER

$90,000.00

WORTH OF

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Tweeds, Silk Mixtures, Ladies' Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Plumes, Trimmings, Laces, Damasks, Linens, Cottons, Prints, &c., to be sold by Retail and put up in lots to suit Purchasers.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869-75.

Re Bouchard, Lortie & Co., Importers, Manufacturers' Agents, Montreal and Quebec, Insolvents.

About one-half of this stock, or $45,000 worth of Choice New Dry Goods belonging to this estate ordered to be sold by retail here at much less than manufacturer's prices.

Purchasers of Dry Goods will please bear this Sale in mind as all the goods are new, in perfect order, and are marked about one-third less than the wholesale price, and the Goods must be sold regardless of Cost or Value. All are invited to inspect stock and compare prices. Sale this and following days until the entire stock is disposed of. By order of Assignees.

J. A. McCARVILLE,

ADMINISTRATOR.

Third door east of H. Irwin's Hotel. 872

J. R. Dundas.

1876. SEPTEMBER. 1876.

NOW OPENING

25 PACKAGES. 25.

Imported direct from leading manufacturers in Great Britain, after personal selection, containing

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Flannels, West of England Cloths, Scotch Tweeds, Winceys, Shawls,

Shawls, Linens, Silks, Haberdashery, Small Wares, And Fancy Goods.

A call solicited and the keenest scrutiny invited.

J. R. DUNDAS.

G. W. Stephens.

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION NOT A FAILURE FINANCIALLY.

To enable the subscriber to attend

"THE BIG SHOW,"

He will sell

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Very Cheap for Cash for the Next Thirty Days.

Always on hand a large assortment of WATCHES, GOLD RINGS, CHAINS, [illegible]

REPAIRING Watches and Jewellery [illegible]

Canadian and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, School Books, Stationery, [illegible] the new English Church Hymn Books and English Presbyterian Hymn [illegible] at

G. W. STEPHENS,

News Depot, next door to the Post Office, Kent Street East, Lindsay.

J. McCammon.

J. McCAMMON

Is now showing

A MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

New Spring and Summer Dry Goods, Millinery, &c.

SPECIAL.

New Cloth Jackets, New Silk Scarfs,
" Linen Costumes, " Dress Goods,
" Silk and Zenilla " Black Lustres
Umbrellas, " Black Silks.

AND

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW PRINTS, COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., &c.,

AT

PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO BE POPULAR

Lindsay, April 19th, 1876. 867-tf. J. McCAMMON

D. S. Mackay.

Jackson & McTavish.

LIQUOR BUSINESS GIVEN UP.

The Subscribers having cleared out their whole Stock of Liquors, are now getting in one of the most complete Stocks of

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

WOODENWARE,

GLASSWARE, &c.,

Ever offered to the inhabitants of Lindsay and vicinity. Call and see our $4.50 China Tea Sets. Don't forget the address.

JACKSON & McTAVISH,

Hamilton Block, Kent Street.

Lindsay, May 12, 1876.