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, JULY. 12, 1866. VOL. XIX.—NO. 24

Business Directory.

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or county carefully attended to. w9-1yr50

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
ow51 HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W

GODERICH
MARBLE WORKS,
W. C. TRELEAVEN.
Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.
Ohio Free Stone kept on hand for Building purposes such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash.
GODERICH C. W.

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, Files, Glue, Glass, Putty, Grain Tin, Grindstones, Powder, Shot, Caps, Hinges at kinds, Iron, Steel, Spring Steel, Hubs, Spokes, and Bent 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.
ALL those indebted to Wm. E. GRACE, by note or book account, will please
CALL AND SETTLE
The same without delay.
Office on Lighthouse St.
Next to Mr. Andrew Donogh'e.

For Sale
200 BARRELS SALT!
AT
$1.25 PER BBRL.
A QUANTITY OF
IRON!
Assorted, at
$2.50 PER 100 POUNDS!
WM. E. GRACE.
Goderich, December 22nd '65. w22-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ST. CATHERINES NURSERIES.
INASMUCH as certain persons are selling trees in the Counties of Huron and Bruce under the false pretence that they are obtained from the St. Catherines Nurseries, this is to certify that Messrs. James Stewart and Robert Gordan are the only persons now authorized to sell trees from my nurseries in those Counties.
D. W. BEADLE, Proprietor.
25 May, 1866. w18 1yr

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Nurseries, are prepared to fill all order in their line, and as they make their selections personally, their patrons may rely upon it that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction.
STEWART & GORDON.
June 1st, 1866.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
D. Campbell,
OVER
ARCHIBALD'S STORE, Crabb's Block, GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather.
☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, Dec. 1, 1865. ow27

Business Directory.

DRUGS, DRUGS!
F. JORDAN,
(Successor to E. B. Reynolds)
Medical Hall,
Court-House Square, Goderich,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
Dealer in, and Importer of
GENUINE DRUGS,
Chemicals, Perfumery,
Hair, Tooth, 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, 1866. 49

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
ROCK & COAL OILS,
Burning Fluid, Lamp Oils.
For Sale by F. JORDAN.
Goderich, Jan. 17, 1866 50

CABINET WAREHOUSE
(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.
D. GORDON,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
SUCH AS
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wool-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of
Home Manufacture and Imported!!
D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.
☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.
Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund $3,671,728.
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, 1865. w22

CANADIAN AXES
THE Subscribers having commenced the Axe making in connection with the Blacksmith business at their old stand, corner of Waterloo and Lighthouse street, where farmers can get
A Good, Home-Made Axe
At a reasonable figure. We are also prepared to jump old axes and make them as good as new.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
Mill Picks Made or Sharpened!
And warranted to do good work.
JOHN McPHERSON & Co.
Goderich, Dec. 5, 1865. ww37

Grocery and Provision Store.
HAVING rented and fitted up the store lately occupied by A. F. Bush, for the above business, I am now prepared to furnish families with
Groceries and Provisions
which I shall sell at the Lowest Cash prices.
Flour and Feed
kept constantly on hand.
A share of your patronage will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.
Wines and Liquors, Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, &c., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c
COAL OIL!
AND
COAL OIL LAMPS.
D. FERGUSON.
P. S.—Goods will be delivered in any part of the town.
Goderich, Feb. 2nd, 1866. sw45

MONEY TO LEND at Eleven per cent on improved Farms, and no charges made against the borrower.
Apply to
D. SHADE GOODING, Barrister.
West Street, Goderich.
April 26th, 1866. w14

MONEY TO LOAN at nine per cent on improved farms.
S. P. YEOMANS, Solicitor &c.
Goderich 29th Dec. 1865. w48tf

MONEY to Loan at reasonable rates. Apply to
M. C. CAMERON.
w11 Goderich.

MONEY TO LEND
ON IMPROVED FARMS,
AT 8 PER CENT!
—ALSO,—
Some to Invest in Town Property
J. B. GORDAN,
Barrister, &c., Goderich.
Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3-tf

Money to Lend,
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE,
Crabb's new Block.
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865. w50-1yr

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. m33t

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
The above Society is prepared to make
ADVANCES
ON IMPROVED
Farm Property,
ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.
Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Goderich.
Goderich, C.W., 1866. w13

IMPORT'NT NOTICE
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. M. M. WEXSLER, the business heretofore carried on under the name and style of
Robt. Runciman & Co.,
FOUNDERS
must be closed on or before the
1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1865.
All parties indebted to the above firm are hereby notified that all notes and book accounts over due on the
1st day of FEB'Y next,
will be handed to their Solicitor for collection. The stock on hand will be sold
LOW FOR CASH,
OR SHORT CREDIT,
It consists of a large assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters,
THRESHING MACHINES
Pot-ash and sugar-kettles, waggon and pipe boxes,
Cooking, Parlor & Box Stoves,
A good second-hand
STEAM-ENGINE
and a lot of Machinery for Grist and Saw-Mills.
All parties requiring the above articles would do well to call and inspect the stock at once as they well get bargains.
R. RUNCIMAN.
Inreference to the above, R. Runciman will be prepared to carry on the business of
THE HURON FOUNDRY
and contract for the erection of all kinds of Machinery as usual, and will supply
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Stoves and castings, at reasonable rates, for CASH or short credit.
Goderich, Dec. 21st, 1864. sw32w48

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY
FIRE, LIFE & MARINE.
British American Insurance Co. Head Office, TORONTO.
Capital $400,000. Marine Department.
GEORGE RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.

Western Insurance Company Limited,
NON-TARIFF OFFICE, ENGLAND,
FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
Chief Offices—7 Waterloo Place, London
77 King St., Manchester.
Chairman—J. Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M. P. for Oldham, Reform Club, London, and the Grange, Urmston, near Manchester.
General Manager—Arthur Scratchley, Esq., M. A., formerly Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer, Queen's College, Cambridge.
Head Office for B. N. A., Ontario Hall, Church Street, Toronto.
SCOTT & DEGRASSI, Managers, B.N.A.
CAPT. R. THOMAS, Marine Inspector.
GEO. RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.

QUEEN FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Chief Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CANADA BRANCH OFFICE, UNION BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.
BOARD:
WILLIAM MOLSON, Esq., Chairman, Thomas, Kay, Esq., Hon. John Young, Henry Thomas, Esq., David Torrance, Esq.
Bankers—Molson's Bank. *Legal Advisers*—Messrs. Torrance & Morris. *Medical Adviser*—Wm. Sutherland, Esq., M. D., *Surveyor*—James H. Soringle, Esq. *Auditor*—Thomas B. Johnson, Esq. *Resident Secretary and General Agent*—M. Mackenzie Forbes, Esq.
Union Buildings, 26 St., Francois Xavier Street.
GEO. RUMBALL, & Co., Agents.
The above Companies take risks on the most favourable terms.
GEO. RUMBALL & Co.
Goderich, 3rd April, 1866. w10

GEORGE FORBES,
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 2, Morris.
w6 1y Bingle, P.O

Paddy not to be Caught.

A newly imported Irishman was one day standing, with a hook under his arm, at a shop window not thirty miles out of Glasgow. The shop keeper observing him from the door, accosted him thus—

"Well Pat what do you want in my line to day.

"What have you got to give me? replied the Irishman.

'I'd wager a pound I have what suits you,' returned the former.

The latter pulling a pound from his rags replied—'it's done—table your dust. I want a sheath for my hook.'

To poor Pat's astonishment and mortification the sheath was produced. Away he went to the harvest, however, leaving the pound with the shopkeeper. But not to be beat, he called on his way home, and in the presence of a witness, thus addressed him:—

'Well Mr.——, what will you take for as much tobacco as will reach from my one ear to the other.'

'A penny,' was the reply.

This being agreed to, the grocer cut off about a foot of tobacco, and was about applying it to Pat's ears, when the latter then exclaimed—

'There is one ear, but the other one is nailed to the back of the jail door at Dublin.'

The duped grocer was obliged to give his ingenious antagonist forty pounds of tobacco before he could get rid of him.

Who Compose The Fenian "Army."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is very much incensed at the remark of a cotemporary that many Southerners are to be found in the Fenian ranks. It indignantly denies the charge, feeling sore that the credit should be taken from those to whom it is most justly due. It says: "Hardly a Fenian from this city or neighborhood was in the army of invasion of Canada that had not seen service in the Federal army during the late war. We have several personal acquaintances among them, and we know they were all in the army of invasion of the South, and fought bravely in the army of the North. They fought for the Union and by their services contributed to free the blacks. We venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the Fenian army of invasion were Federal soldiers during the late war * * * * *

Persons who fought in the Confederate service feel too friendly to the Canadians for the shelter they gave Confederate refugees and other kindnesses they manifested towards their leaders to now invade their territory. We repeat that nine tenths of the Sweeny army of the invasion of Canada were, like Sweeny himself, in the service of the Federal army during the late war. This ought to be quite sufficient to settle the point.

Jefferson Davis on Fenianism.

The following are Mr. Davis's opinion of Fenianism as given in Dr. Craven's book. Mr. Davis said: "The present Fenian movement for Ireland was a farce to make angels weep. The last attempt was in 1848, when the population of Ireland was more than a million larger—the movement originating at home, and all Europe was in a convulsive and volcanic condition. History gave no example of an oppressed race that had accepted exile, returning with success to liberate their native land. The aristocratic refugees of the French Revolution, indeed, got back to their country, but only under the swords of a combination in which England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the German States were enlisted, with their whole military resources. It was a mere catch penny clamour of designing demagogues in its cis Atlantic aspect; nor could he see that in Ireland there was organization, or even a vigorous purpose to accomplish the object proposed. England's control of the sea was absolute, at least so near home, against any less combination than the navies of France and America. To land men or arms in any sufficient quantity in Ireland, would require some desperate sea fights by navy with navy, and a transport fleet, costing, for vessels and their equipment, not less than some hundreds of millions.—The men engaged in this matter must be either fools or rogues. He had no special cause to love England, nor dislike her; but such impracticable and pigmy threatenings of her Empire would be ludicrous, if not too sad. Against the rocks of her coast, storm-clouds of a thousandfold the Fenian power had dashed with a clamour of waves and mists of spray, but the next morning the sun shone bright again, the air was calm, and only in a shore strewn with wrecks, could evidence be found of any past commotion."

The Fenian Meeting at Jones' Wood, N. Y.

About 10 000 were present at the Fenian meeting in New York, last Sunday. Stephens made a long address. With regard to the

CANADA INVASION

He spoke as follows:—Any word I have uttered in regard to the Campo Bello or Canadian men, is meant simply for the leaders of those movements and not for the people. Over and over again have I made this statement, and have not talked differently, no matter what any scribbler in this or that journal may say to the contrary. There is a man here to-day that can tell you that when I received news that I was to be liberated I wrote to him and dictated the terms on which I should be rescued—that I would not consent to leave the prison unless we were to fight this year. He gave me that promise and I consented. That was Colonel Kelly.—(Three cheers for Col. Kelly.) He planned my escape and got keys for the door of the prison made. It was he who employed the agents who received me on their shoulders from the window of my cell, and helped me to escape. (Cheers.) There was another who was inside the prison in this Country, I believe.

Where these men engaged in the Canadian movement really in earnest? ("No.") You might have believed it when you saw bodies of men in Canada, but when you saw Colonel, or President Roberts as they call him, issue his proclamation, dated in Canada and issued in New York (laughter); which you found all the Senate on the safe side of the border, and even fighting Tom Sweeny taking his ease in hotels (applause), was there a man amongst you so blind and fanatical as to believe they could be in earnest? They could not be.—They have proved that they could recklessly launch a thousand or two of men to meet the foe, to be cut down, shot and hanged, while they themselves were on the safe side of the line.

A Voice—O'Neill done his duty.

Mr. Stephens—O'Neill did his duty, and the brave men with him thought they were doing right (applause); but I would have General O'Neill and General Spear and the brave men following them to know that, if ever again they allow themselves to be led by calculating politicians, they will not be admired even though they fight like heroes; that if they allow themselves to be duped into such a trap as that, they are criminals and shall be held as responsible as their chiefs. But up to this time I believe in the truth, and honesty, and bravery of these poor dupes.—Their leaders knew that the American government would not allow them to invade Canada.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

A Voice—They were promised assistance by the U. S. government.

Mr. Stephens—There was no promise made to them. I am enabled to say, by the highest authority, that no promise whatever was made to those men, because the American government could not allow them to invade Canada, unless it was prepared to go to war with England. My conviction is that she is not prepared. But at a certain time America may find it very much to her advantage to go to war with England. (Cheers.) But if she should she must be a free agent. She is not to be dragged into war by a small faction of men. But it is possible that even some of the leaders in the Canadian movement might be pardoned if they repented of their action. To the rank and file of them I offer one, yes, both my hands.

THE POLITICAL MANŒUVRE.

They try to make of this organization a mere political machine for the coming election. I say you have been victims of these men, who but scorn you. They aspire to get into power, and they make you their tools for that unrighteous end. (Give it to them.) I will not give it to them. As a party they are beneath me, I do not care which side they are on, Democrats or Radicals. I esteem these men, however they may differ with me in opinion. But if you want to save Ireland, I want you to be a power in America and I want you to use this power for the welfare of Ireland and for that of America, because you have taken the oath of allegiance to this country, and that should bind you. The organization in this country requires attention, the speaker said, and proceeded to give his views upon the best method for that purpose. He would have the various ramifications of authority in President, head-centres, and Senate, reduced and vested in at most four persons. Colonel Kelly, under his (Stephens) general direction, with the aid of a corresponding secretary and two or three other assistants, could do the management of the affairs; and the district centres, at the direction of their circles, could communicate with him directly whenever it was necessary. Some one in the crowd called for three cheers for *Colonel* Stephens. Mr. Stephens rebuked him by saying that he never was called anything but "Captain," not even "Head-centre," nor any other more distinguished title, and did not desire a higher title. He said there was another principle he designed to introduce into the work, but did not mention what it was, because it required secrecy. A change he said, I am confident, and a great change, will come over our affairs within a year. Still the work shall go on; and after a certain time—but I won't tell you what time, because I do not mean to stay on the safe side of the line—(applause)—but after a certain period, some time this year, I shall go to Ireland, and then, then you may expect to see the uprising of our race. (Great applause.) But whatever the work you do here, on whatever the aid you give us, I ask you to get it to the men in Ireland soon. Are you satisfied to work? (Voices—Yes, yes.) Are you satisfied to *fight?* (Loud cries—yes.) Then in the name of God let the sunburst be raised again, and let us smite the foe of our race.

A good deal of yelling then took place for Stephens and Fenianism, after which the meeting broke up.

The Crops in the States.

[From the June Report of the Department of Agriculture.]

WHEAT.—From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average product and present losses of each State, the prospect on the 1st of June was for seven tenths of a crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three fourths of an average. The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from winter killing. A prospect of 34 per cent of a crop of winter in Indiana is sufficiently discouraging. An increase of four-tenths of the average growth of spring wheat will afford some relief, and ought to bring up the average to half a crop. Ohio is reported at four-tenths for winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of spring wheat, will give about the same result—half an average crop. Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing State, promises seven-tenths of a crop of winter wheat. As the spring wheat which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State, is nearly as good as usual, at least three fourths of a crop should be expected in this State. In Wisconsin the winter crop is reported at a sixth and one-third tenths, with one and three-fourths more spring than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for this State. In Iowa the appearance of winter wheat is nine-tenths; breadth of the latter sown, twelve and one-eighth tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iowa. In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths. In New York winter wheat is eight and four ninths tenths; spring wheat nine and three-fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole. In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of winter wheat is reported with one half tenth or 5 per cent more than the usual breadth of spring wheat, looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year. Kentucky is reported at five and two thirds of a tenth. Michigan seven and a half of a tenth. Minnesota ten and five-ninths of a tenth for winter wheat, and nine-tenths for spring wheat; Kansas fourteen and one-third of a tenth for winter and twelve-tenths for spring wheat. In New England, except Massachusetts, a full growth of spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine and a fraction larger than average in other States. Winter wheat, when it is grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two thirds, and in Vermont and Connecticut three tenths. New Jersey is placed in the same list with New York and and Pennsylvania at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia will each will each average about six tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, taken together, promise more than an average crop of wheat.

Murder in Michigan.

On the 18th inst., a double murder was committed in the township of Medina, Michigan, by a man named Isaac Van Aucken.—The facts of the case as derived from the murderer himself are substantially as follows:—

He claims that a number of relatives of his wife are leagued together as a band of thieves and that he has been made to suffer by their depredations having lost a horse, harness, and other valuables, and having been severely punished by his wife's brother about two weeks since. That at times his wife would appear to favor him, and then again seemed to be linked in with her friends to complete his ruin. Things had gone on in this manner for some time, when yesterday afternoon the subject was broached in conversation.—High words ensued. He censured his wife for turning from him to assist others in robbing him of his possessions. His wife replied insultingly, and he made some demonstrations towards offering her personal violence, but two of his sons were present who entreated of him not to injure her and he desisted for the time. The boys then ran out of the house to call for assistance to prevent any harm being done, leaving Van Aucken alone with his wife and daughter, a young girl about 11 years of age. The two women soon after started for the back part of the house, closely followed by the criminal. The conversation still continued, and upon reaching the woodshed, in reply to some complaint of her husband, Mrs. Van Aucken said: "There is the axe take it and finish me!" Van Aucken replied, "I have been hammered once on your account, and I won't suffer it again." As he spoke he sprang forward and dealt her a blow on the head with the axe, felling her to the ground. He then started in pursuit of his step-daughter, and struck at her, but she did not receive the full force of the blow, and he passed on for a few steps, impelled by his own momentum. He returned to the girl and struck her upon the head, killing her instantly. Fearing that the blow administered to his wife had not been sufficient to cause her death, and that she had fainted or was shamming, and being determined on her destruction, he went to the place where she lay, and buried the axe in her throat, almost severing her head from her body.

The Guns and Turret Ships.

A correspondent furnishes the following interesting account of the experiments on the Royal Sovereign, on Friday, 15th ult. The informant writes:—"The Royal Sovereign was moored 150 yards from the Bellerophon, broadside on, the gun having been removed from her after turret, and an imitation gun of wood placed in the port, and targets being painted with bull's eyes on the outside of the turret, marking the points to be aimed at.—The shot fired were 300 lb. steel, from a rifled gun, with charges of 43 lb. powder.—The first shot struck the turret in the most defenceless part, namely, just on the edge of the port; it broke the outer plate, and, having shattered itself all to pieces, the remains of the shot glanced through the port into the turret. The inner plate of the turret was uninjured beyond being slightly started from its position, and had the gun been mounted the shot would not have entered. The second shot was fired almost a right-angle against the rear or opposite side of the turret, and lodged 'whole' between the inner and outer plates, without doing further damage than starting off the head of six bolts inside. The third shot was fired at the very weakest part, namely, at the deck close outside the turret, and this was considered to be the real test, as it had been asserted that the effect would have been to disable the turret upon its turning machinery. This shot was fired with a splendid aim, and struck the deck close to the whitened mark which had been placed there for the purpose of aiming, and having scored up the deck to the depth of a few inches, it then struck the turret about one foot above the deck, and glanced off over the fore part of the ship and fell into the sea about four cables distant. After each experiment the turret was turned by hand completely round, and to the right and left, without the slightest difficulty, or without additional labor, thus showing that so far as the turning gear is concerned it was perfectly uninjured. Had the ship been in action, the gun could have been fought just as well at the last as at first; and on inspection of the inside of the turret there appeared no change whatever beyond the wreck of the dummy gun, which was broken with the first shot the very slight displacement of one inner plate by the same shot, and sixteen large bolt heads, besides some smaller ones, started off. Upon the whole, then, it has been a decided success for Capt. Coles."

A Case of Feminine Barbarity.

At times the damping up of the effervescing flood tides of sentimental passion are attended with ludicrous and grotesque incidents. In the mode of one whose susceptible affections had been chilled, a young lady, yesterday morning, entered the office of a middle aged gentleman, in business as a broker, on Walnut street, above Third. She produced a cowhide, and with passionate earnestness applied the thonged ends to his body. It was not until he had received several cuts that her violent ardor to administer corporeal punishment was restrained.

Meanwhile quite an excitement was created in the neighborhood by the disturbance and a number of spectators gathered to view the novel sight. The gentleman was highly respectable, and known in the community for many years as an honest, good business man, and faithful and conscientious in all his doings. After the young woman had retired, the cause of her undignified behavior transpired. Some time previously the broker had confidently advised a young friend—a druggist on Market—to break off his intimate relations with a certain young lady. The friend acted upon this good advice, and stopped his visits to her. Immediately, with feminine intuition, this damsel guessed the powerful opponent to her charms, and decided to visit him with condign punishment, which resulted as narrated.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ The Detroit Tribune, in speaking of the bitterly hostile anti British feelings which prevails in the States, says; Suppose that after Fredricksburg or Chancellorsville she had taken up the cause of the rebellion, what would have become of us? If she did many things that seemed unfriendly, and left undone many more, still the great fact remains that she kept her sword in the scabbard and her iron-clads at the docks, leaving us to crush the insurrection at our leisure. If we are wise, our Government will keep its obligations towards England faithfully and will give her no cause for controversy.

☞ Daft Jock Gordon, well known in Dumfriesshire and neighboring Counties, often visited a miller in the Stewarty whilst on his usual peregrinations. The miller was very fond of news, and on one occasion he accosted Jock with, 'Weel, Jock, what news the day?' 'Weel,' said Jock, 'there are some things I ken and some things I dinna ken. 'What is't ye ken, Jock?' 'I ken miller's swine are aye gay fat.' 'Wheel, and what is't ye dinna ken?' 'I dinna ken oot o' wha's pouk they are fe3,' Jock left in a hurry.

A single drop of water has 500,000,000 infusoria, a number equal to the human population of the globe. People must be careful.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

FORT ERIE, July 4.

About noon to day several shots were fired from a barge full of men in the dress of United States soldiers, as they were proceeding along the Erie Canal in tow of a tug. The Fenian and United States flags were hoisted side by side, but the latter was lowered just before the outrage was committed.—One ball struck the house of the Rev. Mr. Greenham. It is supposed that the shots were fired at a train full of the 47th regiment waiting at the main guard, as several balls were seen to strike the water short of this point.—*Leader.*

The Local Legislatures.

The following resolutions for the establishment of Local Legislatures in Upper and Lower Canada were submitted to the House on the 3rd, and the vote upon them was expected to be taken on Thursday. We give them without comment just now:

Resolved, 1st—That, by the 38th paragraph of the resolution of this House, passed on the 3rd of February, 1865, for presenting an humble address to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, in one Government, with provisions based on the resolutions which were adopted at a confederate of delegates from the said colonies, held at the city of Quebec on the 10th of October, 1864, it is provided that "for each of the Provinces there shall be an executive officer styled the Lieut.-Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, under the great seal of the federated Princes, during pleasure—such pleasure to be communicated in writing to the Lt. Gov, immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament within the first week of the first session afterwards; and that, by the 41st paragraph of the same resolution it is provided that the local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of each such Province shall provide.

2nd. That subject to the constitution of the federated Provinces, the executive authority of the Lieutenant-Governors of Lower Canada and of Upper Canada respectively, shall be administered by each of such officers according to well understood principles of the British constitution.

3rd. The great seal of each Province of Lower Canada and of Upper canada shall be the same, or of the same design, in each of the said Provinces, as that used in the said Provinces respectively at the time of the existing union, until altered by the Local Government.

4th. That there shall be a Local Legislature for Lower Canada, composed of two Chambers, to be called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

5th. That there shall be a Local Legislature for Upper Canada, which shall consist of one chamber, to be called the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

6th. That the Legislative Council of Lower Canada shall be composed of 24 members, to be appointed by the Crown, under the Great Seal of the Local Government, who shall hold office during life, but if any Legislative Councillor shall, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

7th. All members of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of 30 years, shall possess a continuous real property qualification in Lower Canada of $4,000 over and above all incumbrances, and shall continue worth that sum over and above debts and liabilities.

8th. That if any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Council in Lower Canada, the same shall be determined by the Council. That the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, unless otherwise provided by the Local Parliament, shall be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

10th. That each of the 24 Legislative Councillors of Lower Canada shall be appointed to represent one of the 24 Electoral Divisions thereof mentioned in schedule A, of the first chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the division he is appointed to represent.

11th. That the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada shall be composed of 65 members to be elected to represent the 65 Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is now divided under chapter 2 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act 23rd Vict. chap. 1, or of any other Act amending the same in force at the time when the Local Government shall be constituted, as well for representation in the Local Legislature thereof, as in House of Commons of the Federated Provinces. Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant Governor, for assent, any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Lower Canada, by which the number of the representatives in the Legislative Assembly, or the limits of the electoral divisions, may be altered, unless the second and third readings of such Bills in the Legislative Assembly shall have been passed with the concurrence of three fourths of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly, and the assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor that such Bill has been so passed.

12th. That the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada shall be composed of eighty-two members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two constituencies in Upper Canada—such constituencies being identical whether for representation in the Local Legislative Assembly or representation in the House of Commons of the Federated Provinces, and which constituencies shall consist of the division and be bounded as is provided in the schedule hereto annexed, marked A.

13th. That until other provisions are made by the Local Legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada respectively, changing the same in either of the said Provinces, all the laws which, at the date of the proclamation constituting the separate Provinces of Lower Canada and of Upper Canada shall be in force in each of the said Provinces respectively relating to the qualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly of the Provinces of Canada, and relating to the qualification or disqualification by voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to returning officers and their powers and duties, and relating to the proceedings at elections, and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections and the proceeding incident thereto, and relating to the vacating of the seats of members and to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacating of the seats of members and, to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and in the said Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

14th. That the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, and Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada respectively, shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same, and no longer—subject, nevertheless, to either the said Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, or the said the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, being sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Lieut.-Governor of either the said Provinces respectively.

15th. That there shall be a session of the Legislature of each of the said Provinces, once, at least, every year, so that a period of 12 months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Local Legislature in one session, and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

The Canada Company.

LETTER No. III.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—The whole of the stock of this Company is now and has always been held by a few capitalists in England. They are called "the Proprietors," and the persons in office under them make their annual reports to the "Proprietors." By the last report, made in London, England, in November, 1865, it appears that the Company are the owners in fee of over seven hundred and eighteen thousand acres of land in Western Canada, exclusive of eleven thousand acres reported at present to be irreclaimable swamp. This enormous quantity is a portion of the original grant, and constitutes something less than one third of all the lands then acquired by the Company. These lands are worth vastly more than could have been realized from the whole grants if the terms of the charter had been complied with, and the lands "cleared, cultivated," and brought rapidly into market, at very low prices to actual settlers—say $1 per acre.—This small price would have given them a profit of $750,000 over the original cost, after allowing for the expense of blazing some lines and laying down some corduroys, claimed to have been done by the Company. Now, the lands at present held by them, viz: 716,000 acres, at say $5 per acre, would realize $3,590,000, being $1,840,000 in excess of the cost of the whole original grants. This of course, is in addition to the enormous sums received by them for the last forty years out of lands sold, forfeited, sold and sold over and over again, to the great loss and damage of the actual settler. I know that a great deal of manipulation has taken place with Canadian Executive officers, and resolutions passed, whereby the Company may in some degree claim to be exculpated; but they will find this will not relieve them from the strict and due fulfilment of their charter. We, as Canadians, are not going to sit quietly by and allow our lands to be excessively taxed in order to enrich those "proprietors" rolling in ease and affluence; we are no longer to bow ourselves before these monopolists and pay submit to their fattening upon the fruits of their industry, simply because though toadyism, or undue influence, at an early day they managed to clutch the most beauteous and fertile parts of Upper Canada. If we do, we are not worthy of the free homes we enjoy or the ancestors of which we boast. Of this, the people are now sensible, and they have only to be united in sending forward petitions to the Legislature, and success is certain. Take for example the Huron Tract to prove the loss sustained by the ratepayers; it is supposed that there the Company holds at the present nearly one quarter of all the taxable lands, which, if placed in the possession of thrifty farmers, would soon appear on the assessment roll at a three fold greater rate, and the value of assessable personal property would be proportionably increased, thereby reducing the rate of taxation at present charged, at least one fifth. This is a matter of interest to every ratepayer, not only that he should get justice in a pecunary point of view, but that he should be freed from the continuance of a positive wrong. But, perhaps the greatest injustice is the continuance of the "leasing frauds." When the Charter was granted, it was particularly designated for what purposes the grants were made, and particularly specified, and the very words given, whereby the Company had the power to convey away their right to the lands; but in violation of that Charter, they have disregarded these specific points, viz., "to grant and convey all their interest in the land," and have for many years had recourse to giving leases for long terms. The form of lease is considered a model document, adroitly drawn so one sided as to effectually cut away from the settler any right, title, interest, or equitable estate whatever, in the land, or the improvements he may make, in case of failing in the prompt payment of the annual rents or any other of the stringent conditions of the lease; and the startling fact is now revealed by the report of November last, that in the year 1865, no less than 36,000 acres were forfeited and reverted back to the Company, leaving at least 360 families desolate and homeless, with their cabins uncoloed and the fires quenched upon their hearth stones! Then if so many were thus driven out in that year of great Canadian prosperity, what must have been the extent of forfeiture and hardships caused in former years through the failure of crops, scarcity of money, and other like causes? In the same year, viz., 1865 the Company sold, in all, less than 20,000 acres of land, so that having received back 36,000 and having disposed of 20,000 acres, they found themselves at the end of the year with sixteen thousand acres more than at the commencement. At this rate, how long will the Company be in winding up its affairs?—The answer is simply "never," for their lands are on a rapid annual increase, and their coffers flowing over with gold out of the broken hearts and broken fortunes of the emigrant. Seeing this, is it to be wondered at that the people of these Western Counties should now make a determined effort to cast off forever this incubus, and no longer to submit in silence to its baneful influences. Personally, I can have no deeper interest in this matter than any other tax-payer, but feeling that a great wrong has for many years been submitted to, and is likely to be continued, and being possessed of what I believe to be authentic information on the matters in question, I felt that by withholding this information from the public, I would be lacking in in my duty as a citizen.

Upon this ground, I have given these letters to the press; and for the reception given them by western journals generally, I have to return my best thanks. It now remains with the people, by petition or otherwise, to make known to the Legislature their views, in order that redress may be obtained, that these leasing frauds may cease to bear such bitter fruit to the poor settler, and that a monstrous evil may be driven from the country.

Yours