New Advertisements

Wanted—Cast W. Cox.
Wool—Crofts & Johnston.
Wanted—Mrs. R. Hawley.
High School—H. I. Strang.
Teacher Wanted—John Fair.
Cattle Feed—Cleaver & Daniels & Co.
Manitoba and North-West Territories—F. Braun.

Law Reporting Newspapers

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue.

2. If subscribers fail to take the newspapers at the post office, they are held responsible till they settle their bills, and order the papers stopped.

3. If they remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their papers are sent to the old place, they are held responsible.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take the paper or periodical from the office is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

5. The publishers are not responsible for the safe delivery of papers to subscribers who have paid in advance.

6. Gen. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, and S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

Subscribers will confer a favour by notifying us of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

We shall be glad at all times to receive items of local news, reports of meetings, accidents, or any incident of interest either in the locality where it occurs or to the county at large. Such matter may be sent at the rate of one cent per oz. if marked Printer's Copy and not sealed. To ensure publication in any particular issue it should reach the office not later than Monday evening.

Grand Trunk Railway

GODERICH STATION

Trains leave as follows,—

Mail	7.00 a. m.
Express	2.45 " "
Mixed	12.30 p. m.
"	3.30 " "

Trains are due as follows,—

Mixed	11.20 " "
Express	2.00 p. m.
Mixed	5.20 " "
Mail	10.00 " "

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, May 27, 1874.

To our Readers.

The health of the editor of the SIGNAL having been somewhat indifferent for some time past he has been obliged to seek relaxation and rest for a short time, and left last week for that purpose. We trust that under the circumstances our readers will overlook all defects in the paper. Those having business to transact with the office or requiring job printing done in good style will be attended to as usual.

A short time since we announced that the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands had been formally ceded by the King to England, and that Mr. Layard, the British Consul, had accepted the cession subject to the ratification of the Home Government. This announcement, taken by itself, meant simply that some chieftain, possibly unable to maintain his claims, whatever these claims might be to the sovereignty, had handed them over to the British Crown, supposing always that the British Government would be willing to accept them,—a thing which by no means necessarily follows. It appears, however, that Mr. Layard was one of a Commission of two gentlemen sent out some time ago by the British Government to Fiji, to examine this very question, there having been apparently a general desire on the part of the natives to secure a government strong enough to protect them against each other, and still more against white marauders. The points which are regarded as favorable to the acceptance of this offer are stated by the London *Times* as follows: It appears probable that some civilized nation will soon have to possess the Islands with the full consent of the natives. These Islands, at present, offer most mischievous facilities for the slave traffic, which is the curse of the Southern Pacific. They are, moreover, upon the great highway between America and Australia, and in the opinion of naval authorities are well suited, if not wanted, as a station for ships of war. It will be very necessary for England to assure herself that she would assume authority with the consent of a willing people. The statements with regard to the probable expense which would follow upon the establishment of such a government, are so varied as to afford no ground on which to base a conclusion. It seems probable, however, that the Government could at least make itself half-supported.

The South American Archipelago, thus offered to Britain, appears to possess natural resources of a very tempting kind. Discovered by Tasman, the Dutch navigator, it lies between fifteen and twenty degrees south latitude, and one hundred and seventy-seven to one hundred and seventy-eight degrees west longitude, and is distant from Australia fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred miles. The group is said to number 225 islands, and the population is set down at about 200,000, of which about 5,000 are whites. The principal islands are Viti Levu, or great Fiji, and Vanua Levu, Great Land,—the former about ninety miles by fifty, and the latter over one hundred miles by twenty,—and Ovolau, where most of the whites reside. The islands, which are of volcanic origin, are said to be remarkably fertile, even to the summits of the mountains, which in Great Fiji reach an elevation of 4,000 feet. An Australian paper dilating on their capabilities says:—

"The islands are by many degrees the richest and most accessible of any of the South Pacific groups. Their superior richness is due to their greater size and the noble rivers flowing through them. Their accessibility along the coast inside of the reefs surrounding them, or up the rivers to the heart of the mountains, had been the chief cause of their rapid settlement and development. Their climate is—as a tropical climate—one of the finest in the world. Free of swamps, they are also free of ague and fever, and liable to none of the epidemics which render larger islands in the same latitudes objectionable. They are from the same cause free of the insect pests or rapid changes of temperature which defeat the energy of the planter in New-Caledonia. Altogether to those who can stand the enervating effects of a tropical residence the Fiji are likely to be highly attractive. With security and British law, population would flock in from the neighboring colonies, and from the exhausted soils of Mauritius or the fever climate of Batavia. Labor will be got with ease from China or India when the Government is in a position to secure the confidence of Indian or Chinese in the enforcement of the contracts made with them."

The Fijians, though formerly inveterate cannibals, have been greatly reclaimed through the efforts of the missionaries, the number of native Christians being now reckoned at about 75,000, while cannibalism is confined to a few wild tribes in the interior of some of the Islands.

The present ruler is His Majesty Vuni Valu, better known as King Ockaban. Originally but the local chief, bloodthirsty and tyrannical, he succeeded, by successive conquests in reducing most of the Islands to his sway. At last he went too far, however, and his subjects broke out into rebellion. The white settlers, with whom he had fallen out, refused to supply him with ammunition, and humbled by misfortune he gave in, professed himself a convert to Christianity, and became a regular member of the Church. His troubles being ended in this way he was regularly crowned King of all Fiji, a crown made of tin and red flannel being, it is said, improvised for the occasion. He is said to be a tall —— of commanding presence and considerable shrewdness, and makes a tolerable ruler. Most of the affairs of his kingdom are managed by white men, to whom, finding that they do business well, he is quite content to leave them.

Levuka, a seaport and capital of the Island of Ovalau, where the white settlers mostly are is a thriving city. From a copy of a newspaper now before us, the *Fiji Times*, published there and full of shipping, commercial and other advertisements, there seems to be a great deal of capital invested in the island by English-speaking people. We gather from it also that, however unwilling Britain may be to annex Fiji, she is always meddling in its affairs, principally in the direction of preventing recourse to violence on the part of the whites, when the latter happen to be dissatisfied, as they sometimes appear to be when the Government of the day, run by men of their own color, persist in retaining office after losing the confidence of the majority of them. If appears a constitution of some sort was drawn up for the Government of the Islands in 1871, and recognized by England, which insists on its being respected.

Nothing definite has yet transpired as to what Britain's intentions are with regard to these Islands. Hitherto the policy of the Goverment has been to discourage acquisitions of new territory, partly from an opinion that our Colonial Empire was as large as we could manage. Nevertheless annexation of territory has gone on in some form or other—the more unwilling the British Government the more urgent being, apparently, the calls to admit new members into its colonial family. The press has been discussing the pros and cons of the question, and the general conclusion seems to be that the annexation of Fiji is unavoidable. To draw the line and say "no more colonies," is felt to be impossible with a race like the Anglo-Saxon continually over flowing its bounds and seeking fresh fields for its exuberant energies to develop. It appears that offers had previously been made to cede the Islands to Britain, but nothing definite seems to have been made, though the chiefs King Thakambaku and others formally ratified the offer. Alderman McArthur, then M. P. for Lambeth, England, took charge of agitating the matter in the British Parliament, and urging the annexation of the islands on strategical, commercial and humane grounds,—the latter having reference to the civilization of the natives, the extinction of cannibalism, and the suppression of kidnapping. Mr. Gladstone, however, refused to be convinced, and the majority in Parliament sided with him.

The present renewed application for annexation to Britain is stated to have the full support of both natives and foreigners—the former being stated to be in dread of the warlike inhabitants of the neighboring Tonga Islands' who formerly inflicted grievous loss upon Cakobau, and have planted colonies in his chief island, Great Fiji, to harass and annoy him by their exactions. This, however, points to a state of matters that perhaps justifies caution on the part of the Home Government in accepting the sovereignty of the Island.

The Huron Bill and the Senate.

From the Globe.

We have been surprised to observe that some are attempting to justify the action of the Senate in its rejection of the Huron Readjustment Bill, and that on the plea that the Bill introduced a dangerous precedent, which might in coming times lead to abuse. On the very face of it that Bill was meant to prevent an evil course being drawn into a precedent, and was intended so to tie up the hands of both Reformers and Conservatives that anything of the kind would never again be attempted. Once let it be settled that electoral districts are to be arranged without any regard to geographical proximity or convenience, and the most marvellous and indefensible gerrymandering may come to be the order of the day at each periodical readjustment. There is every probability of Liberals being in power when the next census is taken, and the constituencies reconstructed. If the proceedings of Sir John A. Macdonald at the last readjustment are allowed to pass without condemnation, as if they were altogether justifiable, what is to prevent still more fantastic exhibitions being given of the same kind of legerdemain when the next opportunity presents itself? It is notorious that Sir John divided Toronto with the same desire to secure political support for himself; and though instead of returning two Toronto members out of the three, the Conservatives returned none, yet the "little game" was not less manifest in that case then in Huron, though not quite so glaring and disreputable. Once let the Huron plan be adopted, and there is no reason at all why a small Conservative or Reform sections should not be picked out here and there and formed into a county, with no continuous connection between the pieces at all. It is quite true that though Sir John meant murder he only committed suicide; but if his plan were allowed to pass with the public *imprimatur*, some coming manipulator might be more cunning or more fortunate, and might actually manage to accomplish the murder which the late Premier only planned. The Reformers are willing to have the temptation to such a course taken altogether out of their way. They desire to raise such a practical protest against conduct of this kind, that it will not be possible without self stultification for any of them at some future period to try a similar manœuver in order to make it an contested elections. The very fact that the plan in this case failed is only the greater reason for the course which the Senate has seen fit to condemn. It is matter of regret that this interference on the part of the Uupper House should have taken place. Yet, after all, the ultimate result may be only the more beneficial, as all the facts will be only the more thoroughly canvassed, and the popular condemnation of the Tuckersmith dodge will be made more decided and complete.

If the bill now before the House of Commons should pass, as no doubt it will, persons employed to act as engineers will be obliged to pass an examination and procure a licence, and it will not be lawful for any man to run a steam engine without the proper qualifications. The frequent explosions and consequent loss of life make such a provision necessary.

LOCAL NEWS.

We would direct attention to the sale of Silverware, &c., at Stewart's on the 6th of June.

Dr. Ross of Bond Head will be at the British Exchange Hotel, Goderich, on Saturday the 6th of June.

We are requested to remind our reader of the concert in Crabb's Hall on Friday evening next in connection with the Goderich Cricket Club.

Humor Teachers' Association.—An Institute, in connection with this Association, will be held in the Court House, Goderich, beginning on Thursday, June 11, at 3 p. m., and continuing till Saturday, at 11 a. m. Dr. Sangster will conduct the main portion of the exercises.

Business.—There is a man in town who visits the post office at every mail, and if he receives no letters takes an old one from his pocket and reads it as he goes through the street. This has an air of business.

The Manitoba.—The *Manitoba* returned from her first trip to Fort William on Wednesday afternoon last. She had on board 246 passengers, principally men engaged on the Pacific Railway Survey who have been out for the last fifteen months. Captain Symes reports meeting large fields of ice in Lake Superior.

Teachers, Attention.—A meeting of the teachers of Colborne, Ashfield and Wawanosh will be held at Dungannon on Saturday next, 30th May, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an Institute. Mr. Miller, Public School Inspector will give an address on "The methods of securing order and punctuality." The following subjects will also be taken up: 1st, object teaching, 2nd, Teaching the work in parts 1 & 2 First Book. We would urge as large an attendance of teachers as possible.

Railway Bonus By-law.—The vote on the by-law to grant a bonus of $100,000 to the Huron & Quebec Railway was taken on Thursday last and resulted we are happy to say in its favour. The following is the vote:—

Subdivision No.	For.	Against.
1	15	1
2	27	5
3	14	1
4	24	1
5	15	5
6	18	10
7	21	2
	134	25

Majority for by-law....109

High School.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisement in reference to the next entrance Examination to the High School. Hitherto it has been the custom to hold these examinations immediately after the reopening of the school after the holidays; but as it has been urged with a good deal of force that pupils are apt to get rusty in their studies during the vacation, and that in some cases pupils are unable to present themselves conveniently at the reopening of school, the examination is to be held this time at the close of the term. We should like to see an increase in the number of those availing themselves of the advantages of our High School, especially as it is at length in a fair way of being speedily provided with a permanent habitation, at once comfortable, convenient and elegant.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A business meeting of this Christian Association was held on Friday evening. The meeting showed an energy and spirit which augurs well for the success of the Association. Eleven members were admitted. On the Officers being balloted for, R. F. Moore was elected President; J. T. Duncan Treasurer, and Master Frank Morphy Secretary, the latter gentleman was also appointed chairman of the Tract and Mission Committee. It was resolved to hold prayer meetings every Saturday night at 8 p. m. and all are cordially invited to be present. The meetings will be held in the Association rooms, above the Post Office. There will also be a prayer meeting held every Sabbath morning. It is hoped and believed that this Association will be the means of great good in Goderich.

Queen's Birthday Celebration.—The 25th, the day on which this took place, opened threateningly for pleasure seekers. The traditional "Queen's Weather" was replaced by a combination of wet and wind altogether disagreeable. This state of things continued all forenoon, the afternoon proving more favorable. There was nothing to mark the day in town with the exception of a champagne lunch at the International Salt Works, on the occasion of their formal opening. There was also a good deal of music given during the day, chiefly by the Silver Cornet Band. The unfavorable weather had a most disastrous effect on the expected amusement at J. J. Wrights. The Band did not go out till about 4 p. m. the wind was most disagreeable, and there was no dancing. Some of the athletic sports were tried, but, in fact, the weather *damped* everything.

Inquest.—We mentioned in our last issue that a body had been picked up in the Lake by the men on board the *Army Pringle* and brought into this Port on Tuesday last. An inquest was held the same evening by Dr. McLean, Coroner, at Craig's hotel. The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The following is a fuller description of the body and its clothing than we were able to give last week. Height about 5 feet 8 inches, weight about 145 lbs., appeared to have had a moustache only, teeth all sound and in good condition. Coat, American blue twilled cloth of good quality, dark vest with yellow or purple stripe, corded tweed grey pants, checked black and white flannel drawers, blue flannel overshirt, grey guernsey undershirt, home made socks, no boots. The knife found in his pocket had two blades, the large one broken. The time book with pencil had a record of the time of men and teams up to 3rd Jany. 1874. We should judge that he had been foreman in some lumber shanty. After the inquest the body was interred in the cemetery.

Melancholy Suicide.—A very melancholy case of suicide took place in this town on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., by which Mr. John Kay, of the firm of W. & J. Kay, merchants, came to his death by shooting. Mr. Kay's friends have noticed for some time past that he has been rather depressed in spirits, owing in the first instance to the death of his little girl over a year ago, whose loss he felt very keenly, and afterwards in consequence of some losses in connection with the Ontario Salt Well, of which he was President and manager he came to believe that his affairs were in a hopeless state, under which delusion he was labouring for some weeks previous to his death, and of which his partner and friends strove in vain to disabuse his mind. For the two days preceding his death he appeared to be as cheerful as usual, and his friends hoped that his mental and physical frames were again lapsing into their normal condition. On the night in question he returned to the store as he was in the habit of doing at times, and when the clerk left him there at half-past seven he was engaged in making up his express accounts and appeared to be in his usual state. He did not come home at the usual hour, and at midnight his family becoming alarmed at his prolongued absence called in the aid of friends, who on opening the store found him dead on the floor, from the effect of a bullet wound through the head fired from a Spencer Carbine. From the appearance of things, before committing the fatal act he had finished his Express work and made out the bills for the morning, for which company he was agent. An inquest was held on Wednesday morning, when the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that the deceased had killed himself by shooting while in an unsound state of mind. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the whole community, as the deceased was well known and respected by all. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral took place on Thursday at 3 p. m. The funeral was perhaps the largest ever seen in Goderich and as it passed through the business part of the town the shutters were found up on all the shops, the whole showing in what high respect the deceased was held and how heartfelt is the sympathy of the whole town for his sorrowing relatives.

A school-teacher in Glenco named Samuel Frederick was fined $20 and costs, a few days ago, for selling a lottery ticket to a boy in his school.

Brussels.

Brussels Council.—The remains of the late Thomas Conkey were interred here on Friday last, and were accompanied by a fine party of Orangemen from Wingham, Belgrave, which lodge was a member, of the deceased.

Seaforth.

Drowned.—A boy named Charles Abrams fell into the harbor at Bayfield on Friday evening last. The body was not found until Saturday morning, when John Ferguson, a fisherman, found it in four feet of water.

Wingham.

Accident.—On Monday evening last as a number of men were engaged in raising a barn on the farm of Mr. Wm. Chisholm, in the township of Hullett, a number of timbers they had just raised slipped and fell, striking Mr. Wm. Grigg on the toe, and breaking it just below the joint.

Dungannon.

Accident.—As the stage between Goderich and Lucknow was passing here on Saturday 23rd inst., a man who was on the top rolled off unto the ground as he was drunk, he sustained no serious injuries.

Large Fish.—A fine speckled trout was caught in Mr. Disher's dam on Saturday 23rd inst., which weighed 22 oz. It is the finest trout that has been caught in this vicinity for a good time. Com.

McKillop.

Scarlet Fever.—The trustees of the school in Section No. 2, McKillop, (Roxborough,) have suspended school for two weeks, on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in the section.

Going to Scotland.—Mr. Robt. Hamilton of this Township has left for Scotland.

Typhoid Fever.—We learn that there are a few cases of this disease in the eastern part of the township.

Chemung Spinal Meningitis.—It seems this disease has subsided for the present.

New Grist Mill.—Mr. Andrew Governlock's new steam grist mill, we understand will be in full blast by the fall.

Clinton.

Appointment.—W. H. Lowe, Esq., of Osoyoos, B. C., who has been spending some time in this country, and who it will be remembered, met with a serious accident at the railway station here some time since, has received the Government appointment of subcollector of Customs at that place.—*New Era.*

For Manitoba.—Mr. J. R. Grant, of Brussels, brother of Mr. Peter Grant, of this village, left last week for Manitoba, intending to spend a few weeks there. Mr. R. Ferris and several members of his family started for the same place on Monday last, where they intend to take up land and locate permanently. They made the journey by way of Duluth.

At the Council when to meet Mr. Bay, surveyor, was paid for his services in connection with the survey of the swamp lands in this township, and he was instructed to meet the Council on the first Tuesday in July.

The Rev. N. F. English, of London, Ont., died suddenly on Friday night.

Goderich.

Good Templars Fire Notes.—We understand that Maple Grove Lodge I. O. of G. Templars, held a grand Fire Nite at Hamilton's Bridge. Excellent music was supplied on the occasion. We learn that the speakers on the occasion were the following gentlemen, Rev. Mr. Outtlie, M. P. Minister, Mr. Jos. Beatie and Dr. Campbell, all of Goderich. A large number were present and all enjoyed the entertainment of the Shell of Blue Grass Lodge and celebrated it in a fit and appropriate manner.

Going to Manitoba.—Mr. Murdock McGunnis of this Township left for Manitoba with his wife and family a few days ago. They took the boat at Goderich for Duluth and thence by Railway. Mr. John Grant of this Township and others intend to follow shortly.

Council Meeting.—At a special meeting of Council, held on the 25th ult., all the members present, it was moved by Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Sproat, that as the Council of McKillop have withdrawn that portion of McKillop forming part of Union School Section No. 7, Tuckersmith, and as it is not expedient to continue said portion of Tuckersmith as a separate School Section, it shall be divided as follows: That Lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, on the First Concession, H. R. S., be added to School Section No. 8, and that Lots part of 12 to 15, both inclusive, on the First Concession, H. R. S., and Lots 14, 15 and 17, on the Second Concession, and Lots 14, 15 and 16, on the Third Concession, H. R. S., be added to School Section No. 9, to take effect from and after the 25th day of December, 1874, and that the Clerk be instructed to frame a by-law to that effect.

At a meeting of Council, held on May 13, all the members present, viz., the township of Hay, Stanley, Hullett and McKillop, in answer to a proposal of this Council to equalize the statute labor on the London and Huron Roads, Hay and Hullett approving of said proposal; that the Clerk be instructed to furnish a detailed statement of number of days statute labor to be applied to that portion of road opposite each of the above townships, and to furnish a similar statement to the Reeve of McKillop and Stanley with a view of effecting a like arrangement with them. By-law, dividing School Section No. 7, read a 1st, 2d and 3d time and passed. Moved by Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Sproat, that James Lang be authorized to purchase 5,000 feet of cedar plank to be used for small culverts throughout the township, to be delivered at the following places: 1,500 feet at James Lang's, Lot 1, Con. 5, L. R. S.; 2,000 feet at David Walker's, Lot 31, Con. 5, L. R. S.; 2,000 feet at Wm. Sproat's, Lot 10, Con. 6, H. R. S. Moved by Mr. Lang, sec. by Mr. Sproat, that Mr. Walker be authorized to purchase 12 stone hammers for statute labor purposes, to be left with the following parties: James Lang, James McLean, James Paterson, Duncan McDougall, James Mahaffy and David Walker in London Road Survey, and Wm. Sproat, Wm. Chesney, Wm. McConnell, Nathaniel Cozens, Francis Fowler and Christopher Dale on Huron Road Survey. Moved by Mr. Walker, sec. by Mr. Lang, that the Clerk be instructed to procure 12 copies of the shop and tavern license act of 1874, and furnish each Councilor and tavern keeper in the township with a copy. Moved by Mr. Walker, sec. by Mr. Sproat, that the Clerk be instructed to write to Mr. Bay asking him to appoint an early day to meet the Council for the purpose of deciding on the size, plan, &c., of a new bridge over the Bayfield River, near Mr. Dickson's, the Clerk to notify the members of the Council when to meet Mr. Bay. Moved by Mr. McDonald, sec. by Mr. Sproat, that old Joe gent to Jail for chasing out a gravel pit on Lot 7, Con. 5, and that Wm. Chesney, Alex. Sproat, D. Manson and J. Dobie, pathmasters, be paid $10 each to assist in filling gravel, and Wm. Charters and Peter McTavish be paid $6 each for same purpose. Sums amounting to $20 were, on motion, granted as charity to five indigent persons. The Council met as a Court of Revision, and for other business, at Dill's Hotel in Harpurhey, on Tuesday, May 26.

Ashfield.

The Weather.—The oldest inhabitant of this locality, viz: David Donally, Esq., can scarcely recal, amidst the remotest glimmerings of his primitive recollections, a more backward and unpromising spring season than the present. Notwithstanding the unwonted mildness of the late winter, the early evaporation of the snow, the slightness of frosts, the dryness of atmosphere and soil, with all sundry the facilities afforded for tillage throughout, there seems even at this advanced date, a mysterious defectness of vigour in all the vegetative elements for which agricultural philosophy can adduce no satisfactory theory. In most parts throughout this district, the spring work is about completed and all who depend most immediately on the providence of the weather join to one in one sentiment of devout solicitation, that "The God of the seasons" in his propitious bounty may visit the soil with timely supply of moisture and heat. For two days and nights past, we have had indeed a pretty copious supply of the former of these elements, but altogether unattended by the slightest degree of the latter. In fact the showers have been of so very cold a tendency as to need (figuratively speaking) but one snow flake from the frigid eye of old Boreas, to convert their chilly drops into ice. Wells and rivulet beds are parched, deep, deep down and all the rain that has fallen has not left us even the luxury of a pool large enough to wash the dusty hide of a bullfrog. Gardens and orchards look bleak and miserable, no blossoms are yet to be seen, and the very budding process still lingers tardily in its symptomatic state, but the prospect may very soon improve in appearance, as the ways of providence in the order of nature are sometimes very varied as well as mysterious.

Improvements.—The forest around us is very fast disappearing in different ways including fire, tempest and hatchet, and very large quantities of squared timber have been taken out during the late winter, by the purveyors for our lake coast harbours, and some for other local uses, besides some extensive chopping which have been done for farm clearings. We are about having a new strong and spacious bridge erected on the Saugeen line over our classic little river "The merry Eighteen," and a fresh distribution of gravel (!) throughout, during the summer both of which improves were very much required. The great annual holocaust of suckers at Pritchard's mill is at present in full blast and myriads of the devoted victims are being daily and nightly carried off by the baggful and waggonload to supplant the deteriorated supply of pork, mutton, &c. which is for the present played out. Messrs. Grant & Boyd, two enterprising young neighbours have for some months past in full operation, one of the tidiest and most substantial steam saw mills to be found in any of our rural districts, and are fast converting into useful lumber every denomination of sawlogs that come to hand. Mr. H. Pitchard also at his establishment on the eighteen mile river, still continues a brisk and thriving trade, both in superior lumber and the most superior factory made shingles to be found in the dominion.

Village Affairs.—Our two stores in Amberley are doing a very fair amount of business affording as they both do, to the surrounding public almost every commody in the various departments of general merchandise. The absence of Mr. Frazer's mills of course, for some time operated to their disadvantage but in consequence of other establishments of a like nature having since sprung up within an approximate distance, there is now to be seen a very perceptible and lifelike movement going on amid *the dry bones*, and hopes may still be entertained that a gradual growth of community may yet swell its proportions into something bordering on townlike dimensions. We have now a resident doctor, in the person of A. McLellan, Esq. M. D. a gentleman whose humand disposition coupled with his other professional merits, entitle him to the honest respect of all with whom either fortune or misfortune may lead him into intercourse. Amberley has also added to its other establishments, an excellent waggon making business. Mr. Smith of that profession from Kincardine having found the entire range of buildings here occupied on his arrival, was obliged to put up with a shop of public place. Mr. Fraser and family remove to Kincardine in a few days in which locality it is to be hoped he will continue to patronize people politics and other sorts of dirt from which bring the hearty and hearty curses of all around him. Mr. Fraser's loss is Kincardine's gain.

Lightning Rod Swindle.—Mr. Thomas Lockhart, who lives on the Huron road, a few miles from town, was interred with military honours at Fort Rowe on Thursday week.

Montreal coal is so overcrowded that the superfluity of its inmates has to be distributed among the neighbouring institutions of a like character.

An old man, 80 years of age, named Button, living in the township of Osprey, County of Grey, committed suicide by shooting himself on Monday, May 18th.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has been dissolved by the Lieut. Governor. Writs for the new election are returnable on the 30th prox. The contest will be fought out on the School question, and is expected to be a bitter one.

About four o'clock on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., a fire broke out in the Kingston Penitentiary. The building containing the cabinet, shoe and tailor shops was totally destroyed. Loss about $30,000.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario has appointed the Rev. T. A. Parnell, of Kingston, and the Rev. J. F. Lauder, M. A., of Ottawa, to be Archdeacons of the Diocese of Ontario. The former is to be styled Archdeacon of Ontario, and the Archdeacon of Ottawa.

A most daring robbery took place at the Northern Railway station in Toronto on Wednesday last. Two men entered the cashier's office, and while one engaged his attention on pretended business the other robbed the till of over $3,000.

The office of the Monck *Reform Press* was broken into on Sunday night, and a large quantity of type in the cases, and one side of the paper set up, was taken and probably thrown into the canal, as the empty cases were found in the water. No trace of the burglars or type has been found.

A man named Thomas Lowman arrived at Montreal on Saturday, having journeyed from Philadelphia on foot in fifteen days nine hours. This distance is 665 miles, and Lowman did not perform the feat because he liked that sort of thing, but because he could not afford to ride.

The Tecswater *News* says that nearly 200 families, who left that neighborhood last spring for North Carolina, after spending a summer and winter at their new homes, in that highly extolled country, have "come back again." Some few before their return found purchasers for their property, and although they sold it for less than half the money they paid for it a year ago, they did far better than those parties who left their property in the hands of local agents, to be disposed of to the best advantage, and which is virtually an abandonment. The North Carolina cheap farm land excitement, so far as the Teeswater section is concerned, is over.

Attempted Murder.

An affray, which may probably have a fatal termination, happened on the Dundas road, near the residence of Mr. H.C. Thompson, on Saturday evening. The facts in the case are somewhat enveloped in darkness, owing to the intoxication of the parties concerned. So far as has been ascertained, the unfortunate party, John McBrian, a teamster in the employment of Mr. Scarlett, lumber merchant on Queen street, was coming towards the city in his waggon, when an altercation took place between him and a man named William Wallace, who shared his generosity, being allowed to ride home along with him. What caused the difference is not clearly known, but when the tide of their angry feelings was at the height, Wallace drew a common single barreled pistol from his pocket and shot McBrian in the forehead, over the right eye. Although intoxicated, he disappeared at a lively pace into an adjoining wood, whither he was pursued by Sergeant—major Stuart and Sergeant-major McPherson, who placed him under arrest and brought him to No 3 station. McBrian was carefully lifted and conveyed to the hospital by Constable Hales, where he lay in a precarious condition until yesterday evening, when he was reported slightly improved.

Aylmer in Ashes!

Nearly Forty Buildings Burned.

St. Thomas, May 19.—Intelligence has just been received from Aylmer of a large fire at that place. Between thirty-five and forty buildings are reported to have been totally destroyed, including the Montreal Telegraph Co's office. The fire took all before it on each side of the main street. No particulars as yet, as the telegraphic communication is still interrupted.

Bottlebury, of Camden, will never dive into a creek to save another woman from drowning. He saw a red-haired girl named Sparks tumble in the other day off a boat, and he instantly plunged in after her, caught her by her dress and swam to the shore with her. As soon as they were on dry land Miss Sparks gave a hysterical scream, flung her arms about Bottlebury's neck and fainted. Just then the father came up with the rest of his family, and perceiving the situation, he dashed up to Bottlebury, grasped his hand, and said: "Take her, my boy! take her! It is hard to give her up; it wrenches her old father's heart; but she is yours. Bless you, my children—bless you." Then Mrs. Sparks cried' and said she hoped Harriet would be happy. The little Sparksses manifested their emotion by climbing up Bottlebury's legs and pulling his coat tails. Then Harriet came to, and laying her head on his shoulder, whispered, 'Kiss me, darling.' Bottlebury, amazed and indignant, tore himself away and fled. He was arrested that afternoon on charge of breach of promise, and on the trial the jury gave the broken-hearted Miss Sparks $200 damages. Bottlebury has intimated to his confidential friends that if any other wasp-haired woman intends to fall overboard near him, she will find it to her advantage to learn to swim.

In one of Mr. Motley's scholarly addresses he mourned over the fact that a language was never perfect until it was dead. If King Alfred should come back to earth, for instance, he would probably not understand a word spoken in his kingdom. While a language is growing there is no accounting for the grotesque forms which words will take. Pocket-handkerchief, for instance, is an absurd mass of syllables for a little thing in common use. It began growing centuries ago. Kerchief, is *couvre-chef*, a head-covering; then it began to be carried in the hand, for obvious purposes, and at last was put in the pocket, gathering cumbrous additions to its name all the way. How much more sensible to call it as the French do, a *mouchoir*, or wiper? The only objection to this would be the temptation afforded to low punsters, who would warn you when ever you put your mouchoir in your breast-pocket not to take a wiper to your bosom.

The difference between the [illegible] which is caused by curing. After the leaves are [illegible] from the shrubs, they are treated in baskets and [illegible] drying houses or sheds [illegible] rows of pans in stages. And then, according to [illegible] the drying is [illegible] some blinds are expose[illegible] in shallow pans, some [illegible] are, and some too shady [illegible] whirled around in [illegible] then subjected to sun [illegible] not then moisture with[illegible] the process for tea. After [illegible] the green leaf is [illegible] in a large iron [illegible] which is constantly [illegible] face. Then are then [illegible] table or rolling [illegible] takes them up in the hands and roll them, thus giving them the curled form which we see. Then the leaves are exposed again to the air, and roasted again with less heat over a slow fire. Again they are "rolled" [illegible] the process again repeated. Now, in black tea, the leaves are now taken directly to the pans, but are spread out, sometimes a whole night, and then [illegible] hardened about an hour exposed to the air—after that the heating and rolling process may be repeated a fourth time. The effect of this is to induce a partial fermentation and oxidation of the leaves accompanied with a change of color to black. By rapid drying, with the least exposure to the air, the leaves not only remain green, but retain more of the active properties of the plant, as appears from the greater effect of green tea upon the nervous system. It is also said that black and green teas differ according to the soil, climate, and age of the leaves of the plants furnishing the black teas being grown in hilly, mountainous places, and the green tea shrubs being cultivated in rich, level grounds. Since the great demand for green teas for the United States in 1832-33, the Chinese have been in the habit of artificially coloring inferior or damaged black teas so as to make them pass for high priced green teas, and also by the same methods have endeavored to improve on the natural tint of poorer sorts of green tea. The stuffs used in coloring are Prussian blue and gypsum mixed with yellow turmeric—indigo is also used at times. It is believed that all green teas exported are adulterated. In fact, when they reach Canada it is difficult to distinguish green from black tea, the genuine difference being the former inclines to olive. Some varieties of black tea as black gunpowder, orange pekoe, etc., are made to derive glossy curl rather the leaves with black leaf. [illegible] of these fine varieties are ever found in this country without having been previously "doctored." The souchong and congous are generally pure.—*Wood's Magazine.*

An Awkward Mistake.

A Professor of Cornell University lately published a number of hints on the "What to do in cases of Accident." One of these was as follows:—

"If you choke, get down on all fours and cough." Jones read this, and determined to remember it. The other day he was eating his dinner alone and he choked upon a piece of beef. Instantly he got upon all fours and began to cough. Just then Mrs. Jones came in, and the impression made upon her by Jones' extraordinary attitude and his barking was that he had suddenly been attacked with hydrophobia. So she seized the pitcher of water and took it from the room. Then she sent one of the girls up stairs for the mattress, which was thrown over Jones, while Mrs. Jones and the family sat on him and held him down. The madder he got, the more furious he barked at the mouth, the more she insisted on the third girl giving an extra turn on the clothes line around his leg and tying him to the stove. Then the doctor came and pulled Jones' arm from under the matrass, and bled him, and put fly blisters on his feet, and promised to come around in the evening to shave his head in order to cut his scalp, so as to relieve his brain. When the doctor called that night Jones had a prize-fight with him in the parlour, and after sending the medical man up to the bath room to wash the blood from his nose and to cool his eye, Jones went out to hunt for the Cornell professor. There will be pain and anguish in that institution of learning when Jones arrives. He means war to the knife.

Fecundity of Fishes.

It is said that probably about 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 codfish are taken from the sea annually around the shores of Newfoundland. But even that quantity seems small when we consider that the cod yields something like 3,500,000 eggs each season, and that even 8,000,000 have been found in the roe of a single cod! Other fish, though not equalling the cod, are wonderfully productive. A herring six or seven ounces in weight is provided with about 30,000 ova. After making a reasonable allowance for the destruction of eggs and of the young, it has been calculated that in three years a single pair of herrings would produce 154,000,000. Buffon said that if a pair of herrings were left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years, they would yield a fish bulk equal to the globe on which we live. The cod far surpasses the herring in fecundity. Were it not that vast numbers of the eggs are devoured, fish would so multiply as to fill the waters completely.—*Scientific American.*

The foot of a Horse.

The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom and very well. But have you ever examined your horse's foot? It is less curious in its way. Its parts are somewhat more complicated, yet their design is simple and obvious. The hoof is not as it appears to the careless eye, a mere lump of insensible bone, fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of a serious of thin layers, of horn, about five hundred in number, and nicely fitted to each other, and forming a lining to the foot itself. Then there are as many more layers, belonging to what is called the coffin bone," and fitted into this. These are elastic. Take a quire of paper and insert the leaves one by one into those of another quire, and you will get some idea of the arrangement of the several layers. For the weight of the horse rests on as many elastic springs as there are layers in his four feet, about four thousand, and all this is contrived, not only for the convenience of his own body, but for whatever burdens may be laid on him.

An Illustration.

"Sain," said a darky to his ebony brother, "how am it dat dis yas telegraf carries de news froo dem wires?" "Woll Cussar, s'pose dar am a dog free miles long." "Nebbor was such a big dog; do'n b'leb it!" "You jess wait minnit; I's only illustratin,' you stupid nigger. Now, this yas dog you see, jess puts his front foot on de Hoboken sho,' and he puts his behind feets on the New York sho." "Yes-ser." "Now spose you walk on dis yas dog's tail in New York——" "Yes-ser." "He'll bark, wont he?" "Yes-ser." "Well, where will dat dog bark?" "In Hoboken, I calc'late." "Dat am jess it.—you walk on de dog's tail in New York, an, he bark in Hoboken; an' dat's de way the telegraf works." "Yes-ser; dasso—dasso! Your's right, by golly."

Scare Crows.—As it will soon be time for planting corn, let me describe to you the best scare-crow that I have ever tried to keep crows off a corn-field. Take an old hoop-skirt, hang it up by the top with two bits of twine, so that it will hang full, bring the ends of the twine together and attach to a pole stuck in the ground, in a leaning position, so that the scare will hang clear from the pole. I tried it last year, and was not troubled afterward, and the crows flying by made better time than I ever saw crows make before.—*Cor*

A Maryland lady, Mrs. B. H. Conway, of Frederick, has become quite famous as a railroad contractress, having completed several large jobs with success of late. A few days ago she was awarded a $150,000 contract on the Western Maryland Railroad, and has also undertaken the work of excavating a tract in Baltimore for building sites.

How Raisins are Manufactured.—