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, OCT. 2, 1862. [VOL. XV.—NO. 35

THE EXPLORERS OF AUSTRALIA.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

(CONCLUDED.)

With the lost expedition of Dr. Leichhardt we have come down to a period so fresh in the memory of our readers that there is little left for our narrative to supply. Indeed, with the unpromising account brought by Captain Sturt from Central Australia, the tragic fate of Mr. Kennedy's expedition, and the disappearance of Dr. Leichhardt's whole party, enterprise in Australian exploration received a considerable check. Nothing of importance was attempted until Mr. Gregory's Victoria River Expedition landed on the North-West Coast in 1855, for the purpose of carrying out, under the instructions of the British Government and the Royal Geographical Society, [illegible] of the fortunes of that expedition—promising that the loss of the 'Tountough' in the river, and the mismanagement of the depot of stores for the overland party at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, very much weakened its resources. Following up the Victoria of Captain Stokes to lat. 18° 12' and long. 130° 39', where it appears to take its rise, Mr. Gregory found himself on the summit of a dividing range, similar to the Dividing Range of the East Coast. Descending the slope of this range towards the interior, he penetrated, by help of a small creek, so low as lat. 18° 31', long. 131° 44'. Turning thence eastward, he proceeded along the borders of a very inhospitable tract of country, in hope of meeting some fresh inlet, until at length another creek was discovered making for the interior, to which the name of Sturt's Creek was given. Sturt's Creek led the exploring party as low as lat. 20° 16', long. 127° 35', or five degrees below the mouth of the Victoria, and wanting about two and a half degrees of the centre. For the first 100 miles traversed by it, the land along its right bank consisted of vast plains of rich soil covered with beautiful grass As they followed it, however, the country gradually deteriorated, and Sturt's Creek at length terminated in a chain of dry salt lakes, for which no outlet could be found. Unable to penetrate any farther towards the south, Mr. Gregory proceeded to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but, finding no stores to meet him there, he was forced to retreat on Sydney by Dr. Leichhardt's old route.

Towards the close of 1860, news arrived in Adelaide that Mr. Stuart and two men had reached the centre and crossed over to the north coast, and, in a few days, Mr. Stuart himself arrived in Adelaide, and lodged his maps and papers in the hands of the Government. As these documents alter all preconceived opinions of the character of the interior, we make an extract here and there. Mr. Stuart and his two men commenced their exploration on March 1, 1860, from Chambers' Creek, in the district discovered by him in 1858, and journeyed in the direction of the centre:—

'March 29.—The country traveled over today is the best I have eve seen.

'March 30.—Struck another large gum creek [a creek fringed by the gum tree, *eucalyptus*], coming from the south of west, and running to the south-east It is a fine creek: its courses of water spread over a grassy plain a mile wide. The water holes are long and deep, with immense plains growing on its banks, indicating permanent water. The wild oats on its banks are four feet high. The country gone over to-day, although stony, is completely covered with grass, and even better than that passed over yesterday.

'April 3.—We passed over a plain of as fine country as any man could wish to see—a beautiful red soil, covered with grass a foot high ..... I have not passed such splendid country since I have been in the colony.

'April 12.—Again struck the creek coming from the west, and several other gum creeks coming from the range. We have now entered the lower hills of the range, and have travelled through a splendid country for grass.

'April 15.—The country in the range is as fine a pastoral country as a man could wish to possess, having grass to the tops of the hills, and an abundance of water throughout the ranges.

'April 22.—I find from my observations of the sun, that I am now encamped in the exact[illegible] of Australia. About two and a half miles to the N. N. E. is a high mount. I wish it had been in the centre. I shall go to it to-morrow, and build a cone of stones, plant the British flag, and name it, Central Mount Stuart.....Splendid grass all around.

'April 23.—Centre. Took Keckwick and the flag and went to the top of the mount, which I find to be much higher and more difficult than I supposed; but, after numerous slips and knocks, we reached the top. It is as high as Mount Serle, if not higher. The view to the north is over a large plain of gum, mulga, and spinifix, with watercourses running through. The large gum creek that we crossed winds round this hill, in a north-east direction; at ten miles, it is joined by another of the same size. Built the cone of stones, in the centre of which I placed a pole, with the British flag nailed to it. On the top of the cone I placed a small bottle, in which is a slip of paper, stating by whom it was raised. We then gave three hearty cheers for the flag.'

We have extracted sufficient to show that Central Australia is far from being the worthless country which it was so long supposed to be. Our extracts are from the rough notes of Mr. Stuart taken down at the end of each day's journey, and placed in the hands of the Colonial Government without any further revision.

Five thousand Contrabands Wanted.

A wealthy and highly respectable gentleman, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, arrived in this city a few days ago from the West Indies, having in view the employment of a large number of persons for the purpose of cultivating cotton upon one of the finest West India islands, of which he is the sole proprietor or lessee, for a long term of years. His original purpose was to employ Germans or Swiss, but, after seeing the contrabands, and learning their destitute condition, and their anxiety to be employed, he changed his purpose and now proposes to take at least five thousand or more of them, if the government will assist them to go to his island. His plans meet the entire approval of leading friends of the negroes here, will render them all the assistance in their power. He proposes to take with him portable dwellings, houses, schoolhouse, and a church, together with school teachers, a chaplain, physicians, hospitals, a printing press, etc., the whole to be conducted on the most improved American plan. He will furnish each family with a house and garden spot, provide all their provisions, and pay them liberal wages. At the end of the term for for which they are employed, the Government, from whom this leave is obtained, guarantees each family sixteen acres of land as a gratuity.

Workmen in Marseilles engaged in demolmolishing an old house in the Rue Ste. Francaise, discovered eighteen gold coins bearing the effigies of the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius. They were in an excellent state of preservation.

A Proclamation by the President of U. S. of America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be superceded or disturbed. That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, [illegible] the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued. That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in a rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom. That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall, on on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections which a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated in, shall, the absence of strong counterailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled an act to make an additional article of war, approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the U. States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such article: All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the U. S. are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Section 2nd—And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. [illegible] sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion to seize and confiscate property of rebels and for other purposes, approved, July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following.

Section 9. And be it further enacted that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons or on being within any place occupied by Confederate forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captured of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Section 10. And be it further enacted that no slave excluding into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, and unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, or has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby recommend and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited, and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the Constitution and the relations between the United States and their respective states and people, if the relations shall have been suspended or disturbed be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States including the loss of slaves. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Disastrous Conflagration at Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Express of Saturday.

On Friday morning about 1 o'clock a fire broke out in the office of the Elevator of C.W. Evans, on the corner of Water Street and the Evans' Ship Canal, and in a few moments the whole building was in flames. In spite of the efforts of the fire department, the flames next communicated to the tenement buildings known as the Reed Block, at the terminus of Norton and Evans streets, all of which, together with the large Foundry and Steam Engine Works of David Bell, the pump shop of Kline & Dobinson, and all the other buildings (mostly old wooden ones) between Fly Water, Evans and LeCouteulx streets were destroyed. The fire next reached the Sterling Elevator, adjoining the Evans Elevator, which was soon wrapped in flames, and the warehouses of James C. Evans, on the west side of Evans slip, in which was stored 2,871 barrels of highwines.

Great efforts were made to save the highwines by rolling the barrels into the slip; but only from two to three hundred could be disposed of in this way before the rest caught fire, covering the surface of the water, in the vicinity of the warehouse, with burning liquor, which set fire to a number of the barrels that had been thrown into the slip, and also to the docks in the vicinity. The heat was so intense, that a drying kiln and transferring elevator, belonging to Mr. Evans, situated some distance from the warehouse, was set on fire, and only saved from destruction by great exertion on the part of the firemen.

The providential shifting of the wind, about half past 2 o'clock, arrested the progress of the conflagration, which otherwise would undoubtedly have consumed every building in the southwesterly part of the city. Considering the rapidity with which the fire extended, the lateness of the hour when it broke out, and the number of closely packed tenement houses that were in flames almost before their inmates could escape from them, it is truly providential that no lives were lost.

The amount of property destroyed is thought to be about $250,000. The [illegible] grain [illegible], and though their efforts were powerless to prevent the disaster which occurred, they were of incalculable service in preventing a far greater one.

Appearance of Gen. Lee, S. C.

Of the personal appearance and physique of General Lee, one of his admirers and laudators thus speaks:—

"Speaking of General Lee, he appears to be every inch of a gentleman and officer.—Personally, in many characteristics, he is a second edition of Gen. Beauregard, bound in a large volume—being, perhaps, three or four inches taller. He has a broad, expansive forehead, which loses itself in locks of iron grey hair; well developed intellectual organs, especially the perceptive faculties, a fine profile, a keen, expressive dark brown eye, which, undisturbed by any thing behind it, would not be unbecoming to a Quaker; but, aroused, looks as if he might penetrate a balance plank—a face which in repose has an air of military rigidity, but lit up with a smile seems to contain a sort of intelligent benediction; a nose slightly on the Roman style of architecture, and a mouth which, if one may judge from the lines around it—for it is concealed by a heavy iron gray moustache—is full of spirit and determination. Like Beauregard, his manners are affable, courteous and refined, combining so nicely the *bonhomme* of a man of the world with the dignity of position that you can hardly tell where the one begins and the other ends. He dresses in plain black clothes, wears an old felt hat, which in nine cases out of ten, is knocked in on one side, and in this attire is the last man in the world who would be taken for General Lee, the first Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia army."

The Distress in England.

A meeting was held on Saturday in Hamilton, when the following resolutions were passed:—

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. Sheriff Thomas, it was resolved that the citizens of Hamilton deeply sympathize with the destitution which exists among their fellow subjects in Lancashire (England), and feel it a great privilege as well as great duty, to have an opportunity of contributing the little which they can afford, to aid the sufferers.

It was then moved by A. Brown, Esq., seconded by [illegible] that the following be adopted:

Resolved,—That the members of the City Council, the Council of the Board of Trade, and the Directors of the Mechanic's Institute (with power to add to their number) be requested to act as a Committee to collect subscriptions, in furtherance of the object of the meeting, and to report the result of their success to the Mayor.—Carried unanimously.

The *Elora Observer* says that $350:20 has been collected for the above, but they will not be satisfied until *one hundred barrels of flour* can be sent. We are glad to hear that the Municipal Council of Nicol will take the question of relief for the operatives into consideration at its meeting on Tuesday next, and that the Reeve of Pilkington has been requested to call a meeting of the ratepayers of that Township, to be held at Elora, on Tuesday, 30th inst., the Fair day.

Finance Department of the Government.

We have it from the best authority, that the provincial revenue for some time has been steadily mounting up from the increase of importations. The excellent harvest has given heart to importers, and it is fair to say that at this moment the general condition of the country presents an encouraging aspect. Since the new Government came into power they have not borrowed a cent, great as the difficulties were that met them in taking office. But better still, the Finance minister has either sent or is about to send the Finance agents of the Province in England $1,000,000 in payment of money which they had advanced to this country. It is well known that these gentlemen have been speaking as the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby [illegible] and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited, and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the Constitution and the relations between the United States and their respective states and people, if the relations shall have been suspended or disturbed be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States including the loss of slaves. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

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MEXICO.—Affairs in Mexico, says the *Independent*, have an unprosperous look. The French force is being increased, is undisturbed, and is said to be preparing for a deliberate and irresistible advance during October.—Meanwhile there seems to have been an explosion in the cabinet of Juarez; it being reported that Doblado has resigned his ministry after a quarrel, has gone to Guanajuato, taken the troops from that state with him, and apparently intending to act for his own interest. It is also reported that the towns of San Blas and Manzanilla on the west coast, and Gen. Vaza, with 3,000 men, have "pronounced" for foreign intervention. At any rate, it seems probable that the French plans will now be carried out without any serious opposition, the outrageous soever they may be.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W. SEPT. 26, 1862.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO GODERICH.

Never, perhaps, did our fair little city do herself more credit, than yesterday afternoon on the occasion of His Excellency's visit. The shortness of the notice given rendered it impossible to enter into any very elaborate preparation for such an important event, yet, nevertheless, art was called in to make still more smiling what has been made really beautiful by kind Nature—bless her. Arches tastefully festooned with evergreens, were erected on East and Kingston streets, and around the Court House Square, and the Court House itself which was to be the centre of so much attraction was also tastefully ornamented. The large Court Room was hung with pendulous waves of the "Red, White and Blue," which contrasted beautifully with the evergreens. The "dais" for His Excellency was beautifully arranged. But the most attractive part of the scene was the immense assembly of right loyal citizens, which surrounded the station and lined the wide street to the steps of the Court House. In the bright rays of the sun, which shone during the day with autumnal splendor, the gala dresses of the people, including "men, women, and children," presented a highly pleasing spectacle.

At the hour appointed, 4.10, the train containing His Excellency and *suite*, with several other distinguished visitors thundered up to the station.

[illegible] upon the platform of the Station, where the Huron Rifles and Firemen were drawn up. The distinguished visitors then passed through several handsome arches, and before entering their carriage stood a moment, while the Mayor called for three chers for the Queen, and three times three for His Excellency the Governor General, which were given by the assembled thousands in the most enthusiastic manner. His Excellency and the noble and honorably gentlemen who attended him, entered the carriages in waiting, and heading the procession, were driven to the Court House Square. It was estimated that at least two thousand persons were assembled about the station; and it may be easily imagined that the crowd was so great that it was impossible to carry out strictly the adopted programme. The *cortege* having drawn up at the Court House, His Excellency and Mayor Cameron took a position on the steps. The Mayor then, in a loud and clear voice read the following address:—

To His Excellency Viscount Monck, &c., &c.

The inhabitants of the town of Goderich sincerely rejoice at having the privilege of welcoming your Excellency, Her Majesty's Representative, on this your first visit to the shores of Lake Huron.

Firm in their loyalty, the inhabitants of the town embrace the present opportunity of expressing their deep attachment to the throne of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria; and also the belief that in no part of Her vast Empire is a love of British laws and institutions more deeply seated than in the hearts of the Canadian people.

We trust that Your Excellency, in the course of your visit to this important portion of Canada, has been more deeply than ever convinced of this fact, and that we may ever deport ourselves in such a manner that you may say amongst us, as the chosen representative of Royalty, may be pleasant to yourself and family.

We sincerely regret that the time at Your Excellency's disposal renders it impossible for you to see much of these United Counties of Huron and Bruce,—believing that an inspection of our noble Lake, rich forests, and lightly tertile fields would have favorably impressed Your Excellency's mind with the wealth, as yet but partially developed, of this section of the Province.

With all other loyal Canadian subjects, we trust Your Excellency's labors in promoting the Civil, Agricultural and Commercial prosperity of these Provinces, may be amply rewarded, and that you may be long spared to exercise authority over a happy and contented people.

To which His Excellency replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I thank you for the very hearty welcome you have given me to your town.

I am sincerely gratified at the earnest loyalty displayed, in your address, to the Throne and institutions of Great Britain.—(Cheers.)

Your material progress, in these Counties, as evidenced by the great increase in population and wealth, is surpassed, I believe, by no other country in the world.—(Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) I hope that in years to come your prosperity may increase in the same proportion.

Cheers were again given for the Queen, His Excellency, and Earl Mulgrave, Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia, who, we should have mentioned, accompanied Lord Monck.

His Excellency and *suite* then passed up stairs to the large reception room, which was fitted up in splendid style, and we are sure our highly respected Governor must have felt the truthfulness of the motto high over his head, "Cead Mille Faltheagh." Not the smallest portion of the ornamentation of the room was the bright assembly of a large number of the fair ones of Goderich. Lord Monck and suite appeared in plain dress, and the number of gentlemen who approached His Excellency were delighted with the affable manner in which he shook hands, as they passed him.

His Excellency was accompanied by Sheriff McDonald, and drove to the wharf, where, we learn, he expressed himself delighted with the view of the Lake, and the evidences of prosperity at the harbor. Mr. Carter and other of the Railway officials showed His Excellency through the Elevator and the other buildings. Again ascending the hill, the party drove through the town, enjoying the grand view from Light house point, and from the hill across the River. Earl Mulgrave and others were also much pleased with the appearance of the town.

Thus ended the out-door reception, to which, we feel the impossibility of doing justice with pen and ink. The enthusiastic loyalty which swayed and agitated the great crowds lining the streets, was never before surpassed, if equaled, in Goderich, and we are happy to congratulate our town for looking so well, on such short notice.

THE DINNER

Was laid out in the Huron Hotel, Mr. Wright, the landlord, having used almost superhuman exertions to get it up in first class style, and although the time given for preparation was exceedingly short, we must say that he effected wonders. The large dining room was ornamented in handsome style, two tables running its whole length, and one across, at the upper end, all loaded with the best that could be obtained. At 7.50 the guests took their places, Mayor Cameron in the chair. On the right sat his Excellency the Gov. General, on the left, Earl Mulgrave. His Excellency was supported on the right by Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Hon. Wm. McDougall; the noble Earl, on the left by Lord Paulet and other notables. Besides those named, we noticed present Mr. Brydges, Hon. D. McDonald, Mr. Godley, Capt. Retallack, Capt. Grant, Capt. Earl, Hon. Ruff, Capt. Seymour, Dr. McDougall, Sheriff McDonald, Judge Cooper, D. H. Richie, Esq., J. V. Detlor, Esq., Rev. A. McKidd, Rev. P. Schneider, Hugh Cameron, Esq., John Galt, Esq., and F. W. Thomas, Esq., and in short almost every prominent person in the place.

The guests having satisfied themselves, the Mayor proposed the toast of

"The Queen." (cheers.) Band—"God save the Queen."

"Prince of Wales and Royal Family," Band.

"The Governor General," was greeted with loud and continued cheering, which was resumed when His Excellency rose to reply.

He said, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, in proposing the toast which has been received with such strong expressions of kindness, the Mayor has said that he was glad that I have paid you a visit in this Western country, and I assure you I reciprocate the feeling, because it has enabled me to add the suffrages of this section to myself, and has enabled me to witness the hearty loyalty to the Queen, which characterizes every Canadian in the land. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have now nearly reached the extreme limits of Canada; I have had an opportunity of testing the feelings, and hearing the expressions of the people of all parts of the country and if I were foolish enough to think that there was aught of personal compliment mixed up with the ovations I have received I might be intoxicated with vanity by this time, if I were not so well informed. The tokens of hearty loyalty are most gratifying. I will not misinterpret your words on this subject. I was aware of the warmth of attachment to the Sovereign and should have been disappointed if her representative had been received otherwise than warmly. [Cheers.] Allusion has been made by the Mayor to the question of defense and the possibility of attack. Standing here on one of the farther points of Canada, approaching the confines of that Great Republic, which is our nearest neighbor, I believe I speak the sentiment of every Canadian when I say we deplore the troubles which have been inflicted upon that great country. (Applause, and loud cheers.)—When I say we shall rejoice when they are ended and the people restored to the paths of peaceful industry. We desire that because we are neighbors — because our interests commercially and in other respects are common—because we wish to live at peace with them, and wish to enter into no rivalry but that of peace and commerce. [Loud Cheers.] But, gentlemen, when I say this, I believe with many other great authorities—though I do not consider myself a great authority—[laughter]—that the surest way to prevent war is to be prepared to wage it if necessity should require. [Cheers.] A good deal of attention to this subject in Canada, and I hope shortly to be in a position to state to you that it occupies, not only my attention, but that of my responsible advisers. I have no doubt that a system will be devised—not very expensive, nor demanding much time at the hands of the people—which will place you in a position to assure you against aggressive attack. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] But at the same time I must remind you,—and I am sure you will take it in good part—that such a position cannot be attained without personal sacrifice from the community at large. [Applause.]—I believe such a plan will are long [illegible] and upon your personal exertions must depend its success.

I also wish to say a few words on the gratification I have derived in passing through the country and seeing the rapid progress of this beautiful land. I had an evidence of that progress yesterday at the Exhibition of Agricultural and other Produce in Toronto. I have a right to speak on these topics as I take a great interest in them, *being myself a practical farmer*, having been connected with the Royal Agricultural Institution in the old country. [Loud applause.] I assure you I was astonished at the Exhibition when I saw not only the order and regularity, but stock which would compare not unfavorably with any Exhibition I have witnessed in either England or Ireland. [Great cheering.] I have been much pleased while passing through the country at one feature, and that is the number of *rosy-cheeked children* paraded before me from your excellent common schools. [Laughter, in which His Excellency joined, and loud cheers.] Upon these children depends the future of this country, and it is surely worth some sacrifice to bring them up good citizens and good christians.—[Tremendous applause.] Go on and prosper. I trust you will persevere in the way you have been walking, and I hope you will take every opportunity of showing your loyalty to the Queen, not only by professions of attachment, but by strengthening the hands of her representative and those sent by yourselves to administer the Government of the country. At the close of his very interesting address His Excellency resumed his seat amidst the deafening applause of his hearers.

The Chairman then proposed "Earl Mulgrave, which was also received with loud cheering. The noble Earl rose and said: Much as is the pleasure I have derived from my present visit to Canada nothing has given me greater satisfaction than to observe the regard and attention manifested everywhere towards the sister Provinces. It is not wonderful that this should be the case when it is remembered that we are bound together in our fealty to a common sovereign. We are united by living under a common system of political government, the first and happiest, I believe, in the world. [Applause.] It is only natural that we should have a family affection for one another,—cheers—but unfortunately we are not at present able to make the best use of this fraternal spirit, on account of the difficulties of intercommunication. When the distance between us is annihilated by that wonderful bridge over waste places, I hope these feelings will be increased.—You are fortunate in living in a country whose soil can vie with that of any other country in the world—[true]—and you have a climate almost as favorable to all ordinary agricultural pursuits. I am, perhaps, prejudiced in favor of that province over which I preside, but I am not vain enough to say that we have all these advantages, yet Providence, which dispenses benefits with an even hand has given us many advantages. We have some soil which can perhaps equal yours, but in that portion which has been thought barren and waste, we have now found the "precious metal." This discovery, I believe, will work a great change in Nova Scotia, and before long you will probably see her becoming a great Gold producing country. While some of our people may be tempted to settle upon your fertile lands, many of your Canadians will be tempted to visit our gold-fields. [Hear, hear.] You are reaping a splendid harvest and making gold in that way,—we are digging it out of the ground—[Laughter,] but I think, after all, your plan is the best. Gentlemen, I have reviewed with pleasure and attention the progress you have made in Canada in the course of twenty years, since I lived in the country. At that time, I believe the spot which we are now standing upon was a dense wilderness inhabited by the Indian only, and now you have conquered a country from the forest which is equal to any other agricultural country I have seen. The situation of your town is admirable and many of your public buildings would be no discredit to a much larger place. Since seeing the tokens of your prosperity in the Exhibition yesterday, I can be surprised at nothing. (Applause.) I sincerely hope your prosperity for the next twenty years may increase in the same ratio. (Loud cheers.)

The "Army and Navy."—Lord Paulet responded for the army. He said that with regard to its merits, the Press of the Province, and he might say of this place, would give a fair idea of that. He alluded to the promptness with which troops were sent out from Britain when the news of the Trent affair reached home. If occasion should unfortunately occur, he had full confidence in the Militia of Canada.—[Applause.]

The Hon. Maurice Wingfield, of the Life Guards, late of the Royal Navy, said, in response:—After the able manner in which the sister service has been returned thanks for, it would be idle in me to say much about the navy—to which noble profession I once had the honour to belong. I am very sorry for your sake that you have not a more worthy representative, but this I may say, that wherever and wherever their service may be called upon, they will always fulfil the well earned motto, "England expects every man to do his duty."

[illegible] members of the Canadian [illegible] In response to the toast, which was heartily received, the Hon. Gentleman made some very interesting remarks. His address was principally an explanation of the policy of the Ministry. He hoped the Ministry would receive from the people a fair trial, as without that it would be impossible for them to mature any plan for the rescue of the country from its financial embarrassments. He alluded to the Intercolonial Railway, which in his estimation was a work of national importance, and the construction of which would be a mutual advantage to the Province. No action, however, would be taken until Parliament should meet. He said that His Excellency had alluded to a scheme for perfecting the Militia Organization of the country, and one which, if carried out fairly by the people, would be found equal to the wants of the country. An appeal would be made for the Volunteers at present in Class A, to rank in future in Class B, which would materially assist the Government in carrying out its object. The great object of the administration was retrenchment, in order to make income and expenditure harmonize as much as possible, and he felt satisfied that in this course they would be supported by a vast majority of the people. The Hon. gentleman on taking his seat was loudly applauded.

His Excellency proposed the health of His Worship "the Mayor." Band,—"For he is a Right Good Fellow!"

The Mayor thanked the gentlemen present for the manner in which they greeted the toast, and assured His Excellency that if the people of Huron and Bruce had had a few days' longer notice of his coming, there would have been at least 10,000 of them present to welcome the Queen's Representative. (Cheers, and yes.)

Judge Cooper proposed "The Press," in a speech of some length. He alluded to the vast influence exercised by the Press in advancing the best interests of the country, and reminded some of those present of the times when the Press of Canada was yet in its infancy. Even then it advocated enterprises and improvements, some of which had since been carried out, and others were now under consideration. The time at our command will not admit of giving the Judge's able remarks in full but his [illegible] to the fullest extent.

Mr. W. T. Cox, of the *Signal*, responded briefly, stating the necessity that this great machine for the elevation of the masses in intelligence, should be conducted by men of respectability and sound integrity of character.

Hon. Wm. McDougall also responded, defining, in a few words, the Ministerial Policy on the Intercolonial Railway, in a very lucid manner.

"The Volunteers of Canada," was proposed by the Hon. Wm. Robinson. Capt. Seymour responded in a very neat speech, which was repeatedly applauded.

The hour of half-past eleven having arrived, the company broke up, and the guests, Seventy-four in number, dispersed, but not without giving three rousing cheers for the Governor General and three for Lady Monck.

His Excellency stopped over night at the residence of Sheriff McDonald, and, we believe expressed himself highly gratified with his warm-hearted reception in Goderich.

At 9.50 this morning His Excellency was driven up to the Station where the Rifles were drawn up, as a guard of honor, and was saluted by them in excellent style, the Band playing "God save the Queen." The Governor and *suite* having entered the magnificent Prince of Wales Car of the B. & L. H. R. R., was slowly conveyed from the Station, bowing, hat in hand, in answer to the tremendous cheers which followed him. Thus, for the present, was lost to our sight one who is sure to be the most popular Governor ever possessed by Canada, and we are sure every "man, woman and child," in the place will join us in wishing him God speed on his way to the Far West, where, we believe, he intends for a time to enjoy the sport of shooting on the prairies.

In conclusion we think the thanks of our town are due, to the mayor, for the gentlemanly and highly creditable manner in which he conducted the proceedings; to Mr. Wright for the splendid dinner he got up; to the band, for their fine performances; and to the Rifles for adding so much to the display—both of which latter were highly praised by our noble visitors.

A Terrible Picture.

A YOUNG CANADIAN'S WAR EXPERIENCE.

The following we extract from a letter written by a young Canadian, now in the American army near Washington, to his friends in the township of Goderich. It is perfectly reliable, and our readers will admit, with us, that it is worth a hundred of the lying dispatches recently sent over the telegraph wires. Such a candid statement from an eye-witness goes far to give us an insight into the state of affairs in the Union Army. It also illustrates the folly of the hundreds of young Canadians who have enlisted for the purpose of fighting other people's battles, one of the most unthankful pieces of business which could be engaged in:

"Now for the news: There is really nothing to say. You have read an account of our fighting the last few weeks. Well, you have probably not seen *one word of truth* in print. If you have, I will pay a fair price for the paper. If I should attempt to tell you the truth it would not be permitted to go. If I should say that, instead of gaining a victory we had through imbecility, cowardice, treachery and incompetency, drunkenness or some there cause, been most effectually and completely flogged and ingloriously driven from the field, and that owing to a want of preparation, for the wounded, over 1500 still lie starving on the field, with their wounds, having lain their since last Saturday in the drenching rain, I would scarcely be credited. All this not because the rebels prevent the poor [illegible] from going on the field to relieve their miseries. In some places it is estimated that 1,500 men fell in the space of one acre. What must be the condition of a wounded man lying for four or five days and nights on such a field exposed to the scorching sun, without a morsel of food or a drop to drink, with the crows and buzzards tearing at the putrid rotten flesh of his brother lying dead at his side, and all this in a civilized land, where there is plenty of everything. I say if I was to utter all these truths I should be court-martialed for preventing enlistment or using disrespectful language about my superior officers. But come what may, if this is allowed to go, you, at least, should know some few of the many wrongs to which the Union soldiers are subjected. The groans of a thousand patriotic men are crying to a just Heaven for vengeance, not on their declared foe, but their generals and the heads of departments, in the U. S. Government. How long, O God? shall we continue to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to the ambition of some political trickster. We are about 4 miles from Washington, and I am stopping at a farm house at the recommendation of the doctor."

4th Sept., 1862.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 24.

An arrival from St. Cloud, reports more murders by the Sioux in the town of Richmond on Monday on Monday; two children were killed. The inhabitants are fleeing to St. Cloud, leaving the town to the ravages of the Indians. A messenger from Fort Abercrombie arrived at St. Cloud on the 21st September, reports the Fort safe. The Indians have abandoned the siege. Forty or fifty Chippewa chiefs have offered their services to Governor Ramsay, to-night, to fight the Sioux, but they were not accepted for the present.

M. Godard, the French aeronaut, has just constructed a new balloon of 4,300 cubic metres, which can be inflated in thirty minutes by the aeronaut, in which (says Galignani) gas is dispensed with. The car is also provided with an apparatus which "enables the balloon to ascend and descend without the necessity of carrying ballast." This balloon is intended for the army, of which M. Godard is aeronaut-in-chief.

Gen. Pope has commenced operations in the North West. He has forbidden Gov. Ramsay of Minnesota, sending any more troops out of the State, and has invited proposals for purchasing two thousand horses.

Nine hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirty bushels of grain and thirty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven barrels of flour, were exported from New York to Europe during the past week.

The King of Prussia has a private treasure of his own of more than $12,000,000. During the last three years he has added to it $2,400,000.

Charles T. Congdon, who has done much vigorous and showy writing in the *Tribune*, has enlisted as a private in a Boston city regiment.

The Merrimac No. 2, as we have before learned, is nearly completed; her crew, for the present, being employed in garrison duty at Fort Darling. All the rebel troops have been sent North.

A QUERY.—The *Free Press* reports a case tried before Alderman Holmes, in which a woman named Elizabeth Griffiths was charged with "being drunk and disorderly in the barracks. The defendant admitted the charge, but made satisfactory excuses and was discharged." This was surely a singular case, and merited a more detailed report! Will our cotemporary favor the public with those *"satisfactory excuses for being drunk and disorderly."*—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

At a late review in Berlin a dragoon, whose saddle girths had given way, kept in the ranks and rode through the manœuvres without a saddle. The fact having come to the knowledge of the King, he said to his aide-de-camp: "Say nothing about it, gentlemen; if the Chambers were to hear of it, they would strike out saddles from the war estimates."

FIRE IN DUNDAS.—On Tuesday morning last, about ten o'clock, a fire took place on King street, Dundas, which completely destroyed the Roman Catholic Church, three houses belonging to Mr. Perry, grocer, a house belonging to Mr. Cochrane, the stables of the Elgin House, and two other dwellings belonging to the proprietor of the Elgin House. The total loss is estimated at about $20,000. There is only about $1,600 insurance on the whole.

☞ Doctor G. H. Burrell, of North Hyde Park, Vermont, gives the following certificate to one G. C. Lowther:

"August, the 19 1862

"this may Surtify that I george H Burell of North Hide park as a Fisian do surtify that gardner C. Lother is not Liable to do Military duty having a pain in the Left Side and the Liver Ring a fected and a Kidney efected and one hand efected G H BURRELL."

A WOMAN STABBED AT PORT CREDIT.—On the morning of Wednesday, a vagrant named James Gilbert, committed a murderous assault on a woman of the name of Margaret Taylor, with a knife, a short distance from the village of Port Credit. The cause of the quarrel is not stated. Gilbert stabbed her in no less than a dozen places, on the arms, face, neck and back. Some of the wounds are very deep and dangerous, and the medical gentleman in attendance on the woman expresses doubts of her recovery. Immediately after committing the brutal assault, Gilbert made his escape, and it is said he came in the direction of Toronto. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension, and a description given to the police authorities of Toronto.—*Globe.*