Huron Signal.

WEEKLDY EITION.

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, JAN. 19, 1865. [VOL. XVII.—NO 51.

Business Directory.

P. A. McDougall

CAN BE CONSULTED UP TO 10 A.M., at his residence on North Street, next door south of the residence of Rev. Mr. Elwood. 103

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:40-1y

Thos. F. McLean, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., (Late House Surgeon, Kingston Hospital.)—OFFICE—At Arthur's Boarding House, [w9 3w3] Goderich, C. W.

Dr. Cole,

LATE OF STANLEY—CLINTON, HURON Road. (Mr. Tawatter's former Store) July 1, '62.

R. McIntosh, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON, &c., (Graduate McGill College, Montreal) Lucknow. v10w31

DR. A. WORTHINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., will attend, particularly, to diseases of the surgical operations upon the eye. HURON VILLAGE, Dec. 15, 1862. [w47-1y

Ira Lewis,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House. v14n40

M. C. Cameron,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W.

Shaw & Sinclair.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Letroy & Patterson,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office McCay's corner, West Street, Goderich. 9:42

John B. Gordon,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Court-House Square.

William T. Hays,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C.W.—Office, over H. Gardiner & Co's Hardware Store. v13n19

Money to Lend on Real Property.

Shaddy & Gooding,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—Office: Up Stairs Watson's Block, West St., entrance First Door west of Dagow House.

Toms & Moore,

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK, Square, Goderich. v13w36

Goderich, August 27th, 1861. sw103w31

B. L. Doyle,

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c., OFFICE, Crabb's New Block, Goderich, C. W. v15w36ly

Cameron & Ellwood,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Goderich and Clinton.

M. C. CAMERON. J. F. ELLWOOD. Goderich. Clinton.

Office in Clinton—a few doors north of the Post-Office. v12n47

William Fraser,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton, C. W. v18n51ly

Frederick Proudfoot,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Southampton, C. W. Bruce. [v12-6m

Thomas Weatherald,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Office and Residence, Hamilton Street, Goderich. v13n3

A. Bay,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND Civil Engineer, Clinton. July 1, '61.

L. B. Hamlin,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine.

JAMES SMAILL,

ARCHITECT,

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style. Office at the Huron Auction Mart, King Street, Goderich. [sw v1n7 1y

G. M. TRUEMAN

LAND AGENT,

Market Square, Goderich.

Sale Day every Wednesday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. v1:10

THOMSON & HAZLEHURST,

(LATE SMAILL & THOMSON,)

Auction & Commission Merchants,

Cameron's Block, Kingston St., Goderich;

AND AT THE BRUCE STEAM HOTEL, SAUGEEN.

SALES of household goods, horses, Waggons, &c. at the mart, every Saturday at noon. Particular attention paid to the Sale of Livestock, Farm Stock, &c. Immediate cash given on Consignment. Goods appraised, debts collected. Landlord's warrants executed. Mortgages purchased, houses rented. Division Court Business attended to. Sales at the Branch Auction Mart, Seaforth, every Thursday.

County Sales attended to on reasonable terms. Goderich, July 12th 1864. w27-1yr

D. McDougall,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w9-1yr

Alex. Findley,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for HURON and Bruce. Sales punctually attended to. Address, Bluewater P. O. w50-1yr

VANEVERY & RUMBALL,

Forwarders, Commission Merchants

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS

DEALERS IN

Flour, Salt, Pork, Whisky, Coal, Lumber &c

Harbor Quay, Goderich, C. W.

THOS. B. VANEVERY. GEO. RUMBALL.

John Campbell,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking Affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad way, Village of Kincardine, C.W. 9:9

FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, Inverhuron, C. W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w46-1y

Business Directory.

John Paine,

COMMISSIONER IN THE COURT OF Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. A Registry kept of Farm and Town Lots for Sale; parties having lots for sale, or desiring to purchase will please send full particulars. Thorncliffe, Feb. 20, 1857. 9:9

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

(LATE DARK'S.)

EAST STREET, GODERICH.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS sincerely to thank his friends and the travelling public generally for the very liberal patronage he has enjoyed for the past nine years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. His new house has been thoroughly repaired, and will be found complete in every particular.

JOHN DONOGH, Proprietor

Goderich Sept. 26, 1864. sw7

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

P. WILSON, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 per day, single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v1n10ly

DAYS' HOTEL,

WROXETER

IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to

Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,

or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR HIS

Trout-Fishing Friends!

THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!

CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.

w46-1.

Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C.W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 140 Horses. Hearses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,

W. C. TRELEAVEN

Also Free Stone Kept on hand for Building purposes.

Monuments, Head-stones, Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c. Cheap for Cash.

Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

HENRY GRIST,

DEPARTMENTAL

AND

Parliamentary Agent,

QUEBEC,

TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH THE Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions.—Drafts, &c., for each session of Provincial Legislature, Notes, &c., &c., &c., for Parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere. v8n15

GODERICH FANNING MILL

AND

Pump Factory!

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

SUPERIOR FANNING MILLS & PUMPS.

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

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

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

HENRY DODD.

Goderich April 2nd, 1864. 39

BLANK BOOKS

AND

BOOK BINDING.

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

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

sw46w2] JOHN BUTLER.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN ALLEN, either by note or otherwise, are requested to settle the same immediately with the undersigned, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection; and all unliquidated claims against the estate of the said John Allen, deceased, up to this date, are to be brought in to the executors at once for examination and adjustment.

ANTHONY ALLEN, GEORGE COX, } Executors

Goderich, July 17th, 1864. w31 tf

NEW MARBLE WORKS

Main Street, Exeter.

D. & A. M'CONNELL.

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, Posts, &c., of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice, and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Designs of Monuments &c. may be seen at the shop.

Exeter, October 1st, 1864 w39-1y

Business Directory.

British America Insurance Co.

Chief Office—Toronto.

Capital, $100,000.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances Effected at Low Rates.

VANEVERY & RUMBALL, Agents

Goderich, C. W., July 7, 1862. n24

INSURANCE.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

British America Assurance Company; Head Offices, Toronto. Marine, Fire and Life Insurances effected on favorable terms.

☞ Office in Mr. J. B. Gordon's Law Chambers.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agt.

Goderich, Nov. 21, 1866

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; Accumulated Fund, $5,671,722.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents 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 21st, 1859 w14n24

ROYAL

Insurance Comp'ny

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.

Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.

FIRE Insurances effected at the LOWEST RATES consistent with safety.

Life Insurance—Ample Security.

LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.

Losses Promptly Settled Without Referene to a Board of Directors

CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.

Goderich, May, 1864. w15

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,

(Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.

Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

ALL ASSURING

ON THE

WITH PROFIT PLAN

Before the 25th instant with

THE COLONIAL LIF ASSURANCE CO.

Will receive TWO years' bonus at the Division of Profits NEXT YEAR.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.

RICHARD LULL, Inspector of Agencies.

For Rates and Prospectuses, apply to

J. D. BLACK, Agent.

DR. MACDOUGALL, Medical Referee. sw75w17 June3

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. B. Montgomery,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

DENTIST,

COURT HOUSE SQUARE, GODERICH

(OVER MOFFAT, MURPHY & CO'S STORE.)

HAVING taken advantage of the depreciation of American currency and purchased a very large and select stock of dental material, at greatly reduced prices, is now prepared to do all work pertaining to the profession in a skillful manner, and at prices not to be competed with in Canada!

Dr. Montgomery solicits particular attention to the following

LIST OF PRICES,

Which are less than half of the former prices.

Beautiful Upper Setts, on Vulcanized Rubber, from	$15 00	upwards
" Lower "	15 00	"
" Double "	30 00	"
" Partial sets of one tooth	1 00	"
" For each additional tooth	1 00	"
Pivot teeth, each	1 00	"
Beautiful Gold Fillings	75	"
" Silver "	50	"
Other fillings in proportion.		
Extracting teeth	25	"

A supply of Tooth Powders, Gum Wasses, Toothache Drops, Tooth Soaps, &c., always on hand.

Ether and Chloroform administered when required.

N. B.—No charge for extracting when teeth are to be inserted. Parties not wishing the old teeth extracted can have artificial teeth inserted over them.

References are kindly Permitted to

Revs. E. L. Elwood, A. McKeill, P. Schneider, Goderich; J. C. Usher, Brantford; L. M. Jones, New York; J. W. Sims, Bangamon; P. A. McDougall, M. D. G. C. Sharman M. D. —Hamilton, M. D., Goderich; W. R. Smith, Seaforth; J. E. Walden, M. D., London; H. L. Hunter, M. D., Toronto; A. Birch, Brussfield; J. B. Meacham, D. D. S., Branxford; W. Allbaugh, Chicago; J. McDonald, Esq., Sheriff, G. Rumball, Esq., W. Seymour, Esq., J. Fair, Esq., J. V. Detlor, Esq., Ira Lewis, Esq., Goderich.

Goderich, May 23rd, 1864.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that J. B. Quirk, of Goderich, confectioner, has this day assigned all his Estate and effects to the undersigned for the general benefit of creditors, without preference. All creditors of this estate are requested to send their claims to

JAMES SMAILL, Assignee,

Goderich, Nov. 17th, 1864. sw2-tf

CONVEYANCING

THE undersigned would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of the Township of Hay and Stanley and surrounding country that he has lately appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that he will be prepared at all times to make out Deeds, Mortgages, Bills, Bonds, &c., with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. All prepaid communications will be attended to.

HUGH LOVE, Senr.,

Bills Green p.o., Hay.

October 7th, 1864. w37

Poetry.

For the Signal.

DOUGALD DOWNIE.

There lived a man in Fisherrow, his name was Dougald Downie,
He fished for haddies in a scow, and cadged them on a pownie;
He pulled up he paddled down, his hampers slung behind him:
Thro' ilka lane in ilka town ilk lawfu' day you'd find him:
"Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
Nae lawn'weid laird claim'd mair regard than queer auld Dougald Downie."

He sold his ware fish by the pound, his lobsters by the dozen,
And ready custom always found, e'en when the price was risen;
He wouldna cheat, he wouldna lie, he wouldna prig nor hawter,
But sold his fish and pouch'd his fee, and blithely off wad canter.
"Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
"Tine haddies! fresh sae Firth o' Forth," lawl'd queer auld Dougald Downie.

But Dougald loved a harmless joke, and eke a wee drap whiskey,
Sma' matter'd what he chanced to meet, laird, priest, or leggar rasky,
His compliments were aye discreet—his actions aye were handy.
"Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie."
In mother wit weel stored and fit was queer auld Dougald Downie.

The parish priest, "oh fye for shame!" was given to tippling slyly,
But auncie him openly dared blame, he was so len n'dand wily;
Now Dougald, tho' nae carping saint, might rank wi' mair nae believers,—
He scorned a' hypocritic cant, and pious-faced deceivers.
"Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,"
Ilk masked cheat should always meet sic men as Dougald Downie.

As day returning hame frae Leith, the road seemed rather curry,
Mess John, despite his craft and claith, went often tapsy turvey;
He wanded owre and wauchled up for times withouten number,
But lastly in the ditch did slip, and lay in listless slumber.
"Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
On hameward trot behind the nut and lighted off his pownie.

He turn'd his reverence round about, he shook and he shoved him,
He puff'd some snuff in his snout, but nae'er a whit it mov'd him.
So in his mind's thought seen sprang, how he could end this bother:
The priest he ma hamper flang—himself leapt in the other!
Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
Long time you're jouked but now you're hooked, quoth queer auld Dougald Downie.

With lively jog along the road did Dougald's pownie scamper
Nor stopped to speer what orra load he bore in ilka hamper,
Till group by group ilk side the way of gentry folk and ladies,
Began to stare in jeer dismay, while Dougald lawhd—"fresh haddies!"
Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
What sensier fish could mortal wish?" quoth queer auld Dougald Downie.

Now Fisherrow was a gye long scon,—a street and twenty lanes,
Wi' mickle speer or gossip loons and lawrie ill-bred weans,
Still Dougald drave in earnest zeal thro' every nook and lane on,
And show'd his reverence in the street at every baleful door on.
Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie!
Fresh haddies still wi' right good wi' lawl'd queer auld Dougald Downie.

The tailor wag threw by his goose, the Walafer dropt his smutch!
The peacock sans flang by his shoes, the oyster-wife her whutter;
The baxter left his batch to burn, the Howdy left the cooper,
And nae and a' wi' loud guffaw frae ilka door cam hurrying.
Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
Still as they crowd, "fresh haddies!" loud lawls queer auld Dougald Downie.

Amidst the thickly thronging scene, and chiasome excitation,
Lest some one spoil a fact his ken in wildcraft constertation:
He sought to leave the fatal creel, but aye the mair they thronged him,
And aye as on he tried to speel, as quickly back they tangl'd him!
Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
Sleaph aike the graith and down clashed baith, the priest and Dougald Downie.

Then sire if ye had heard the din o' that unruly rabble,
Yed trow'd that Fisherrow had been another name for Babel;
Wi' eggs and mud and haddies wames they in their wrath did blind him,
But manly he shunn'd wi' the pith o' Dougald Downie.
Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
Ilk hidding sed will shun I wet the pith o' Dougald Downie.

To place him in the sessions hands nest shouther high they tore him,
Wha stepped him o' his holy hands and skilfully did shore him:
Nae mair he'll wamphsh, scow and threat wi' vengeance breathing nostrum,
Nor impously profane his seat within the holy rostrum.
Funny Dougald, canty Dougald, rare auld Dougald Downie,
May Forthas tide aye rowth provide for men like Dougald Downie.

WM. BANNATYNE.

Ashfield, 17th Nov., 1864.

ON Wednesday last a man named Crawford, who had undergone an examination for stabbing with intent to kill, was discharged by Mr. Justice Short, on the ground of want of proof that his arrest in New Hampshire for not answering to the draft was legal. It appeared that the High Sheriff arrested him on a telegram from the Provost Marshal, and that after he had been loosely pinioned he drew a bowie knife and struck the Sheriff in the neck without doing much harm, and then plunged the knife into the body of a bystander, who had nothing to do with the arrest, and wounded him so severely that his life was for some time despaired of. As soon as discharged he was arrested on a writ issued by Mayor Robertson, for having a bowie knife in his possession in Canada. Mr. Justice Short has also issued another warrant for him on a renewed charge of stabbing with intent to kill in New Hampshire.—[Sherbrooke Gazette.

FAILURES IN CANADA.—From the returns of the Commercial Agency we learn that the failures in Canada last year were 328; debts, $4,338,536; and assets, $2,660,000.

To Unhappy Females.

We recommend the following extract from a speech recently delivered by the Right Hon Mr. Justice Keogh, (Roman Catholic) before a meeting of the Dublin University Historical Society:—

For the mere rhetorician the loss of the Parliament in College Green might be regretted—whether it was or was not properly a subject of regret, he pronounced no opinion—but if that stage were lost to them, the great theatre of the British House of Commons had been opened to them all, (applause.) The same carping critics would say eloquence is out of date. "The age of oratory has gone, that of calculators and economists has succeeded. But the most eloquent rhetorician of the present House of Commons was also its greatest financier. Again, they cried, an Irishman has no chance in a British Parliament. It is recorded that when Grattan had gone there, Pitt beat time to his musical periods; and of Plunkett, who went there late in life also, Brougham said that he surpassed all the other orators of the British Parliament. No Irishman ever appeared on a fairer stage than the platform of that Parliament. There never was a period in their history more favorable to their aspirations than the present. No employment would be denied to any Irishman who had capacity for holding it. The wide realms of India were governed by an Irishman, (applause.) There was not a single dependency of the British Crown worth mention which was not at this moment governed by an Irishman. Two of the greatest provinces of British America were governed by two members of the Dublin University; both had been members of the College Historical Society, one of them the son of their revered Provost. Are India and America not enough to satisfy your ambition? In the Southern Ocean three out of the four of the dependencies of Australia were governed by Irishmen (applause.) Would any man say there was not a bright career opened for Irishmen? Opportunities will never be wanting for the display of your intellectual powers. Ancient institutions there were to be preserved, established abuses to be removed. Enslaved nations there were even within the continent of Europe who might become the object of their sympathy and care; ay, and races yet unborn might call upon Irishmen for their assistance in time to come—might seek protection once more under the ægis of another Burke (cheers.)

"Ille super Gangem, superque arenantes et Indos
Impetit terras vere et tumulo bella
Fulminat compescit diguat."

(Great cheers.) That it may be the fortune of some one of you to deserve this tribute is my most earnest wish (renewed cheers.) The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Confederation Scheme.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

The following is a copy of a despatch addressed by the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M. P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General:—

(Copy)

Canada, No. 93.

"DOWNING STREET, 3rd Dec., 1864.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have received with the most cordial satisfaction Your Lordship's Despatch of the 2nd ultimo, transmitting for their consideration the Resolutions adopted by the Representatives of the several Provinces of British North America, which were assembled at Quebec.

"With the sanction of the Crown, and upon the invitation of the Governor General, men of every Province, chosen by the respective Lieutenant Governors, with the distinction of party, assembled to consider questions of the utmost interest to every subject of the Queen, of whatever race or faith, resident in those Provinces, and have arrived at a conclusion destined to exercise a most important influence upon the future welfare of the whole community.

"Animated by the warmest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to their sovereign—so nestly desirous to secure for their posterity throughout all future time the advantages which they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown—steadfastly attached to the institutions under which they live, they have conducted their deliberations with patient sagacity, and have arrived at unanimous conclusions on questions involving many difficulties, and elucidated, under less favorable auspices, to have given rise to many differences of opinion.

"Such an event is in the highest degree honorable to those who have taken part in these deliberations. It must insure confidence in the men by whose judgment and temper this result has been attained, and will ever remain on record as an evidence of the sanitary influence exercised by the institutions under which these qualities have been signally developed.

"Her Majesty's government have given it my earnest aid, and to the resolutions of the conference, after most deliberate consideration. They have regarded them as a whole, and as having been designed by those who have framed them, to establish as complete and perfect a union of the whole as the government, as the circumstances of the existing interests, would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject—the basis or framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for attaining that most desirable result.

"The point of principal importance to the practical working of the scheme, is the accurate delineation of the limits between the authority of the central and that of the local legislatures, in their relation to each other. It has not been possible to exclude from the resolutions some provisions which appear to be less consistent than might, perhaps, have been desired with the simplicity and unity of the system. But upon the whole, it appears to Her Majesty's government that precautions have been taken which are obviously intended to secure to the central government the means of effective action throughout the several Provinces, and to guard against those evils, which most inevitably arise if any doubt were permitted to exist as to the respective limits of central and local authority.

"They are glad to observe that although large powers of legislation are intended to be vested in local bodies, yet the principal of central control has been steadily kept in view. The importance of this principal cannot be overrated. Its maintenance is essential to the practical efficiency of the system, and to its harmonious operation both in the general administration and in the governments of the several provinces. A very important part of this subject is the expense which may attend the working of the central and the local governments. Her Majesty's government cannot but express the earnest hope that the arrangements which may be adopted in this respect, may not be of such nature as to increase, at least in any considerable degree, the whole expenditure, or to make any material addition to the taxation, and thereby retard the internal industry, or tend to impose new burdens on the commerce of the country.

"Her Majesty's government are anxious to lose no time in conveying to you their general approval of the proceedings of the conference. There are, however, two provisions of great importance which seem to require revision. The first of these is the provision contained in the 44th resolution with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. It appears to Her Majesty's government that this duty belongs to the representative of the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be devolved upon the Lieutenant Governors, who will, under the present scheme, be appointed not directly by the Crown, but by the central government of the United Provinces.

"The second point which Her Majesty's government desire should be reconsidered, is the Constitution of the Legislative Council. They appreciate the considerations which have influenced the Conference in determining the mode in which this body, so important to the Constitution of the Legislature, should be composed. But it appears to them to require further consideration whether, if the members be appointed for life and their number be fixed, there will be any sufficient means of restoring harmony between the Legislative Council and the popular Assembly, if it shall ever unfortunately happen that a decided difference of opinion shall arise between them.

"These two points, relating to the prerogative of the Crown and to the Constitution of the Upper Chamber, have appeared to require distinct and separate notice. Questions of minor consequence, and matters of detailed arrangement, may properly be reserved for a future time, when the provisions of the bill intended to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament shall come under consideration. Her Majesty's Government anticipates no serious difficulty in this part of the case, since the resolutions will generally be found sufficiently explicit to guide those who will be entrusted with the preparation of the bill. It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures, in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces for submitting to the respective legislatures this project of the Conference; and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, Her Majesty's government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect.

"It will probably be found to be the most convenient course that, in concert with the Lieutenant Governors, you should select a deputation of the persons best qualified to proceed to this country, that they may be present during the preparation of the bill, and give to Her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon any questions which may arise during the passage of the measure through the two Houses of Parliament.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "E. CARDWELL.

"Gov. Vis. Monck, &c., &c., &c."

President Lincoln's Message.

Both the British and French journals contain copious comments upon President Lincoln's message, but the pressure upon our columns compels us to refrain from quoting from them at length. The *Times*, after wondering "with what feelings America has perused this message," adds:—

"For ourselves, we never read a public document less calculated to inspire hope, because we never read one in the preparation of which a firm conviction of ultimate success appeared to have so little share. Mr Lincoln, at any rate, deserves the credit that he neither seeks to amplify the resources of the North nor to extenuate those of the South.—He states his financial difficulties with candor and fairness, abstains from prophecies as to the termination of the war, and is principally anxious to point out the sacrifices it is sure to demand. The American people have made themselves and they must live on it. They have determined, after full deliberation, almost in the very words of Aristophanes, 'We want no truce, let the war go on;' and the main business of the President is to set before them the import of the step they have taken, and to lay from them the sacrifices which that step demands."

Alluding to the recommendation that a new kind of stock be issued, to be exempt from seizure for debt, the Times exclaims:—

"What must the situation of the government, what the extremity of its pecuniary distress, when it proposes thus publicity to sell to the needy and unprincipled a sure, easy and simple way of evading the payment of their debts? We see governments do strange things; we see them repudiate their obligations, like Spain; we see them utterly careless of enforcing the law against debtors, as in the South American republics and in Oriental countries; but we never saw before a proposal by the chief magistrate of a great nation to sell to its citizens a license to incur debts over which the decisions of courts shall have no power. The only difficulty in the scheme is the possibility that people may suspect a government so willing to furnish its subjects with the means of evading their obligations of not being very fastidious in the discharge of its own, and that when the money has once been borrowed and spent the creditor government may repent of the privilege which it has created."

The article concludes with a reference to the President's declaration that he will listen to no terms for peace except unconditional surrender by the rebels, and the abolition of slavery, closing with these words:—

"The vessel is driving straight on the rocks, and the helmsman will not move his hand to the right or to the left in order to avoid a collision which must shatter it to atoms."

The London News is, of course, greatly pleased with the document. It speaks of the "serene composure of its tone, so well suited to the magnitude of its topics and their range," endorses it entire, and is particularly pleased with Mr. Lincoln's adherence to the abolition war policy.

A Slight Rebuff.

The following letter has been published in the *Daily Telegraph*. The writer, the Rev. George Gilfillan, is well known as an ardent Abolitionist, and his works, which possess acknowledged merit, have met on more than one occasion with the warm approbation of the Emancipation Society:

DUNDEE, Dec. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—I have your printed circular requesting me to be one of a deputation to present, next Thursday, Mr. Adams, the American Minister, with a congratulatory address on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's re-election to the Presidency of the United States. It is impossible for me to be present, but I deem it right to say that, even though I could have been there, I would not have made a party to any such measure. I took upon the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as a heavy blow and great discouragement to the real interests of America—as a pledge for the continuance, with increased ferocity, of a wretched and hitherto useless contest, which has already appalled the civilized world, and sown curses and calamities broadcast in the fairest countries of the earth—as a renewed proclamation of war to the knife with a people who, though deeply guilty in the matter of slavery, and in other respects besides, have covered their multitude of sins by a courage, a consistency, a self denial, a unity, and a generosity of conduct which have seldom been paralleled in the history of nations. Our war, too, which has notoriously been carried on by the North under false pretences, and which, though gilded over with fine and sacred names, is in reality a contest for supremacy, for abolition, and for commercial purposes, and has been fought principally by mercenary hands, and in forms of savage ferocity at which many blushes for shame. I feel my hatred of slavery as strong as ever, and my hope of its speedy abolition more sanguine than at any former period; but I have no sympathy with Mr. Lincoln's policy, and I hear no music in the clash of that bloody gauntlet he has thrown down with such violence on the floor of the West.

I am yours &c.,

GEORGE GILFILLAN.

T. W. Cresson, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Emancipation Society.

Sad Case.

A case has come before the our notice this morning, which should be a lesson to mothers, not easily forgotten. It appears that a family named Weaver, had not lived very harmoniously for some time past, and the grating influence of family jars soon made a rupture, and a young woman about fifteen years of age was told that she must go out and earn her living as a servant. It was perfectly right that she should earn her living in this way, yet it was anything but prudent that one so young should be sent out to battle with the cares of the world alone. The girl says she wandered about, trying to get a place, and not succeeding, could think of no place to go except to a noted house of ill-fame, kept by Elizabeth Outram—here she stayed till to-day. The mother, in the meantime, had begun to be restless about her daughter's non appearance, and in her anguish asked a sister of the girl's if she knew her whereabouts. She not liking to expose the disgrace to her mother, said she had gone to the country to work, having there got a place.—This quieted the fears of the mother for a time, but on trying to learn the particulars, the girl confessed that her sister was living at a house of ill-fame, but that the keeper of the house would not let her come away. The distracted mother, by the advice of some friends had the woman Outram summoned for inducing her child there, but she was discharged on the evidence of the girl herself, who swore that she went there voluntarily, and had no desire to leave. The wretch, of course, ordered to go home, but unfortunately her character is gone for ever. This is but one instance of the evil effects of family jars and quarrelling, which not only destroys domestic peace and felicity, but often blasts the future of those engaged.—[London Advertiser.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AN ENGLISH TUNNEL.—An accident of a terrible nature occurred on the North Kent Railway on Friday, Dec. 16. A ballast train entered the Blackheath tunnel about five o'clock in the afternoon, and during the passage six trucks became detached and remained in the tunnel, while the engine with the remaining trucks proceeded. Shortly afterwards the express train coming from Charlton was signalled "all right" at the entrance of the tunnel, and dashed into the darkness at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A frightful crash took place at once from the collision of the passenger train with the ballast trucks. The latter were smashed to atoms, and five plate-layers on them were at once killed. The engine and tender of the express train were thrown on their sides and choked up the way. A van and two carriages were also shivered to pieces. The cries of the wounded, the shrieks of frightened women and children, the gloomy darkness of the tunnel lit up only by the burning fragments of the carriages, created a scene of horror. Messrs were at once taken to stop the traffic, and assistance was procured with the utmost speed. With great exertion the dead and wounded were collected, when it was found that in addition to the five plate-layers killed outright, the driver and stoker of the passenger train were frightfully burned and scalded. The stoker has since died. The two guards were also severely injured. Nine passengers are lying in a precarious condition at the Anti Gallican Tavern at Charlton, and ten other persons have received great injuries.

How a Soldier Caught his Discharge.

At the commencement of the war in the States, a young man, believing that the war would be carried on in justice, and for the restoration of the Union as it was, enlisted in the service of his country. After enduring many hardships for the period of about one year, and seeing that the policy of the war had been changed, and that the North were fighting for conquest, he fell upon the following plan to get away from them. He pretended to be crazy; procured himself a fishing hook and line and would fish in the camp kettles and pans, and the officers couldn't get him to stop his fishing, neither could they get him to drill, so at last they concluded he was actually crazy, and to keep him longer would only be an expense on the government.—They, therefore, wrote out his discharge and gave it to him. When he received it he carefully read it to see that it was all right, and finding it was, said to them, "Gentlemen, this is what I have been fishing for this long while, and have just now caught it!"

SAVANNAH has been twice captured by a invading force. It was taken by the English, under Colonel Campbell, on the 29th of December, 1778. They had a column of 3,500 soldiers, besides a squadron under Commodore Parker. Their prisoners amounted to fifty-eight officers and four hundred and fifteen men, while their loss was only seven men killed and nineteen wounded. Seventy one pieces of artillery and eight hundred and seventeen stand of small arms fell into the hands of the British. It is now again taken in the same month, by General Sherman.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.—A Washington special says the statement in the foreign news by the Asia that the Mexican President has issued letters of marque, and reprisal to Americans against French ships, is not believed there in government circles. It will probably bring out a proclamation from President Lincoln, warning their people not to engage in business on such papers, on pain of being treated as pirates.

☞ A veteran traveller has recently revealed the secret by which he could obtain good rooms even at overcrowded hotels. He says he always inquired of the clerk if his wife had arrived, saying she was to meet him there. Upon receiving a negative reply, his answer would be that she would be along in the next train, and that he wanted to secure a room. This always had the desired effect, and the traveller secured what he desired, and enjoyed the fact none the less because he was a bachelor.

☞ The Norfolk News mentions that on Wednesday last a person by the name of Crocker, living on Turkey Point, was engaged by Mr. John Grover, of Port Rowan, to bring off some furniture from the schooner John A. McDonald, which lies on the east bar. Crocker brought the goods, consisting of three dozen chairs, ashore in his boat, left the boat at the beach, while he went up to his house to warm himself, and when he returned the boat and cargo were gone.—Whether it was stolen or drifted into the lake is not known. A piece of rope might have been used and stolen off a schooner.

The Emperor, too, has offered, it will be remembered, to bring about a suspension of hostilities. The North, however, must know that the sympathy of France is with the South, and there lingers about the minds of the Northern men a conviction that both France and England desire to recognise the South. The relations, therefore, between Paris and Washington cannot be cordial. They are rather like that of two persons who do not desire to quarrel with each other. Mr. Lincoln's foreign affairs paragraph will not improve this reciprocal attitude."

The Proposed Confederacy and Emigration.

The following is a portion of a letter published in the London *Star* from a correspondent at Kingston:—

"In the scheme of North American Confederation an improved system of colonization and immigration will play an important part. All the sparsely peopled countries of the world are taking to immigration as a means of supplying their wants. Even Spain, so long sunk in sloth and indolence, is stretching forth her hands to attract a million of Catholic Irishmen to her shores. The adjoining States will, as heretofore, attract the largest numbers. But the British North American Provinces will hold out every encouragement both to capital and labor.—The small a tipodean colony of South Australia, with its 140,000 inhabitants, has set aside £70,000 to aid emigrants in the coming season to reach its shores. The still smaller colonies of Queensland and Western Australia are making equal efforts and sacrifices to achieve the same object. Tasmania and the older colonies in Australia are doing the same, and New Zealand is making unheard of efforts to attract European settlers. The British Isles, Germany, Belgium and Norway are the countries which chiefly supply this demand. If the Confederation of the British North American colon