Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1865. VOL. XVIII.—NO 47

Business Directory.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; *Accumulated Fund* $3,671,722.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent.

Goderich July 1st 1859 y12n21

CANADIAN HOTEL, CLINTON, C. W.

W. TUDSBURY, Proprietor.

THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

ROYAL Insurance Comp'ny

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Accumulated Fund on hand, $5,000,000

Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000

FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.

Life Insurance—Ample Security.

LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.

Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors

CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.

Goderich, May, 1864. w15

ISAAC FREDRICK REMOVED TO F. NITSCHES' OLD STAND.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER WEST ST., GODERICH,

Next door West of Mr. Stotts' Saddlery,

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE.

In the best Style & Warranted.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Gold & Plated Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Constantly on hand and warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

Goderich July 27th, 1864. y16u31

GODERICH FANNING MILL AND Pump Factory!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of the Counties of Huron and Bruce that he is still Manufacturing, and has on hand a number of his

SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.

He would particularly draw attention to his Mills, as he will warrant them to rice Wheat from oats, cockle, chess, &c. Pumps made to order and warranted.

Factory on Nelson st., between Victoria street and Cambria Road.

ALSO, agent for the sale of Morgan's premium and patent CULTIVATOR, which has never yet failed to give general satisfaction to farmers who have used them.

HENRY DODD.

Goderich April 22nd, 1864. 39

Sign of the Large Padlock.

H. GARDINER & Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware Merchants,

Market Square, Goderich,

HAVE now on hand a complete and well assorted stock of Hardware, consisting in part of

Adzes, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Augurs, Brushes, Borax, Waggon Boxes, Canada Plates, Chains, Curry-Combs, Cordage, Dung Forks, Hay Forks, Picks, Glue, Glass, Putty, Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps Hinges all kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hubs, Spokes, and Best Stuff, Bar Lead, Lamp Glasses, Looking Glasses, Looking-Glass Plate, Horse Nails, Cut Nails.

Raw And Boiled Oil, Benzoline, Coal Oil, Machinery Oil, Varnish, Paints and Colors, Coal Oil Lamps, Plough Moulds, Muley Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Hand Saws, &c.

☞ The above will be sold cheap for Cash.

GILLING and STURGEON TWINE FOR SALE CHEAP.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.

1st September, 1865. w43

NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Insolvent Act of 1864.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Colin Sinclair, bankrupt, under the above named Act, will save costs by calling and settling their accounts with the undersigned, as he is instructed to sue such accounts as are not immediately paid.

C. CRABB, Assignee.

Goderich, Dec. 7, 1865. sw29-6t

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

F. JORDAN, (Successor to R. B. Reynolds)

Medical Hall,

Court-House Square, Goderich,

DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Dealers, and Importers of

GENUINE DRUGS

Chemicals, Perfumery,

Hair Pooth, and Nail Brushes

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, DYE STUFFS,

HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES

GARDEN SEEDS, &C., &C.

Orders from Medical men punctually attended to at *Lowest Trade Prices.*

N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully dispensed.

Goderich, Jan. 10, 1858. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

ROCK & COAL OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.

For Sale by F. JORDAN.

Goderich, Jan. 17, 1859. 59

Money to Lend,

ON very reasonable terms. Apply to

B. L. DOYLE, Crabb's new Block.

Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w56-1yr*

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Town of Goderich, under the style of STORY & DAVIS, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM STORY, GEORGE NORMAN DAVIS.

Goderich, 27th July, 1865. 27w-sw35

All Promissory Notes and Accounts belonging to the late firm have been placed in the Subscriber's hands for collection; Immediate payment must be made.

J. B. GORDON, Barrister, &c.

Goderich, 27th July, 1865. 27w sw35

In reference to the above it may be stated that

OLD STORY

is still on the track, and will remain in the building at present occupied until the new shop is completed. He hereby returns his sincere thanks to the friends and residents who have for 21 years extended their custom to his Shop, and hopes still to merit its continuance.

WM. STORY.

Goderich, August 1, 1865. wm27

G. N. DAVIS

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Stoves, Pumps and Castings of every description. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at the Market Stove Depot, Market Square, Goderich.

COAL OIL,

☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c., &c., Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Rags Wool Pickings and Sheepskins taken in exchange. 27tf

MARINE INSURANCE.

British American Insurance Co OF TORONTO,

Marine Department.

GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent

Goderich, April 25th, 1865. w13tf

Valuable Piece of Land FOR SALE,

ON favorable terms of payment. The following property, viz: North half of lot number 30, on the 12th con. of Goderich township, containing by admeasurement 46 acres, more or less, upon which there are fifteen acres cleared. This land is in a favorable situation, being within five miles of the town of Clinton. Also, a valuable property in the village of Kinburn, one half acre of land, a good farm house, shop, and stable on the premises. This would be a good situation for a tailor or saddle and harness maker as there is none in the vicinity. Leather or store goods at wholesale prices will be taken for either of the above places.

JAMES STANLEY, Constance p. o.

w12tf

IN SOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Canada, County of Huron, one of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the County Court of the United counties of Huron and Bruce.

In the matter of V. VANEVERY & RUMBALL, Thomas B. VanEvery and George Rumball, Insolvents.

On Monday the Eighth day of January next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Goderich in the county of Huron this Thirteth day of October, A.D. 1865.

VANEVERY & RUMBALL. THOMAS B. VANEVERY. and GEORGE RUMBALL.

TOMS & MOORE, Solicitors for Insolvents. 1w40-12m

LANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, lots 10 and 11, S. D. R. Township of Greenock, County of Bruce. The lots contain 50 acres each. 40 cleared on the two lots. The land is first-rate, well-watered and timbered. No buildings. Also lots 17 and 18, con. 5, township of Goderich, 80 acres each, over 100 cleared on the two. Excellent well-watered land—timber, hardwood; about 5 miles from Goderich. Good frame barn and sheds and comfortable log house, and fine orchard. Will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOS. JOHNSTON, on the premises, or W. J. JOHNSTON, Innkeeper, Goderich.

Sept. 23, 1865 1w39tf

IT IS NOT TRUE!

THAT STOCKS

Of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

ARE LOW AND PRICES HIGHER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN, AS YOU can prove for yourself by calling at the

EMPORIUM!

Where J. V. DETLOR & SON will be happy to show to their old friends and the public generally, a large and varied stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

&c., &c.,

Purchased in the Best and Cheapest Markets and which they are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES For CASH.

They deem it unnecessary to state the nature of their stock in detail, as they feel satisfied that their long experience in business in Goderich enables them to anticipate the wants of the community.

ALL THEY WISH IS A CALL

AND AN INSPECTION OF THE GOODS.

CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

A large Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

COTTON YARN!

Tea from 50 Cents upwards.

J. V. DETLOR & SON.

September 19th, 1865. 12w

NEW FANCY GOODS!

A LARGE STOCK OF BELT BUCKLES, —VARIOUS PATTERNS— IN STEEL, JET, GILT AND PLATED.

ALSO, Latest Styles of Back-Combs, IN AMBER, STEEL, RUBBER, GILT AND JET.

Prices Low. AT BUTLER'S.

JUST OPENED A Boot & Shoe Establishment,

ON Kingston street, next the Telegraph Office. The Proprietor solicits a share of the public patronage, and he will use his best endeavors to afford satisfaction.

J. ROSS.

N. B.—Orders promptly executed in both making and repairing.

July 18th, 1865. w25 1m

J. & J. SEEGMILLER, TANNERS! DEALERS IN LEATHER FINDINGS!

&c., &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

February 1st, 1865 w47w6

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 8, Con. A. Township of Howick, 7 miles from Wroxeter, on

THE GRAVEL ROAD.

Log house and barn,

92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED

Apply to F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.

Goderich, Feb. 20, 1864. w5sw21-tf

BLANK BOOKS AND BOOK-BINDING.

HAVING made arrangements with Mr. D. McGREGOR, Book-binder and Manufacturing Stationer, (who has lately returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of Binding and other Material), I am prepared to Furnish Blank Books of all kinds, size and styles with and without Printed Headings, at ten per cent cheaper than Toronto prices.

All kinds of Binding and giving satisfaction will be repaired free of charge.

sw16w21 JOHN BUTLER.

MONEY TO LEND AT EIGHT PER CENT IN SUMS OF One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Apply to TOMS & MOORE, Solicitors.

CRABB'S NEW BLOCK

Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1864. w33tf

Ashes and Grease.

THE Subscriber will purchase all the Ashes and Soap Grease that may be saved for him in Goderich and neighborhood.

JOHN E. DANCY.

July 16th, 1865. fw25

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

THE commodious building at present occupied by the undersigned as a Saddle and Harness Shop and dwelling. Apply on the premises, West Street, near the Square, to

WM. STOTTS.

Goderich, Nov. 30, 1865. sw27tf

The Ungenerous 'Herald.'

Now that the Fenians of New York have made such a ridiculous exposure of their own internal affairs, the New York *Herald* from petting them, turns about to abuse the organization. Its sharp criticisms would have been more to the point a month ago. Of the O'Mahoney Killian embroglio it says:—

"Those terrible fellows, the Fenians, are in trouble about their bonds. Instead of fighting England, or Canada, or the Chevalier Raymond, they have begun to fight each other. The old but pleasing story of the Kilkenny cats and of the result of their quarrel is irresistibly called to mind by this curious internecine conflict. The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, now assembled in this city, has passed resolutions declaring that the present issue of the bonds of the Irish republic is 'invalid and illegal,' and 'a fraud on the organization,' which is equivalent to calling President O'Mahony and his assistants a pack of swindlers. O'Mahony replies by denouncing the members of the senate as 'dishonest persons' and 'enemies of the Fenian Brotherhood' who ought to be kept 'from its immediate vicinity,' which is a Fenian method of calling these gentlemen thieves. And so the matter stands at our last advices from the field of battle.

"We really cannot allow O'Mahony to bluster in this absurd style without inquiring of him. His big words are as ridiculous as his small performances. Why does he not come out, like a fighting Fenian, and challenge the Fenian senators as he challenges the Chevalier Raymond? They have said just what the Chevalier Raymond said; but they have said it in as positively, decisively and effectively. We don't believe that in the face of the imposture, a single Fenian bond can be sold; and when the sale of bonds is stopped, who will pay the rent of the hall, some hundred dollars in Union square, and where will the munificent Fenians get the printed bonds, beer, cigars, lemonade and fresh dresses? Certainly, it is our right to challenge the Chevalier Raymond it is not easy to challenge the senators. O'Mahony may take Roberts on Monday, Gibbons on Tuesday, Scanlan on Wednesday, Fitzgerald on Thursday, O'Rourke on Friday, Barron on Saturday, Sullivan for Sunday's morning breakfast, Tillo for Sunday's lunch, Fanning and Meehan—another editor—for Sunday's dinner, and Cary for dessert. This is the best possible arrangement we can make for him, and yet it will take him a week to dispose of these malcontents, even though he fight all day Sunday, when he ought to be saying his prayers. At this rate he could not conquer England in a thousand years. Indeed, there is no telling but that one of the senators may settle the hash of O'Mahony. Were we a betting man we would back any one of these against him for one hundred dollars—in Fenian bonds. As it is, we advise him to issue his challenges and order his coffin.

"But, seriously, we are of opinion that this fight is much encouraged quite far enough. The existence of an Irish republic in the city of New York is not only an absurdity, but, sooner or later, it may involve our government in all sorts of complications with England. It may suggest the British encroachments on our rights, violated their own neutrality laws, and sent out parties to prey upon our commerce; but that is no reason why we should indulge in proceedings equally illegal. Neither are we disposed to permit the Fenians to force us into a war with England on their account. We have our own grievances against the British government and intend to redress them in our own time and way; but it is not probable that we will begin to do so by allowing Fenians and the Fenian way. Mr. O'Mahony and his followers mean to invade Canada, and that is their opportunity. Let them do it. Let them take Canada, and we will be the first to recognize them as our brothers. Adams and Seward are there. Union spite will never be the starting point of any hostile expedition against the Fenian Republic while we are at peace with Great Britain. Should a Fenian army be collected there, it will be handed over to the police; and when O'Mahony and Kilian make their battle demonstration against the Chevalier Raymond—the only way he can meet them—they have ever made—the Chevalier should have them in the same way."

Charges and Specifications against O'Mahony.

The indictment against John O'Mahony consists of some half dozen charges and about twenty or thirty specifications, among which are the following points:—Violation of oath, in refusing to communicate with the Senate upon affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood as required by the constitution; refusing to enable the standing Finance Committee of the Senate to obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury the books and accounts which the latter had decided them for inspection; having placed in official positions and salaried several parties rejected by the Senate when presented for confirmation, and other persons also with salaries who had never been submitted or such confirmation; having himself usurped the position of agent of the Irish Republic, to which a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year is attached, and after being personally rejected for said position by the Senate; having, in defiance of the Senate notification, duly served upon him, issued bonds with his own name as such agent, in point, whereas constitutionally entitled to be signed by a confirmed agent of the I. R.; having unconstitutionally refused to lodge in the hands of the proper officer, as hereinafter, the greater portion of the money received for society purposes since the Philadelphia Congress; having refused, from time to time, to have communications from the I.R. authorities before the President of the Senate, as required by the constitution, and having read said communications in open meetings at No. 814 Broadway, mentioning the proper name of the C. E. of I. R., and thus endangering his safety; having wastefully expended a large amount of money by paying an immense rent, eighteen months in advance, for a mansion on Union Square, and lodging another large sum for the same period to provide against damages to the said building, thus depriving the Fenian Brotherhood for a year and a half of the use of money badly wanted for Irish revolutionary purposes; having aided the secretary of the treasury in malfeasance; having arbitrarily menaced the secretary of war and threatened to remove him if he should report to or communicate with the Senate on the business of his department; having calumniated, by writing and otherwise, the C. E. of the I. R.; having made inflammatory addresses to meetings of Fenians in this city, inciting them to violence against the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood and to violation and overthrow of the constitution in other regards; having impeded the progress of the legitimate business of the association in refusing to the Secretary of War the money appropriated by the Senate for this department, such appropriation having been approved by himself.

☞ How to live on a penny a day—For breakfast, eat a pennyworth of dried apples, without drink; for dinner, drink a quart of water to swell the apples; take tea with a friend.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

ARRIVALS OF THE "Java" & "City of Boston."

New York, Dec. 15.—The SS. City of Boston, from Liverpool, November 29, via Queenstown 30th, arrived at 1:30 this morning.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, remained at large. It was believed that he had got out of the country. His escape was effected by false keys, and the assistance of some persons in the prison. One warden is under arrest, and two others suspended from duty. Military and war steamers left Queenstown on the 26th with constabulary on board; the object is unknown, but it is assumed to be connected with the search for Stephens.

A special commission for the trial of the Fenians opened at Dublin on the 27th. The trial of Luby was progressing, the charge being treason felony.

An immense public meeting at Manchester strongly denounced the severe proceedings at Jamaica. A deputation with a memorial was sent to earl Russel who admitted the urgent necessity for inquiry, and evinced an anxious desire for the vindication of justice.

Earl Russel also received a deputation from Bradford, relative to parliamentary reform. He admitted the necessity for the further admission of the working classes to the franchise, but the Government could not bring forward a bill unless fully matured and well grounded.

The Morning Herald says the feeling in the city relative to American affairs is not altogether satisfactory.

The Princess Helena of England is betrothed to Prince Christian, of Augustenburg, brother of Duke Augustenburg.

Advices from Spain regarding the Chilian question are contradictory. The London Times is informed that the British remonstrances were most promptly and satisfactorily acted upon by Madrid, and indicate an early peaceful settlement. Per contra—A Madrid telegram says Spain issued a diplomatic note approving and justifying the conduct of their admiral from the attitude of the Chilian Government, declaring that Spain will not permit her dignity to be outraged without exact satisfaction.

The Pall Mall Gazette learns that no such note has been issued, and that, on the contrary, the Spanish government is disposed to make every concession. The minister of marine issued orders for commanders to treat as pirates vessels of which the officers and the majority of the crew are not Chilians, or who may not have received commands direct from Chilian ports.

Capt Corbett, who commanded the pirate Shenandoah at the time of her transfer, is being tried at Queenstown for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Sandy Hook, Dec. 13, 1 p.m.—The steamship Saxonia from Liverpool 1st, via Queenstown, 2nd, has passed this point.

Cotton market opened dull, but became firmer, and closed firmer Friday at advance of 1-16 on American market closing firm at advance given by the Cuba. Stock in port, 500,000 bales, including American.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull. Petroleum upwards.

London, Saturday, Dec. 2.—Latest.—The Times says that it cannot affect to be disappointed at the acquittal of Capt Corbett, in the Shenandoah case, the evasion of the neutrality laws having been so executed as almost to defy detection.

Latest via Queenstown.—Liverpool, 3d.—Correspondence from Madrid denied that the Government sent Admiral Pareja orders to suspend hostilities against Chili. The Government is not even disposed to accept the mediation of neutral powers. Orders have been given to the Spanish naval arsenals to push forward the preparation of war vessels.

The officer who conducted the escape of Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, in Ireland, has been committed for trial.

The Case of Dr. Potts.

The Reverend Dr. Potts was arrested, as previously stated, on Saturday last, charged with having committed a rape upon one Jane McFarlane on the 21st day of November last. The facts of the case, so far as ascertained, are as follows. A young lady named McFarlane, residing at West Williams, has been in delicate health from infancy, and learning of the Doctors wonderful cures he visited the Doctor at Strathroy in company with her brother, who paid Potts $10 in advance. The Doctor said he would have to come frequently to visit, he took the poor girl into a private room, and ordered her to disrobe. She hesitated; he insisted—assuring her that any means he took were *necessary for a cure!* The influence of an overbearing presence, and the hope of cure, caused her to comply. He then taking advantage of a weak strength of will, consequent on a weak physical frame, and in spite of her innocence and defenselessness, the atrocious outrage was committed. Working on the fears of his victim, the matter was kept quiet for several days, until one of the sisters happened in to see how she was getting along. Hearing what had transpired, the invalid was then taken home. The grief and indignation of the brother knew no bounds.

The President's Message.

The Message of President Johnson was delivered before Congress on Tuesday last, and is an able and conciliatory document. He speaks hopefully on the state of the American finances, although for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the estimated deficiency is set down at the round sum of $112,161,951. We think it is quite likely, considering the troublesome questions relating to the South yet to be settled, that this amount will hardly suffice to make up the difference between revenue and expenditure. The Secretary of the Treasury has also made an estimate for 1867, in which year he expects to have a surplus over expenditure of $111,652,818, which amount would be available to pay upon the public debt. This estimate is calculated upon probabilities too remote to be very reliable; but it is quite possible that Mr. McCulloch's hopes may be realized.

The public debt was, on the 31st of October last, $2,740,854,750, and it is likely that it will not much, if anything, exceed $3,000,000,000 before the tide turns, and its reduction begins. Tables have been furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury to prove that the entire national indebtedness may be paid in thirty years; and President Johnson expresses his faith that they will do this within a reasonable time. Regarding the currency, the Message give no uncertain sound. An irredeemable currency is described as an "ever increasing evil," and the danger of a great commercial convulsion is frankly admitted. To avoid a crisis, the mercantile community are advised to adhere closely to a cash business; and the Government proposes to reduce the danger as speedily as possible, by gradually contracting the currency, and funding it "in securities that may be made payable at the pleasure of the Government." This policy agrees with the recently expressed views of the chief of the financial bureau, and seems the wisest course to pursue.

As regards foreign relations, President Johnson's tone is generally of a pacific nature. He gives no indication of a new Mexican war, though the Monroe doctrine receives a slight airing. The difficulties with Great Britain are alluded to at some length, and the American view upheld; but nothing is said that will tend to irritate either power and prevent the ultimate settlement of the dispute—without resort to the sword. The Message makes no reference to the Reciprocity Treaty; but it is gratifying that, upon the whole, it is generally satisfactory.

The Sky Brigatons.

"We trust the subject of Reciprocity will be fully considered by Congress, and all the *pros* and *cons* of a new Treaty carefully noted. We must have a Treaty: it is essential that it take effect as soon as the existing Treaty expires. Reciprocity may be more advantageous to Canada than to the United States, but that is no valid reason why we should have no new Treaty. We trust that an equitable Treaty will speedily pass both branches of Congress, and do not doubt that it will."

The above is from the New York "Shipping and Commercial List," and is one of several indications that the prospects of securing a new Reciprocity Treaty are brightening a little. Notwithstanding the Fenian demonstrations, a better feeling is springing up between the U. S. and Canada. There can be little doubt that the action of Congress against Reciprocity was caused, to a great extent, by the belief that Canadians generally sympathized with the Rebel conspiracy, and that the shameful conduct of the Raiders was covertly approved of. Nothing could be further from the truth; but in the midst of the excitement of a great war, it is little cause for wonder that the bare suspicion of it gave rise to great and widespread irritation. The extensive commercial intercourse between the two countries, and the better knowledge of Canadian feeling obtained by the large number of American travellers constantly in our midst, are rapidly disabusing the American mind as to the true feeling of the great mass of Canadians during their struggle, and is gradually allaying irritation. Whether attributable to this cause or not, we are glad to notice that opinions such as that of the "Shipping List," in favour of a continuance of reciprocal trade, are being freely expressed in various quarters.

It may be, that, as the time draws near for the Treaty to cease, the Americans see more clearly how greatly its abrogation will injure their interests. The merest tyro in commercial affairs must see that if, during this year, the United States had levied duties upon their Canadian purchases, that such duties would infallibly have come out of their own pockets. During 1865 the Americans will have bought from us free articles to about the the value of $30,000,000. These purchases they could not have obtained elsewhere.—They were *a necessity* to them, and if the Federal Government had levied 20 per cent duty upon them, the result would have been that these purchases would have cost them $37,500,000 instead of $30,000,000! As the Southern States increased their production, and the public did not require to require to purchase so largely in Canada, probably the proportion of duty paid by the Americans themselves would not be so large as in the figures given above. But as experience shows that our neighbours always want a large portion of our annual products, we may safely conclude that any duties they may impose, will largely fall upon themselves.

Without stopping to enquire further into the causes, it is gratifying to perceive that the friends of enlightened Trade principles in the States are beginning to show a little more activity. A few weeks ago everything looked dark and gloomy for Reciprocity. The advocates of going back to a commercial policy, worthy only of antediluvian times, were noisy, and had things pretty much their own way. But there are some signs that the friends of Reciprocity across the lines are wakening up, and we would fain hope that this is the ripple of the returning wave which shall carry everything before it. But, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we are by no means sanguine. We simply express the belief that the prospects of a new Treaty have slightly brightened, and whatever the ultimate result, we think it our duty to advise our readers thereof as early as possible.—*Trade Review.*

A NUPTIAL ADVENTURE.—The other day, a thriving merchant from a busy town on the Clyde was wedded to one of Nithsdale's fair daughters, and so soon as the ceremony was well over they slipped from among the wedding guests that they might steal away to catch one of the north going trains without being pursued by showers of loud-boding slippers, &c. On taking their seats in the coach which was in waiting, one of the horses began to rear and kick, and the young couple jumped from the machine. Scarcely had they done so, when by hand and voice admonished the cheerful beasts started off at a good round pace. Congratulating himself upon having effected a start, and all unconscious of having left his freight behind, John plied his whip and shook the ribbons to keep the animals going, so as to make up for lost time.—Imagine his look of wonder and alarm when, on opening the chaise door at the station, after a drive of three miles, he saw "darkness there and nothing more." It was only by the arrival of the minister's vehicle with the young folk that he was aroused out of a state of semi unconsciousness into which the occurrence had thrown him.—[N. B. Mail.

THE BLACKS OF JAMAICA.—At the last census of Jamaica, in May, 1863, the white population was 13,816 in number, being in the proportion of one white to 32 black or colored. Since that time some thousands of Indian coolies have been introduced into the island as labourers. The total population in 1861 was 441,264. The number of children in schools was returned at 26,167 in 1863; the return for 1861 had shown the exceptionally large number of 40,670, but that was the census year, and it is supposed that the returns were taken in that year, which included Sunday Schools. The present is the fourth negro rebellion in the annals of Jamaica. On the 22nd of February, 1745, about 200 negro slaves were detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the Island. In 1792 the Maroons, a community of fugitive slaves who had obtained permission to settle in the northern part of the island, revolted, and were not reduced to subjection until March 11, 1796. The most alarming outbreak, however, took place on the 22nd December, 1831, when the island was placed under martial law, and most stringent measures and numerious executions followed.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—The Bangor Advertiser tells a good story of a Yankee who was refused a dinner at one of the taverns down East, until he had showed the landlord his money. Bomface then did his best, and at the sound of the bell, in walked the Yankee, and taking a general survey of the table, turned to his host and said: "Master, you've seed my money, and I have seed your dinner—good bye."

Mismanagement and Misapplication of Municipal Funds.

My friends and fellow ratepayers of the town of Goderich: Huron is a separate County from that of Middlesex since the year 1835, and at the same time a County Grammar School was established in this town, and notwithstanding that there was a free grant of land given for Grammar School purposes, our County Municipality up to the present never deemed it expedient to build a Grammar School house notwithstanding that the Counties' Council within the last 15 years has received $62.90 of our hard earned money. Our Grammar School has been during that period going from house to house and from street to street like a band of stroling play-actors. They have been kept on the third floor without a foot of yard to stand in, the wood had to be cut in the public street and had to be carried up these 2 pairs of stairs. Then some time previous the school-room was on a stable loft—the teachers and pupils had to get into this domicile through the stable yard and then scramble up a rickety ladder.

Had this Grammar School received that attention from the Counties' Council which the municipal law impowers them to do, our Grammar School at Goderich from the superior abilities of the principal teacher thereof, some of its pupils would be, I think, in a very different situation in life now to that which some of them occupied in the year forty nine. Had Mackenzie Wallace and William Campbell been sent by the Counties' Council for scholarships to the Universities at Toronto, the expense, which would be but small compared with the great benefit which would be derived by these parties and the general satisfaction that would be felt throughout the ratepayers generally. This, I think, never cost our Counties' Council a thought and I cannot help thinking over the matter, remote as it is, for I must say that there is no time that meet either of these two young men which I have here mentioned, for I never can be changed from the opinion which I formed of these two young men—that is, had they with their natural talent the advantage of a superior education, poor Mackenzie Wallace would not be roving through a foreign country away from the care of a loving mother, and I also feel confident that William Campbell would be in a very different situation from his present one.

The town of Goderich is an integral part of the municipality, one of the municipalities of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, yet we are treated as though we were a separate county. The Counties have their High Constable here in the person of Mr. Trainer, so has the town in the person of Mr. Smaill; the Counties have their Inspector of Weights and Measures, and the town of Goderich has to pay this very inspector of Weights and Measures $12 for his services in this town for the currant, and has his fees for all his service. Then, the constabulary force of the Counties are paid at the several Quarter Sessions of the Peace, but the constables of the town of Goderich have to fall back on the unfortunate ratepayers of the town where without fail they must receive their pay in full from the over liberal Council.

JOHN LONGWORTH.

Goderich, 14th Dec., 1865.

News of the Day.

☞ The Leader denies the truthfulness of the smuggling stories now afloat.

☞ Quebec is in trouble about its water, which from some cause has acquired an ancient and fish like odour and taste, very disgusting to those who have to use it.

☞ Sergeant Lash, recently appointed a justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, has had the honor of knighood conferred upon him by Her Majesty.

☞ Firing from the turret of the British cupola war ship Royal Soverign has been successfully accomplished when the vessel was rolling sixteen degrees in a heavy sea.

☞ England has a small revolution close at home. The little island of Lundy, celebrated for its granite, refuses to let any sheriff's officers and policemen land on its shores.

☞ Sir Robert Peel has refused the peerage which the government offered for his assistance. He judged, and rightly judged, that the title of no new peerage would be fraught with such influential memories, or associated with such peaceful triumphs as the honored name he inherited.

☞ The pork-packers of Hamilton publish a "card" warning the farmers of the country against allowing their hogs to feed on beechnuts, of which there was a large crop last fall. Beech nut pork is almost unsaleable and damages the reputation of Canadian pork.

☞ A man in Kingston became insane the other day on learning that his brother, also insane, had jumped overboard from the steamer Cherrepenis and was drowned.

☞ Patrick Brendy, of the township of Gloucester, was thrown from his wagon on Saturday last while returning from Ottawa, and received two severe fractures of the skull which caused his death.

☞ McDowell, sentenced at the last assizes in London to be hung for the murder of his brother, has been respited to the 17th of February, after which time it is not known how he will be dealt with.

☞ The Ottawa company, stationed at Prescott are disposed to demur at the present rate of pay allowed the rank and file. The Citizen says that many of them would prefer to stack arms and quit the business, but their natural British pride holds them to the work.

Messrs Neil, Brothers & Co., an old and prominent cotton firm of New Orleans, having spent some time in a personal examination of the condition of the cotton crop in the Southern States, have issued a circular report on the subject. They estimate that in May last the old crop amounted to 1,650,000 bales; the new crop 500,000. Total delivered to the 30th November, 1,000,000. Estimated amount yet to come forward 960,000; or, in round numbers, the total of the new crop amounts to 2,100,000 bales. A quantity is totally unfit to spin. Not over 100,000 bales are yet to come from the sections tributary to New Orleans, not including Texas and Arkansas.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A few days ago as the train on the Platte Country road was nearing Atchison, it ran over a flock of sheep. The train proceeded and nothing more was thought of the occurrence. After the locomotive was run into the engine-house, however, at St. Joseph, the engineer was not a little surprised to find a lamb safely ensconced in the cubby-house just below the cowcatcher. By some means the little creature had been thrown upward into the box-like opening, where it was found, and the velocity of the engine had so paralysed it, probably, that it made no attempt to escape, surely its quietness could hardly have resulted from reason. The engineers kept it as a pet at the round house.