T. S. Porter.

R. S. PORTER,

ISSUER

OF

Marriage Licenses.

C. H. Bertram.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Nails, Screws, Glues, Putty, Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Scythes, Forks, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes.

And a complete stock of

Carriagemaker's Goods.

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE

Goods offered for sale by the undersigned at

As low a Price as any other firm in the Province.

GEO. H. BERTRAM.

Sign of the Golden Anvil, Lindsay.

Banking and Exchange.

A. MCALPINE

Broker and Insurance Agent.

Life and Accident Insurance effected. Mortgages, Notes (Green Back and Silver) and gold, money to loan on Mortgages on approved security. Office: Adam Hong Block, opposite the Rossin House, Kent Street.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital $19,000,000.

Reserve Fund 6,000,000.

Drafts on London and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits. Sterling Money to Loan on approved securities. Drafts on New York and sterling bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Interest allowed on deposits. Highest price given for Canadian Gold and Silver Coin. Office in Lindsay: Corner Kent and Russell Streets. A. LAIDLAW, Agent.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1878

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS

The name of Mr Hector Cameron is connected with the vacancy on the Bench and in view of the fact that Sir John Macdonald had dubbed him the legitimate successor to the mantle of the late John Hillyard Cameron his prospects were considered very rosy. But he has been passed over for the Hon M. C. Cameron, who he succeeds a puisne judge, while Mr Justice Wilson is elevated to the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Chief Justice Hagarty becoming Chief in the Court of Queen's Bench. The title of Chief Justice of Ontario falls to Chief Justice Moss, as provided by statute. The new appointment is a fair one, though Mr Cameron has been noted for his successful and adroit practice rather than profound legal acquirements. The leadership of the Opposition he leaves vacant, and will probably fall to "Lady Jane" Morris or Mr Scott of Peterboro.

MCCLURE AND THE NATIONAL POLICY

The very convenient custom by which Her Majesty's Ministers "talk politics" at the White Bait dinner and the Lord Mayor's banquet is being followed in this country to a certain extent, and we are pleased to see that Mr McDonald, following the example of Lord Beaconsfield, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by a recent festive occasion at Oneemee to discuss national affairs. Instead of indulging in more common place, of which too much is given at such gatherings, Mr McDonald, as we learn from the report in his organ, the Oneemee *Herald*, expressed "his confidence in the new Government, and the belief that a successful era would be inaugurated under the National Policy." Taken in connection with his previously announced determination to vote against Sir John and hurl him from power if he did not bring down a good and true and substantial "National P," these words are full of the deepest significance. It is plain that in the face of such strong expressions of opinion the Premier cannot shilly shally with the "National Policy." He must do so, but the risk is too great when so old and faithful supporter like Mr McDonald thus boldly speaks out and utters words of warning whose threatening import cannot be mistaken by the dullest of politicians. This most unpolitic leader of ours we are assured Mr McDonald is far more strongly even than he is generally represented. He told his hearers that "all, no doubt, felt as he felt, the country was to be congratulated upon the accession to power at a critical period of our history of a Government capable of administering affairs properly and enjoying the public confidence. The late Government had not had that confidence, and had been ousted from power because of unfulfilled promises and shortcomings. The Government was for the people and he (Mr McDonald) thought any Government not true to the expressed wish of people should not be supported. He had no doubt that Sir John's Government would come up to expectation and carry into effect its National Policy for the good of the country. [illegible] for the good of our country should be the first object of the people."

This is all very nice and patriotic, but the question is will Mr McDonald stick to these professions next Tuesday? Will he creep through any lie Sir John may offer, or will he boldly demand the "National P" in all its manifold beauty? Will he not rather support the course outlined by him in a versified address of the Conservative leader to his followers from which we take this extract:

"We'll go to the House, and we'll promises make
Of Protection and all the good things to be,
We'll mark Mitchell hurry some time it will take
In a shower of the promises we shall see;
We'll committees strike, and we'll evidence bring,
And we'll open to the people our eyes of a blind,
When four of the seasons have flown on their wing
We'll spring up on the subject perhaps we'll have end.

Then we'll say—Where all ready Protection to give
Government turn a cold now we've worked in a hole
Let the great more and [illegible] we've
We'll go to the National Policy [illegible]

Then meanwhile about pickings, but mind you I don't
Cannot peg but if people approaching you see
Who would bribe you for tariffs, I hope that you won't,
Join to them at least, mind, don't impatiently wait

We've good stories out, I have [illegible] me a cheer,
And don't think for a moment, my venture or fear
That our big thumping majorities are coming, we
Just to offer for good measure, I'll vote with [illegible]

THE BOBCAYGEON & LINDSAY RAILWAY.

The defeat of the Harvey by-law in aid of the Bobcaygeon and Lindsay Railway is a serious blow to that project, but it is not, we are assured, a fatal one. The promoters of the project are still determined to go on, and they are confident of succeeding, although of course their work will be more difficult. Difficulties often call forth greater energy and enterprise, and this will undoubtedly be the result in the present case, particularly when the circumstances connected with the defeat of the Harvey by-law are taken into account. Naturally enough the project has received the determined and not scrupulous opposition of Peterboro, and when in spite of such opposition the first by-law was carried by the casting vote of the clerk legal measures were taken at the instance of Peterboro to have the by-law quashed. This unfortunately was successful; and by stirring up sectional feeling and bringing in the whole non-resident vote Peterboro succeeded in defeating the second by-law. Our neighbour is probably not to be blamed, from selfish grounds, for endeavoring to defeat the project, though it should have been more scrupulous in the use of means. Peterboro knows from long experience the value of the back country trade on Bobcaygeon, and though the volume of that business has been seriously diminished by the construction of the Victoria Railway there is still enough left in their opinion to make it worth an effort to secure and to beat Lindsay out. With the varying phases of past projects our readers are familiar, it now remains to consider what is to be done to make that section tributary to Lindsay, as it desires to be. It appears that there are $11,000 voted in municipal bonuses and another six thousand is required to make up the $20,000 minimum of municipal aid upon getting which former bonuses were voted. The question now is: Can the town of Lindsay go that amount to secure this railway? Are all the incidental advantages of trade, construction and operating worth that investment these hard hard times, with the additional fact that Lindsay would be so much the more a railway centre. The construction of a bridge across the Scugog would cost nearly that sum, and most of the supplies and a great share of the labour would come from this town, while a large part of the hundred and odd thousand dollars expended in construction would find its way here in one way or another. We believe that with the six thousand and the Government subsidy the gentlemen interested in the project can finance it and put it through in a short time. We presume the promoters of the railway will soon place the matter formally before the people of Lindsay, and some preliminary meetings of our leading business men and property owners may soon be expected.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The payment of the Fishery award is considered probable. Mr. Evart's letter to the contrary, as the Newfoundland "difficulty," is another affair and can be settled easily.

After a good deal of hesitation Mr McDougall has made way for Mr. Langevin in Three Rivers, and the writ has been issued. Nomination on the 21st, and polling, if necessary, on the 28th inst.

The election being over the Halifax *Herald* ventures to call the Montreal *Evening Witness*, the *Irish Canadian* and other Catholic papers a "set of mischievous bachies." The *Herald* is one of the great Tory authorities on politeness.

A rumour comes from Montreal that Mr Brydges is not unlikely to assume control of the Provincial railroad system from Quebec to Ottawa, and that Mr Spicer, of the Grand Trunk, may be placed at the head of the Intercolonial Railway.

And now they tell us that to be correct you must speak of Cabal as "Cawbyl," to rhyme with "bawble," and that Herat as "Herant Shades of (P.) Doyle! this is not "Scotch ascendancy with a vengeance." The next thing will be Shere McAli.

We learn that Hon Edward Blake reached Toronto from Europe on Saturday night by the eleven o'clock train. At the station he was met by a large number of friends who gave three cheers for him as he left the car. The honorable gentleman looks as if much improved in health.

The presence of Sir A T Galt at Ottawa in frequent conference with Mr Tilley gives rise to the report that the "elastic" tariff of 1859 is to be revived. That tariff, it will be remembered, ranged from 20 to 30 per cent on those articles now asking for "protection."

A despatch from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, is published, in which is expressed the "high appreciation entertained by Her Majesty of the way in which Lord Dufferin has discharged the duties of Governor General." The Imperial Government feel confident that in this Lord Dufferin "has done much to strengthen and deepen in the hearts of the Canadian people that spirit of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and Empire of which there have been many gratifying evidences."

Secretary Sherman has addressed to Secretary Evarts an official communication, setting forth the injustice of the Canadian authorities in debarring American seamen from receiving rewards given to the captains and crews of vessels coming to the relief of vessels in distress; and stating that "this position of the Canadian authorities is based on the rights they claim to belong to seamen of each nation in the waters of their own country. It is, therefore, insisted that the rewards of such service in Canadian waters belong exclusively to Canadian seamen. As this distinction is not observed in American waters, American seamen are indignant."

Commenting on the reports presented at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee for the Central Exhibition held at Cobourg last week the Peterboro *Review* says: "However satisfactory the Cobourg Exhibition may have been in other respects, it certainly has not proved a financial success. The entrance money taken at the gates fell short of that at Lindsay no less than $700, and the entrance fees also fell short about another $100, making in these two items a decrease of $800. As the amount handed over from Lindsay was about $300, it will be seen that the result is that things will just about come out square this year and that the Peterboro' Central next year will have no surplus to fall back upon. We have reason to hope that the Agricultural Societies in the front will be more liberal than usual in making their grants to the Central Exhibition next year in consequence of their disappointment."

It is somewhat strange that with larger attendance and finer weather than at Lindsay, the receipts fell off such a large amount. They appear to have managed better at Peterboro and Lindsay than at the front.

—The *Warder* it appears is greedy of the unenviable notoriety attaching to a disappointed office-seeker. Here we have been giving it some slight attention on general questions, and now it complains that we have said nothing about a redistribution of Government offices in the county, or "disappointed candidates for postmasterships and collectorships." We may say in explanation that we have some consideration for our cotemporary's feelings, and knowing what we do about applications for the Postmasterships, the Shrievalty and other places, when they become vacant, we have not made these matters a subject of newspaper criticism. But if our cotemporary is not satisfied we may endeavour to furnish it with "food for thought."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Notes.

The country needs Mr. Blake's services and we sincerely trust it will soon enjoy them again. [Stratford Beacon.

We cannot understand why the new Government should delay so long in bringing in their National Policy.—[Guelph Mercury.

"The 'N.P.,' What is it?" asks the Tory Hamilton *Spectator* with an affectation of ignorance most excruciating after the clamoring before the elections.

Sir John's Ottawa organ, the *Citizen*, advocates a soup kitchen. Soup kitchens in these "National Policy" days! Is that what was promised?—[Belleville Ontario.

The result of the contest in Huron shows our recent defeat is attributable more to the want of energy on the part of Reformers, than to any other cause. [Chatham Banner.

The London Standard informs its readers that "Mr." Macdonald has formed a new Ministry in Canada, and that "Mr." Macdonald will administer the Government till the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne.

The Hon. Edward Blake is the ablest statesman in Canada to-day, and we trust it will not be long before a seat in Parliament is secured for him, should the state of his health permit his remaining in public life. [Ingersoll Chronicle.

The heartless conduct of Sir John Macdonald and colleagues in refusing to call Parliament before next spring is causing much indignation. Professing to have the remedy for business depression, yet refusing to apply it!—[London Advertiser.

Mr. Blake and the New House.

[Guelph Mercury.]

We congratulate Mr. Cartwright on his signal triumph. In the altered state of affairs he was, in a sense, a necessity in the House, just as Mr. Mackenzie is. There is one other man whom we cannot do without, and he is the Hon. Edward Blake. Steps must be taken to provide a seat for him, for in the work which the Opposition will have to perform, his presence in the House is as much a necessity as Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Cartwright. With three such men we would have full faith in their power and influence against the new Government, and that before long they would break up the unholy combination which has secured place and power on false pretences. We look to the Reform party to find a place for Edward Blake at the earliest possible moment.

About Holding Grain and the National P.

[London Advertiser.]

The Hamilton *Spectator* learns that the Wentworth Grangers have made joint arrangements to hold their grain till July or August for better prices; and our contemporary argues strongly against the wisdom of the course pursued. Perhaps the wheat-holders are waiting to see whether the N. P. to be laid before Parliament will really give farmers the better prices for grain promised during the elections. The Grangers might as well sell their grain, as far as any good they will get out of the N. P. is concerned. We said so before the 17th of September, and we say so still. But all the same we are not displeased to see the *Spectator* cowering before the rebound of the "Great Expectations" it helped to create. It may learn that the way of the transgressors is not strewn with rose-leaves; and that victories won on false pretences are certain in the nature of things to be followed specdily by uneasiness, disappointment and reaction.

No Relief for the Distressed Farmer.

[Stratford Beacon.]

The Tory party pledged themselves a hundred times over that if the the Conservative party were successful prices would rise. Prices have been going down ever since, and though Sir John Macdonald said he could arrange prices so that prices of all kinds of produce would go up immediately, he refuses either to do it or call Parliament together for four months to come. By that time the crop will be sold at the lowest figure touched for a quarter of a century, and the Government refuse to interfere, although they and their supporters promised that prices would rise the moment they get into power. Cheese, too, has never been lower, and not much more than half the make has been sold. The new Government were to raise the prices of "all kinds of produce," but they refuse to do so. Either the statements made by Tory candidates and canvassers were gross falsehoods or the Government is the most heartless, cruel and unpatriotic combination of men that ever existed on the face of the earth.

A Political Coquette.

[From Quiz, a Winnipeg satirical paper.]

I should prefer to sit for Victoria.—Joun A. Macdonald.

Sir John, if a woman, would be called a coquette.

For the way that he's treating poor simple Mackenzie

Is a clear case of misplaced affection and trust,
When to offer her aid to the Knight she was first,
That as soon as secure to his hold on the ship,
He should turn on his first love and give her the slip

But Victoria, my lady, now don't be too easy,
That although you've been able, it seems, to allure
The wayward Sir John, that you'll keep him for ever;
For it's plain that he's in a most changeable mood,
And you know, my dear Vic, that your claims are too great,
For your charms to become just the right sort of bait,
To hook on John A., who, although he may wobble,
Will surely get rid of you by a mere quibble.
But the day may not be so very far off,
When Sir John will not be quite so ready to scoff,
When pressed on all sides on the eve of the battle,
And surrounded by smoke, and dazed by the rattle
Of squibs, and of guns, then he will think of Marquette,
And he'll wish that he had not been such a coquette.

Canada and the United States.

[From a lecture by Rev. T. W. Handford, Toronto.]

Is it for nothing the *Mayflower* sailed from Southampton water, and has put on this great continent an English-speaking race? Is it for nothing that from Plymouth to the Pacific, north, south, east and west, all over this immense continent, the English language, English thought, English traditions, and English love of liberty prevails? Is it nothing that, springing from one common cradle, we have scattered all over this continent? To what end? To eat the fat of the land, to drink wine, to dig for wealth, to scramble for gold, to make life easy and comfortable? I dare to take a different view. It seems to me this continent may yet become the theatre of grander revelations of truth and liberty and human brotherhood than the world has ever seen. It seems to me that a grander future than that of mere material wealth, or mere political security, may yet await this continent on which our lot is cast; and I feel, amongst other things, at least this, that there ought to be between Canadians and Americans, between all men who live on this continent, a deep, generous, brotherly feeling. (Applause). I have the utmost contempt for the spirit that grows on the one hand, or the other. Are we not content to live side by side upon the boundary line to set an example to the world of how two great kindred nations can live? Are we not content to live under the governing equality laws of the Queen, and have a share in the government? [illegible] Shall we be a state or kingdom, or what shall we be? [illegible]

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

An Aesthetic Young Man's Views.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—Pardon through the medium of your spicy library a few words on "The Marriage Question." There much discussed in the Dominion, by editorial, learned, matrons and maidens.

All the correspondents seem to take it for granted that marriage is the proper state in which both sexes should live, and that when the contracting parties are well suited to each other and love each other, it is conducive to the highest happiness which human beings can hope to attain in the world below. The question seems to be whether the marriage should be early or late and whether it is prudent to take the step on a small income, or the reverse.

Now the answer to these questions is, I think, easily to be had. For the farmer, the mechanic, the clerk, the labourer, the merchant, the minister, and anyone else who early in years settles on his life's occupation marriage is most desirable; such a one should take unto himself a helpmeet as soon as he can support one; it will steady him in a dozen different ways unless his choice is most unfortunate indeed. But for the professional man who for years and years must study early and late, getting little, marriage until his future is assured, would be madness. He would be a living illustration of Shakespeare's line: "A young man married is a man that's marred." Artists and literary men should not abandon celibacy until middle life; up to that time their minds are developing and their tastes are continually changing so that the bright idol of twenty-one would likely prove at thirty-five an uncomfortable dowdy. Poets should rarely marry. The record of many lives has shown that their temperaments are too susceptible to be constant, their love for ideal beauty too strong to allow them to centre their affections on a creature of this earth.

An income sufficiently large to provide the necessaries of life for two and clothe and shelter two respectably, is sufficiently large to marry upon. It is a mere matter of self-denial. To gain great happiness we must all be willing to make small sacrifices. I would like to say more on this matter but time and space forbid. B.C.

Lindsay, Nov. 13, 1878.

A Young Lady's Opinions.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—I really don't know how to begin this letter, not being accustomed to pen communications to the public prints; but I know *you* will pardon me if my style is not quite *en regle*, and I do wish to say something on the "Marriage Question." Not that I *personally* am at all anxious on the subject, oh dear, no. I am young and not ill-looking; I have a comfortable home; and (between you and me) I have bad *offers*. I have yet to see the man to whom I would give my hand and the control of my life's happiness. But that is not what I "wish to remark."

Two things seem to me very strange in this controversy. First, that it should take place in the season it does. Last year about the same time the letters overflowed the *Globe*, and this year they have reappeared, the epistolary bait having been transferred to the shoulders of the *Mail*. I have been always under the impression that it was in the spring, when nature was yawning and nibbing her eyes after a long winter's sleep, when doves were cooing in the budding trees, when robin-redbreasts were strutting up and down the garden-walk with a simper on their pretty phises and marriage licenses (*issue* papers) in their coat-tail pockets,—in the spring, I say, I thought it was

"A young man's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love."

Can it be that fall weather makes his accustomed potations disagree with him and biliousness has supervened? Perish *that* idea for his sake. However it is the *fact* is, and we see—in Canada at least—man's heart lies

"The full-juiced apple, waxing over-mellow,
Drops in the silent autumn night."

Can you explain it, Mr. Editor?

The second most surprising thing to me is, that throughout the discussion Lindsay has been silent. I will admit there is no *young* lady here who could write a letter fit to be published, but where are our bachelors? Have we no unwedded bank-clerks stupidly looking for an innocent angel with a comfortable income? No tender law-student with as much wisdom as he has beard eager to enter the fray? No busy barrister (of course we have no briefless ones) in search of some trusting, simple female with a good fee simple *not* in trust? "Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no (unmarried) physician there?" We have single artisans and merchants and *shop*-clerks, but they are all making haste to the wedding. They do not think they are reserved for some high and noble marital destiny; *they* are not condemned to pass their best years in single toil, their nights in weary incubations (in the hotels instead of acquiring a deep fund of knowledge which in future years will bring them fame and wealth. No, the poor artisans and *shop*-clerks, simple mortals, were born under a humbler star.

Again I ask, where are our bachelors? Have all those I was wont to see after bank and office hours (amaling) "with long and lazy stride the sunny side of Kent," six-inch havannas lighting up their blank, desolate faces, and giving firmness to their aristocratically-cut lips, have all those abandoned the slim cue and the ivory ball of the billiard table for the rattle and the trumpet of the baby's cradle? Has the whiskey bottle given place to the nursing-bottle? I will pursue the subject no further. As well tell me that the sound of revelry by night, and the hiccoughed "nun-g' home 'l morring," we hear so often about two a.m., can be charged to the benedict's account. I will not believe *that*. Our young married men stay at home in the evening reading instructive books to their *dear* wives, or nursing the last baby. *They* are never out till the call of chanticleer, or rather *chanty-cleer* (excuse the rum). No, no, not they. Are our unmarried men like the ships of Xerxes,—

"Be counted them at *break of day*,
And when the sun set where were they?"

Not quite, I fancy, you and I, sir, know what becomes of the "boys" after the sunset; as to their whereabouts in the discussion of the "Marriage Question," I must confess I'm puzzled. Perhaps some sturdy bachelor of the H—ne—n Party will leave the cars and receive the addresses of welcome. The Field Battery will be stationed near the Protestant Hospital on Sandy Hill, and fire the proper salute. One of the most interesting features of the reception will be the massing of the Public School children at the platform, and their singing of "The Campbells are Coming," which they have been practising for a week. On Saturday Ald. Stewart, chairman, and Ald. Barber, secretary, had an interview with Dr. Tupper respecting the reception preliminary to the one held on Monday. The matter of the national societies' addresses at the present time is unsettled. The Caledonian Society have agreed to join with the Ottawa St. Andrew's Society, and later still it has been proposed that all the St. Andrew's Societies in Ontario unite in presenting a joint address. Should all the national societies agree to present a joint address, the Irish Catholic Union and the Orange Order will unite in it. The Public and High Schools have signified their intention to present addresses.

It is stated that a detachment of "A" or "B" Battery will do duty at Government House during the residence of Marquis of Lorne at Ottawa.

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

Major DeWinton, Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, was formerly A. D. C. to Sir Fenwick Williams, who commanded Her Majesty's forces in Canada some years ago. He is a major of the royal artillery, and served in the Crimean campaign from January, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, in the trenches with the siege train, and bombardments of 9th April and 6th and 17th June.

Col. McNeil, one of Her Majesty's equeries, who was formerly Military Secretary to Lord Lisgar, will accompany the Marquis of Lorne to Canada and is expected to remain here three months.

THE COBOURG CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cobourg Central Exhibition was held in the County Council Chamber on Thursday, the 31st of October, the President, Mr. Geo. Cockburn, in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Jno. Carnegie, Jas. Barnum, T. Smithson, Jas. Walton, Geo. Carruthers, Col. Deacon, Jno. Foott, M. Porter, and the Secretary and Treasurer. The minutes of the meetings during the Fair were read, acknowledged correct, and ordered to be signed by the President.

Sundry accounts were then submitted to the meeting, and, after being duly considered, were passed.

The expense apportionment to each member of the Executive Committee was then taken into account, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay them at once. After striking a balance sheet of the receipts and disbursements of the society for the year, it was moved by Mr. Jas. Barnum, seconded by Mr. M. Porter, that no extra premiums be awarded.—Carried.

Moved by Col. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Jno. Foott, that the President and Messrs. Jas. Barnum and Jas. Carnegie be a committee to receive the Auditor's report, and all outstanding accounts.—Carried.

The President was then requested to leave the chair, and Mr. Walton took the same.

Moved by Mr. Jno. Foott, seconded by Mr. Jno. Carnegie, that the thanks of the committee be tendered to the President (Mr. Geo. Cockburn) for his services during the Fair held in Cobourg, and for the effort he put forth to make it a success; and that the sum of $20 dollars be presented to him for valuable service as President of this association during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Col. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Jno. Carnegie, that the thanks of this committee be tendered the Treasurer and Secretary for the courteous, zealous and efficient manner in which they have performed their onerous duties.—Carried.

A cordial vote of thanks was also passed to the Press of the four counties for the publicity which has been gratuitously given the exhibition and the prize list.

The committee then adjourned.

—A minor son of Sir Hugh Allan has petitioned the Quebec courts to allow him to change his name from Hugh Andrew Allan to Hugh Montagu Allan. [illegible]

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE DEPARTURE—THE PROGRAMME FOR RECEPTION—VICE-REGAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise were to leave Liverpool yesterday. Their departure was the occasion of an imposing pageant and an enthusiastic display of loyalty to the throne. The royal pair took leave of the Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday, and were accompanied to Liverpool by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold and the Duke of Cambridge. The trip and the residence here is occasioning great interest in the old country, and Canada and all things Canadian will be brought into unusual prominence. The two London illustrated papers have special artists to make sketches of interesting scenes, and the London dailies have sent special correspondents, some of whom have already arrived in the country.

THE VOYAGE.

The "Sarmatian" has been fitted up in a style of great magnificence for the illustrious passengers. The following description is given:—

"The vessel's saloon is artistically decorated with ferns and flowers. The staterooms of the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and Lady Sophia MacNamara are specially fitted with patent self-adjusting beds. Sea-sickness is said to be thus rendered impossible, the bed adapting itself to every motion of the vessel, so that the pitch and roll cannot be felt. The bedsteads are of mahogany, and are shaped like ordinary domestic bedsteads. The drawing room for the Princess is upholstered in blue silk, and that of Lady MacNamara in crimson silk, while the Marquis' room is quite plain. The apartments are capacious, each consisting of two of the ordinary-sized staterooms converted into one, with bathrooms and boudoirs attached, beautifully fitted up. Each of the beds has a chair arrangement, enabling the occupant to sit upright. The berths are ornamented with silver shields, bearing the royal arms, the Argyle arms, and the arms of the Dominion of Canada, quartered. A ladies' boudoir and a smoking-room have also been appropriately fitted up on the upper deck. His Excellency's party and suite will consist of fourteen persons, with twenty-five servants."

"From Moville will be forwarded to the Queen a plan of the ship and the details of the journey. Such is the confidence in the admirable arrangements made by the Messrs. Allan, and in the seaworthiness of the "Sarmatian," that no surveyor has been sent to overlook the vessel."

RECEPTION AT HALIFAX.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Gibraltar on the first instant in the "Black Prince" for Halifax, and will receive the Governor-General and the Princess there.

The naval authorities at Halifax are making great preparations for the reception of the new Governor-General. The fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Inglefield will afford a naval spectacle such as has rarely been seen there. It will go out to meet the Sarmatian at sea, and escort her up the harbor. The Sarmatian will fly the royal standard, and on the fleet coming up with her, a royal salute will be fired. The fleet will then form into two lines, led by the Bellerophon, the flag-ship, and the Black Prince, and accompany the Sarmatian up the harbor, the forts saluting as she passes. She will anchor off the dock-yard, the ships of the fleet anchoring in a double line, and when the time for landing, which will probably be about half-past one, arrives, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will embark under a royal salute on board the Admiral's barge. A procession will then be formed by the ships' boats, and will pass down between the double line of men-of-war to the landing stage at the dock-yard, where the various authorities will be in waiting to receive the illustrious personages.

A large portion of the residents on the line of procession at the reception of the new Governor-General and the Princess Louise are making active preparation for decorating and illuminating their buildings. Mayor Tobin has issued a proclamation asking the citizens to decorate their premises, erect arches, etc., on the occasion of the reception of the Governor-General and the Princess: also on the second evening of their stay here to illuminate their buildings and extend to the distinguished visitors a hearty reception.

RECEPTION AT MONTREAL.

The Governor-General and the Princess will stop two days in Montreal en route. The whole ground floor of the Windsor has been engaged for their accommodation. The reception will be a grand affair. The St. Andrew's Society are to give a grand ball at the Windsor, and next day the Princess will hold a drawing room.

RECEPTION AT OTTAWA.

The reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, on or about the 2nd of December, promises to be of a most imposing character. It is proposed to have a large platform erected at the crossing of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway on the Montreal road, where the vice-regal party will leave the cars and receive the addresses of welcome. The Field Battery will be stationed near the Protestant Hospital on Sandy Hill, and fire the proper salute. One of the most interesting features of the reception will be the massing of the Public School children at the platform, and their singing of "The Campbells are Coming," which they have been practising for a week. On Saturday Ald. Stewart, chairman, and Ald. Barber, secretary, had an interview with Dr. Tupper respecting the reception preliminary to the one held on Monday. The matter of the national societies' addresses at the present time is unsettled. The Caledonian Society have agreed to join with the Ottawa St. Andrew's Society, and later still it has been proposed that all the St. Andrew's Societies in Ontario unite in presenting a joint address. Should all the national societies agree to present a joint address, the Irish Catholic Union and the Orange Order will unite in it. The Public and High Schools have signified their intention to present addresses.

—It is stated that a detachment of "A" or "B" Battery will do duty at Government House during the residence of Marquis of Lorne at Ottawa.

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD.

Major DeWinton, Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, was formerly A. D. C. to Sir Fenwick Williams, who commanded Her Majesty's forces in Canada some years ago. He is a major of the royal artillery, and served in the Crimean campaign from January, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, in the trenches with the siege train, and bombardments of 9th April and 6th and 17th June.

Col. McNeil, one of Her Majesty's equeries, who was formerly Military Secretary to Lord Lisgar, will accompany the Marquis of Lorne to Canada and is expected to remain here three months.

THE COBOURG CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cobourg Central Exhibition was held in the County Council Chamber on Thursday, the 31st of October, the President, Mr. Geo. Cockburn, in the chair. Members present, Messrs. Jno. Carnegie, Jas. Barnum, T. Smithson, Jas. Walton, Geo. Carruthers, Col. Deacon, Jno. Foott, M. Porter, and the Secretary and Treasurer. The minutes of the meetings during the Fair were read, acknowledged correct, and ordered to be signed by the President.

Sundry accounts were then submitted to the meeting, and, after being duly considered, were passed.

The expense apportionment to each member of the Executive Committee was then taken into account, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay them at once. After striking a balance sheet of the receipts and disbursements of the society for the year, it was moved by Mr. Jas. Barnum, seconded by Mr. M. Porter, that no extra premiums be awarded.—Carried.

Moved by Col. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Jno. Foott, that the President and Messrs. Jas. Barnum and Jas. Carnegie be a committee to receive the Auditor's report, and all outstanding accounts.—Carried.

The President was then requested to leave the chair, and Mr. Walton took the same.

Moved by Mr. Jno. Foott, seconded by Mr. Jno. Carnegie, that the thanks of the committee be tendered to the President (Mr. Geo. Cockburn) for his services during the Fair held in Cobourg, and for the effort he put forth to make it a success; and that the sum of $20 dollars be presented to him for valuable service as President of this association during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Col. Deacon, seconded by Mr. Jno. Carnegie, that the thanks of this committee be tendered the Treasurer and Secretary for the courteous, zealous and efficient manner in which they have performed their onerous duties.—Carried.

A cordial vote of thanks was also passed to the Press of the four counties for the publicity which has been gratuitously given the exhibition and the prize list.

The committee then adjourned.

—A minor son of Sir Hugh Allan has petitioned the Quebec courts to allow him to change his name from Hugh Andrew Allan to Hugh Montagu Allan. [illegible]

Communications.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL GRANTS.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—In your report of the meeting of the Board of Education last week, you say I "expressed the opinion that the whole system was rotten." And as this comes immediately after some remarks about the Separate School and Convent, it might be inferred that I was alluding to those institutions, which I certainly was not. The subject in hand was the division of Government grant between the Public and Separate Schools in Lindsay, and my remark applied to the division of the whole grant. My reasons are briefly as follows:—

1st. The grant is apportioned, in part, on the census of 1871, which never was correct, and owing to defects in its plan of taking, never could be.

2nd.—It is still apportioned on the same basis, although some municipalities have increased in population much more than others.

3rd.—While the division between individual schools in townships is made by the local inspector, who has facilities for discovering errors if such exist, the division in towns is made at the Department in Toronto, by persons who have no such means of verifying the returns.

4th and 5th.—Whereas, when a new village is incorporated, a grant is at once made (on what basis I cannot say), no such grant is made to a newly settled township.

As to whether school reports upon which money grants are apportioned should be accepted without question or not, I can only say that within five years I detected four cases of false returns willfully made, of which three were the result of my own observation, and in one case an investigation was demanded.

In the case of a new township it is very hard that people should be compelled to wait the balance of a decade before they can be put on the same footing as others. In a village it would be no hardship to wait, as the grant could be apportioned on attendance the same as before incorporation; in fact it would be better to do so with all the villages, as this would prevent the constant disputes about the portion of a village section outside the corporation.

Lastly.—In a town the Inspector has really no control over the grant. In a village he has little more to do than give the order for payment. In a township he is responsible that all the regulations are complied with before the grant is paid. J. H. KNIGHT,

P.S. Inspector.

Lindsay, Nov. 11th, 1878.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, LINDSAY.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in the columns of THE POST to bring to the notice of your readers the character and work of the "Young Men's Christian Union." Organized in 1876 with less than a dozen members, its progress has, like the parent association at its inception, "been steady and gradual, but most encouraging," and its members are now beginning to learn that truth, which has been to them as a sheet-anchor in their subsequent career, "In quietness and in confidence shall be thy strength."

This association makes no claim to popular favor, in the ordinary acceptation of that term. Its aim and work is the spiritual condition of young men, and although not connected with the national society one of the rules adopted at the Paris conference in 1855 fully sets forth the aim and object of the Lindsay association:—"Seeking to unite those young men who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be his disciples in their doctrine and their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of his kingdom amongst their young men."

This then is the character and aim of the "Young Men's Christian Union," and their well attended prayer meetings and harmonious working for the past three years is evidence to show that they have in a measure been successful.

Their regular meetings are held Tuesday evening of each week, and to these meetings all in sympathy with their work are cordially invited. And here let me say, that we desire to remove the impression that commonly prevails, that the association excludes all but young men. This is an error that works greatly to the disadvantage of Young Men's Christian Associations.

The special object of this Union is to seek for and unite young men in fellowship, to bring them together, to counsel them, and thus pave the way for the influences of the Christian church.

To accomplish this, the wisdom and experience of Christian men of mature age is necessary and is earnestly sought for. Old men and young men from all branches of the Christian church are wanted to engage in this work, and to work with warm hearts and holy zeal, and thereby show their love for the Master, and a desire to improve the moral condition of those for whom we labor.

People in other towns of far less pretensions than Lindsay take great delight in everything tending to promote the interest of associations of this kind, and this town, therefore, shall in any way tend to bring more prominently before our town people the aim and object of this Association, and an earnest attendance at the Tuesday evening meetings, the object sought for will be attained. Yours truly,

P. S.

Lindsay, Nov. 12, 1878.

LINDSAY GAOL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The subjoined report of the County Goal for the year ending 30th September, furnished us by Mr. Jackson, gaoler, will be found interesting. The total number of prisoners is somewhat alarming but on examination it will be found that 61 of the number were labourers or navvies committed for light offences which makes the showing not so bad. It is, however, to be regretted that the native Canadians are shown to be more than all the other nationalities combined. The crimes were not of a very serious nature, as those charged with the heinous offences of murder and rape were acquitted, but prostitution is shown to be on the increase.

No. committed during year	116
Acquitted on trial	31
Lunatics	2
Sentenced for any period	75
" to Central Prison	3
" to Penitentiary	3
" to Jail	69
" to 60 days (not including last term)	17
" to two months	5
" to three months	2
" to six months	6
" to one year	1
" to three years	3
Days custody for Government prisoners	1,248
Days custody for Municipality prisoners	2,088
No. married	33
No. unmarried	83
No. who could neither read nor write	14
No. reported intemperate	34
Costs of daily rations per head	7 cts.
Total cost of rations during year	$233.52

NATIONALITY.

Canada	66
England	15
Ireland	25
Scotland	1
United States	8
Other nationalities	1

RELIGION.

Roman Catholic	37
Church of England	49
Presbyterian	18
Methodist	7
Other denominations	5

OFFENCES.

Arson	4
Assault	2
Burglary	2
Carrying unlawful weapons	2
Drunk and Disorderly	25
Fraud	1
Horse stealing	1
Inmates and frequenters of house of ill-fame	1
Larceny	22
Lunatics	7
Murder	1
Rape	1
Receiving	3
Selling liquor without license	1
Threatening	4