Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION

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

$1.00 PER ANN IN ADVANCE, $1.50 AT END OF YEAR.

GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870. VOL. XXIII.—No. 7

Business Directory.

EDWARD SHARMAN,
BRICKLAYER,
PLASTERER AND SLATER.

STILL continues to do any work in the above branches on reasonable terms. Whitewashing and Jobbing attended to promptly. Parties building through the country who desire to put on a Substantial Covering would do well to correspond with the subscriber, and have their Houses covered with Slates, as they will find them cheaper than any other covering in the end.
Goderich, 19th March, 1870. w8-3m

S. R. M'DOUGALL,
PRACTICAL VETERINARY SURGEON, Goderich. Veterinary Medicines always on hand.
Will be in Dungannon every Wednesday, and at Lucknow every Thursday and Friday.
*** Horses examined as to soundness. ***
sw56-2m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. R. MANN,
House Sign & Carriage Painter.

DESIRES TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC THAT he has fitted up a shop on North street next to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, with varnish room attached where he is prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable prices. Thankful for the patronage of the last 7 years solicits a continuance of the same.

Now is the time to Paint your Cutters, Sleighs, and Carriages.

☞ Orders from country Carriage shops attended to with dispatch.
Sign Painting, Gilding, Graining, Glazing, Paperhanging &c., &c.
F. R. MANN.
Goderich, Nov. 8, 1869. w42

HURON HOTEL,
ZURICH, CO. HURON.
JOHN PRANG, - - Proprietor.
This house is fitted up with every convenience for the travelling public.
☞ Good Stabling and prompt attendance.
February 1st, 1870. w2-1f

MRS. DAYS' HOTEL.
WROXETER.
ON the direct road from Seaforth to Walkerton. Every necessary accommodation for the travelling public.
HANNAH DAYS.
Wroxeter, Nov. 5, 1867. w4

COLBORNE HOTEL,
GODERICH.
E. MARTIN, Proprietor.
Good Accommodations. Ample Stable Room.
☞ This is admitted to be a First class house kept in Good Style.
Dece 20th, 1870. sw44-tf

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 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on Shortest Notice.
1-y7

Business Directory.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
CRABB'S BLOCK, KINGSTON STREET,

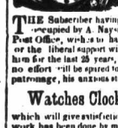
Prices to Suit the Times!

Photographs reduced to $1.00 per Doz., OR 75cts. PER HALF DOZEN.

Large Photograph Reduced in Proportion.

Also will make the largest Photographs made in Goderich, very cheap. Porcelain pictures from one dollar upwards at
D. CAMPBELL'S
Goderich, Oct. 19th, 1869. Photograph Gallery. w27

REMOVAL.



ALEX. WALLACE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
WEST STREET,
GODERICH.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by A. Nayssmith, West Street, opposite the Post Office, wishes to hank his friends and the public, for the liberal support with which they have favored him for the last 25 years, and begs to assure them that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, his attention staff will be to supply

Watches Clocks and Jewelery

which will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and as all work has been done by myself, customers may depend on having it well executed.
☞ A good assortment of Gold and Plated Jewelry Watches, Clocks &c., always on hand.
ALEX WALLACE.
Goderich Oct. 26th 1868. w40

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the Planing Mill and Sash Factory owned, and occupied by Donald Cumming, are now prepared to carry on the business of manufacturing

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Siding,

and all kinds of
CIRCLE WORK,
such as Circle and Gothic Sash and Frames
They think from their experience in Factory Work, that they can give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.
N. B.—A liberal discount to the trade.
20,000 feet of Dry inch and a quarter Flooring on hand.
JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM ROBINSOM.
Goderich, March 4th, 1869. sw55

Stoves! Stoves!

PLAIN AND FANCY
TIN WARE.

COAL OIL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Coal Oil Lamps, &c. &c. Old Iron Copper, Brass, Wool Pickings, and Sheep Skins taken in exchange.
J. & J. STORY,
Goderich, March 1st, 1867 6-

NEW CABINET
AND
UPHOLSTERING SHOP,
WEST STREET,
OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL
GODERICH.

ERIC McKAY,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce that he has opened a new shop in the above line, on West Street, opposite the Bank of Montreal, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.
Having on hand an assortment of Upholstering material, he will be prepared to fill promptly all orders in that line.
☞ A quantity of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings on hand.
Picture Framing to Order.
☞ He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Goderich, Nov. 17, 1869. w44-tf

Feed! Feed!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
Shephard & Strachan's,
20 TONS OF BRAN, SHORTS & Midlings,
WHICH THEY WILL
Sell Cheap for Cash.
Goderich, June 7th 1869. w19-tf

PHOTOGRAPHS
$1.00 Per Dozen.

HALF DOZEN FROM BACK NEGATIVES 51 cents, postage free. One dozen from back negative 87 cents, postage free, to any address.
☞ Particular Attention paid to Copying old Ambrotypes.
For either large or small photographs. The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, would just say that he has made such improvements in his gallery as will merit a continuance of the same.
☞ A Great Reduction on Large Photographs.
E. L. JOHNSON.
Goderich, Oct. 26, 1869. w44tf.

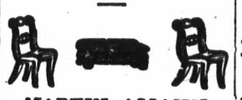
$30,000 TO LEND ON
THE SECURITY OF
Real Property
IN THE
COUNTY OF HURON,
at from 6½ to 10 per cent, by
DOYLE & SQUIER,
February 23rd, 1870 Barristers, Goderich. sw36-6m

The Last Great Success.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
BY ITS USE
Gray or Faded Hair is quickly restored to its youthful color and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair.
It will cause Hair to grow on Bald Spots.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.
Sold by all Druggists. Price One Dollar.
Manufactured by
S. R. VAN DUZER & CO.
Wholesale Druggists,
35 Barclay Street and 40 Park Place, New-York, and
266 High Holborn, London, Eng.

I. FREDERICK,

WATCHMAER, JEWELER, &c.
WEST ST., GODERICH,
Near the Post Office.
BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY TO RETURN HIS sincere thanks to the people of Goderich and vicinity for their liberal patronage during the past 8 years, as I now that the holiday season has arrived with all its social enjoyments and amenities, he would state that all who wish to purchase jewelry for presents or of service of warranted material and workmanship would do well to buy from him at rates comparatively cheaper than that asked for worthless trash.
A.l Jewelry Sold for Gold Warranted.
☞ Repairing done in the best style of workmanship.
ISAAC FREDERICK.
Goderich, Dec. 20th, 1869. w30-tf

THE
Oldest Establishment in Town.



MARTIN AMANN
BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,
At his shop on Kingston Street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.
Goderich, Oct. 3, 1868. sw11w37.

Land Office,
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Goderich, March 1, 1867. Market Square

GODERICH
CABINET FURNISHING
WAREHOUSE.
DANIEL GORDON,
CABINETMAKER
UPHOLSTERER,
AND
Undertaker, &c., &c.,

HAS now on hand a large stock of
FURNITURE
in every variety, which cannot fail to command the favor of all in want of furniture who may favor him with a visit, whether in style or price, such as

Bureaus,	Wood Chairs,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Sofas,	Lounges,
Tables,	Bookcases,	Cupboards,
Extension Tables,	Easy Chairs,	Rocking Chairs
Wardroes,	Side boards,	Chiffoneres,
Wash Stands,	Kitchen Tables,	Stands.
Cots Cane Mattresses,	Wool do,	Moss do
Hair do, and 4 or 5 different kinds Spring Mattresses		

N. B. Keeps always on hand a large assortment of Washable gilt and Rosewood Moulding-frames, square or oval, made on the shortest notice.
Having made arrangements with JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, can furnish anything here or at their Warerooms in Toronto.
☞ Has always a complete assortment of
Coffins & Shrouds in the Latest Style.
Also, HEARSES to hire.
Cheap FOR Cash.
Goderich, February 1st, 1870. w2

GODERICH
WAGON & CARRIAGE

Manufactory
THE Subscriber would announce to the public of Huron and Bruce, that he is now manufacturing first class
Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c.,
which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
☞ Wanted a wood-worker, and two apprentices—one to learn wood-work and the other blacksmithing.
JOHN PASMORE,
Victoria Street, Goderich
Goderich, May 6th, 1869. w49

PRICE REDUCED
FOR GOOD DRY
PINE LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES.
AND CEDAR POSTS
The subscriber has now on hand
1,500,000 Feet Pine Lumber,
LATHS,
PINE & CEDAR SHINGLES,
CEDAR POSTS, &c.,
which he is prepared
TO SELL IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS
AT GREATLY
Reduced Prices for Cash.
☞ Apply at the office, over J. C. Detlor & Co's. store.
JAMES SMAITH,
Agent.
Goderich, May 10, 1869 w52-tf

MONEY TO LOAN
At Reduced Rates, on
Improved Farm & Town Property
For Periods extending from Three to Ten Years, to suit Borrowers, Repayable in Monthly, Half Yearly or Yearly Instalments, by the
Imperial Building, Savings & Investment Co.
OFFICE—50 Church Street, Toronto.
PRESIDENT.
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Q. C., M. P.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN GORDON, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Q. C., M. P.
JOHN DAVID WARE, Esq., Messrs Gordon & Mackay.
E. G. HARPER, Esq., Manager Merchants' Bank.
JOHN TURNER, Esq., Messrs Sessions, Turner & Co.
JOHN PERRIER, Esq., Messrs J. Fisken & Co.
NOAH BARNHART, Esq., Merchant
JOHN MACNAB, Esq., Messrs Lyman & Macnab.
DALRYMPLE CRAWFORD, Esq., Messrs D Crawford & Co.
SOLICITOR.
G. D'ARCY BOULTON, Esq.
SECRETARY & TREASURER.
B. MORTON, Esq.
Bankers—Merchants' Bank of Canada.
☞ The full amount of the Loan is advanced without Deduction. Conveyancing fees reduced to the very Lowest Rates. Agent at Goderich,
FREDK ARMSTRONG,
West Street.
w10tf

WASHING MACHINE!
A PERFECT GEM.
Price only $2.00 each
THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE "A little wonder in the Washing Machine line" patented and manufactured by Israel Kinney of Woodstock. It is the cheapest machine ever invented; can be attached to any ordinary wash-tub; can be adjusted by springs to suit either light or heavy goods; washes as rapidly and efficiently as more cumbersome and costly machines; and does less injury to the clothes; and leaves them nearly as dry, if desired, as a regular Wringer. The low price of $2.00 brings it within the reach of any family. With it any housekeeper can do her own washing without either getting sore hands or an aching back.
Call and See the Machine
AT ROBINSON & YATES'
Market Grocery
Goderich, 29th Dec., 1869. w49

THE subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon him, begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that in consequence of the late fire he has removed his business to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Booth, West street, next Bank of Montreal, where everything in his line will be found and
All Kinds of Job Work will be Done
the same as usual,
G. N. DAVIS.
Goderich, 29th March 1

1868.
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has been in existence Thirty-two years, and during that period has paid Losses exceeding **Five and a half million pounds sterling.**
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution, in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders, and business men generally, wherever it is represented.

In its 1st year, 1836, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to		£9,970
In its 10th year, 1846,	" " "	£17,763
" 20th year, 1856,	" " "	£222,279
" 30th year, 1866,	" " "	£378,332
One year later, 1867,	" " "	£316,055

The Fire Reserve Fund is now $4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now $9,243,468
The company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec, by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Bluett, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth
Goderich, Feb. 11, 1868. w41

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.
PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.
HORACE HORTON, Agent
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Canada, Head Office, Toronto. Will take risks on Country and City property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$20 000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No interest retained in advance.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
Goderich, March 31, 1868

Money to Lend.
ON very reasonable terms. Apply to
B. L. DOYLE.
Savage's new Block
Goderich, 9th Jan. 1865.

RED RIVER NEWS.

We are in receipt of Riel's organ, of April 22nd, the *New Nation*, and for the information of our readers we give the following editorial article from its columns. We extract and publish it that our people may hear both sides of such an important question:—

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

In reviewing the past, we find much to be grateful for, when we consider our present position. That we have been all along misunderstood abroad, is perfectly plain to any one conversant with the occurrences of the past few years. Our people have been looked upon more in the light of demi-savages, than intelligent beings, and because it happened that our intercourse with the outside world has been necessarily limited, on account of our isolated position, we have been deemed a people so simple that our judgment was not thought of sufficient importance to be regarded in matters that concern our immediate welfare, as well as that of our children in the future We are charitable enough to believe that this grievous wrong has been unwittingly done to our people, although it is hard to conceive how twelve to fourteen thousand souls should be forgotten, as they apparently were, in the late transactions that took place relative to this country. In taking up our pen at this time, we desire to calmly view our position: and, in dealing with the past, it is our wish to put aside all hard feelings, and we will endeavor, so far as lies in our power, to promote amity and union amongst all classes. Our forefathers made this country what it is at the present day, enduring hardships and toil without murmuring, and suffering, in many cases from savage hands.—Identified as it with the Hudson Bay Co., in all the many branches connected with its trade, we were taught to look up to and respect its form of government, and in the annals of the North-West: there are few instances of insubordination and lawlessness on record amongst the natives of the country. Our wants were few and simple, and living as we have been accustomed until lately, in perfect amity with each other, without respect to nationality or religion, we never felt the necessity for any deep or stringent form of jurisdiction. As strangers began to settle in our midst, however, difficulties became more frequent. Our laws began to be found fault with. Still the grumbling was more on the side of new-comers than that of old settlers. At last our laws were defied, our government and our people reviled abroad, and this by parties who sought to teach us that our position was a miserable one, and that a paradise of freedom and enjoyment awaited only our putting forth our hands to grasp it.—Like the apple presented to our first parents, so were the fair promises of agitators put before our people until differences arose amongst us—some were for this, others for that. In the meantime a pressure was brought to bear outside without our sanction or concurrence. Our rights were canvassed by parties who cared little or nothing about them, and finally an arrangement was entered into to transfer this country and people to another Colony without our being consulted in the matter at all. While we admit that petitions left hear praying for a change of government, (our late one being found too weak) yet we must say, that it is quite evident we were the principal parties to be consulted in any proposed change for us. We were thus in a peculiar position, looked up n apparently as unfit for self-government; we found ourselves about to be placed at the mercy of a few men; in fact, our future destiny to be controlled by those who had little if any interest in our prosperity, but who on the contrary seemed to regard the welfare of prospective emigrants more than that of the actual settlers in the country. This having taken place, our late government was dead to all intents and purposes, unless, indeed, we had allowed it to hand us over as a chattel, or "*serfs*" to use McDougall's words, to the incoming one. Our course was a plain one, and needs no justification from our pen. While retaining all our loyalty to the Crown of England, every particle of manhood in our composition *rebelled* against being handed over to strangers. It is one thing accepting a connection, and another being ushered peremptorily into it. In the former we enter into the engagement with our eyes open, and it would be our own fault if we had causes for regret afterwards. In the latter case, however, we might have every reason for regret; imaginable wrongs would be likely to spring up—our union with Confederation would not be a sincere one—heart-burnings and discontent would be very apt to follow. As it is, our position is more dignified; our rights as British subjects will be respected—a union with Canada is much more likely to be on a stronger basis, and we would feel greater security for our future peace and prosperity. We now stand as a people united; a Government formed in which we have a direct voice. Had we been in this position when the negotiations were going on regarding this country; we probably would have been consulted; and, indeed, one of the principal parties in the transaction. We were not, however, and inasmuch, as we could not amicably as one body put forward our claims, we were ignored. As we are situated at present, we can treat with Canada on a totally different footing from the one we were in a few months since—with more dignity to ourselves, and commanding the respect of those with whom we are asked to join hands. To bring about this, however, we have passed through a severe trial—ties of friendship and consanguinity have been in some cases next thing to severed—strangers lately settled amongst us, and with whom we were on terms of good will, came to look upon us in the light of enemies, while we certainly considered them as trying to rob us of our birth-right.

This a past, however, and it will be well now to let all be forgotten, we will live for the future, and seek by every means in our power to cement the broken bands of friendship. In judging of the past, we must take the present to enable us to come to a proper conclusion. This may be theoretically wrong, but practically right—what may have appeared to us in one light sometime ago, may strike us far differently at present. It is unnecessary, however, to review further the events of the past, only in so much as they have a bearing on the present. There must, of course, be various opinions amongst our leaders as to the means used to gain the end we have now arrived at. Let that be as it may, one thing is certain, we have reached that end, and it is very doubtful, considering all things, whether a different course pursued would have resulted in the same way. Had we committed ourselves in the least to the policy prepared for us, it is exceedingly uncertain how far we would feel contented to-day, and it is more than sure, that all the petitions and legislation that could have been brought to bear on our case, would never have thoroughly satisfied all classes in our community. There is, even now, such a want of knowledge concerning this people amongst many members of the Legislature in the Dominion (and what there is, is from sources of letters such as we publish in our columns), that requirements of great importance to us would have been received with a deaf ear, simply because they would not have been considered of sufficient weight to be necessary. Now, however, we are enabled to calmly estimate our wants through our own Legislature, and if we enter Confederation on an independent footing, we secure for ourselves and our children lasting benefits, that otherwise we would most probably have been deprived of.

The past has wrought us these changes and we are to-day blessed with peace throughout our land. Confidence is becoming stronger every day—trade is brightening up, smiles are seen where lately there was nothing but gloomy countenances, and so far our prospects so good for the future, that our merchants are already busy in their preparations for the coming summer's business. Unlike our contemporaries in Canada, we have no desire to recriminate on the past. If blunders have been committed let the present and future aid in remedying them. There is little use crying over spilt milk, although we certainly have been the greater losers in the operation. We would advise our friends of the press in Canada, to devote themselves to the task of uniting this people with their own, rather than dwelling upon what has been done, and which cannot be undone. Does it show a conciliation towards us to keep continually calling us by names that would embitter the least sensitive of minds, (one would think we were the parties who had injured instead of having been injured. Rather let the Canadian press indulge in a more manly course, and cease condemning and misnaming a people who have never done them any harm.

We would only say one word to our people before we finish. Let all classes and creeds in the settlement remember that our cause is a common one—the happiness or unhappiness of one portion of the settlement is intimately connected with the other. We have no reason to strive against each other or to bear hard feelings. Let the union now existing become firmer every day. Let the day once more shine as of old, when political opinions could not interfere with our ties of friendship. We must remember that it has been through strangers that we have been separated for a while, but we will forget the *past* and moderate the *present*, that our future may be blessed to ourselves and our children's children.

ON THE WAR PATH.

THE TRIP FROM COLLINGWOOD

SCENES AND INCIDENTS BY THE WAY.

(*From the Toronto Telegraph.*)

ON BOARD THE ALGOMA.
Thursday, May 5, 1870.

The Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and Lake Superior have been pretty well written about during the last year or two. Almost every one who has made the trip has looked upon it as an absolute necessity that he should add his quota to the vast fund of information regarding this, which, strange to say, remains still an almost unknown region. In these circumstances, it is not needful that I should say much about it. But from what I have seen—and I am within sight of the Bruce mines—I can safely assert that the Georgian Bay is a pretty extensive sheet of water. But here and there are scattered innumerable little islands. Some times the scene is suggestive of the Beautiful, but it is a mere passing suggestion; for on proceeding, the phenomenon takes something of a utilitarian form, and all that can be said of the vast Territory is what the old Prophet said of his—"whose stones are of iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass. A more sterile scene than that presented by the shores of the Georgian Bay, mortal eyes never looked upon. Endless rocks and stanted trees [and now and then, at long intervals, a sickly-looking cottage, is about all that could be said on this score. But to revert to my journey. The first subject worthy of notice is.

THE ALGOMA,

which is a neat, tidy, clean, comfortable vessel. Of course she was packed full of men—loaded almost to the gunwale with government stores; and one had considerable difficulty in moving about at all, still every effort was made by Mr Carruthers, Capt Symes, and the indefatigable accomplished systematic steward Mr Stroud, to make things as comfortable as possible, and they succeeded wonderfully in the process. And this leads me to speak of my

FELLOW PASSENGERS.

Of those there are three hundred several varieties, and first and most notable were the French half breeds and French Canadians, road makers, on their way to Fort William. Of these there are upwards of a hundred on board, and many of them just look like men who could work on an imaginary road, dug with imaginary shovels and pickaxes, laid with imaginary macadam, and finished at any moment, any body may be pleased to imagine. On Tuesday night, on which night we sailed about five o'clock, the half-breeds were in glorious trim. They were all more or less intoxicated, and they enjoyed themselves nobly. They threw aside their natural retiringness and danced and capered and yelled the war cry, and wrestled and hugged each in the most animated style; but in the morning all this was over. The spirits had evaporated, and they betook themselves to corners where they lay looking repentant and unhappy like men who had done wrong and were ashamed to look the world in the face. The French Canadians conducted themselves in a much more evenly style. They have chattered and sung and danced and eaten as only French Canadians or something which is French only can; and the equanimity of the men has been surpassed only by one thing, the pomposity of the bosses Anything more self-complacent, more self-sufficient, than is illustrated by one of these bosses, was never seen. He struts about with the most imposing air, evidently feeling in all its fulness the fact that he is a Government official; and when he speaks about those poor titils of Indians, the effect is irresistible. The Government official was never better represented. But there were other passengers on board. Mr A M Smith was on board making arrangements with a large complement of men for his extensive works at Spanish River. Mr Simpson, M P for Algoma, had paired off, and was making for home at the 'Saut,' where his extensive acquaintances with the Red River Territory, and his intimacy with the Indians, will be found of very considerable advantage in carrying out the Red River expedition. Another passenger was the Rev. Mr Hill, a young clergyman of the Church of England, who left us at Little Channel, to proceed to the Island of Manitoulin, a large island which stretches across the mouth of the Georgian Bay; it is said to be a very fertile district, and is inhabited by two hundred white and four hundred Indians Upwards of thirty years ago, a Protestant mission was founded on the island by Dr Omara and has been conducted with varying success ever since. Mr. Hill seems quite an enthusiast in mission work and it is to be hoped his labors will be successful, he deserves it should be so, for Manitoulin to look at seems almost as lone as the lone island called Patmos to which St. John was banished by the Emperor.

THE CARGO

of the Algoma is of the most promiscuous and varied character. There are the implements to make the road consisting of spades, shovels, pickaxes, wheelbarrows, &c.; then there are horses and oxen to work on roads; then there are any quantity of hay and oats for the horses and oxen; then the stores for the men are something prodigious, consisting of flour, biscuit—any quantity of pork, fish, tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, medicines, ale, &c. As I mentioned in my last letter everything like warlike munitions, boats, or anything which might have been construed as having anything to do with the Red River campaign proper have been avoided, even the blasting powder was left behind. For there is still before us the difficulty at

THE SAULT STE MARIE CANAL

and as we near it its Rubicon the importance of the difficulty becomes more apparent. For if the Algoma is stopped at this end of the canal, it may put a period to any Red River expedition, at least this season. For such a step would involve the matter going the rounds of two circumlocution offices, and the Barnacles in the one at Ottawa have all along in this matter, proved themselves so truly, 'Barnacles indeed,' that the contingency to which I have referred would place matters in a very awkward position. Immediately before the sailing of the Algoma, a telegram was received from Ottawa, to the effect that if the vessel was stopped at the Sault, she should immediately be dispatched to Owen sound, with telegraphic messages to the Government. Moreover, the officers of the Algoma were ordered that if they got through the canal, they were not to proceed to Fort William, but to remain at the western end of the canal until further orders. The reason for this order is evidently the strong suspicion, that exists in the minds of the authorities, that the Chicora will be stopped. In this case the cargo of the Chicora would be transferred across the Portage, a distance of three miles, or by barges a distance of about four miles, to the Algoma, by which it would be transported to Fort William. However, to-night will settle the question as to the Algoma "getting through, and in view of the difficulty with the Chicora, I will remain over at the Sault in order that your readers may be posted on this matter at the earliest possible moment. But leaving this matter to the march of events, I will return to

OUR VOYAGE.

On Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, we touched at Owen Sound, and landed Mr Wilkes, till lately the enterprising proprietor and editor of the Owen Sound *Advertiser*, and then steamed up the Georgian Bay. On Wednesday about noon, we called at Killarney, a small village on the main and opposite George's Island. The people of the village consisting of a few squaws, a few half-breeds, and a few non-descripts rushed to the wharf at the sound of the Algoma's whistle, and looked excessively gratified at the relief which the arrival of the steamer gave to the long monotonous dreariness of winter, during the season of which they are cut off from all communication with the outside world—The people of the village subsist entirely by fishing, and they have to do so, for excepting here and there a patch of half an acre or so, the whole country around is one melancholy expanse of granite rock. The fishing seems to be very successful in the neighborhood, for an immense quantity of fish was put on board for the American market, which indicated that there was some energy about the people of the little village. There is a little store in the neighborhood of the wharf which also serves as a post office; there is also a comparatively neat little wooden church, and down on the margin of the channel—which is very narrow here—in a sheltered nook, is a little grave yard. The appearance of the grave yard struck me particularly. In place of the ordinary memorials of wood or stone there were erected miniature chapels, carefully roofed with bark, with a cross on end of the ridge and it was evident that a considerable amount of attention is paid to the chapels being kept in a proper state of repair. From a conversation with a native, I learned that some very touching scenes were occasionally witnessed in this same grave yard.—Four months ago, an Indian died, and was buried, and his squaws and children pitched their tent by the side of the grave, and watched there six long dreary weeks.—Every morning they placed a little food in a hole near to where he lay. The children did their every endeavor to fabricate little toys, and the squaws denuded themselves of all their little trinkets and bits of ribbon, to be placed in the hole. It seems as if they waited for some manifestation of appreciation from the dead, but none came; and at last, after a wail long and loud, the poor creatures struck their tent and disappeared in the woods. What a commentary such a scene is on our civilized institutions, and what a commentary it is on the condition of the little town we next arrived at, namely—

LITTLE CURRENT.

It is a town about the same size as Killarney, but the "white man" and fire-water have gained a footing here, and they both have done their work so effectually that prostitution, debauchery and misery are rampant. The marriage tie is all but a tradition; disease in its most hideous forms is to be met with all around; and the Indians are rapidly dying off, the whites along with them. As the Algoma moved off in the still darkness, instead of the usual kindly parting cheer, something like a curse was sent after by a drunken fool—a representative man—who raved and cursed us from the wharf like a modern Shimei. "God made the country, but man made the town," Cowper said; but how would the Poet have reconciled his theory with the facts connected with the history and condition of "Little Current?"

This (Thursday) morning, we are nearing Bruce Mines, whence I purpose sending this scrawl. I use the term scrawl advisedly, inasmuch as anything like quiet or retirement on board is utterly impossible, and this so much so that I have had to do my scribbling in my berth with my knee for a desk. Regarding

RED RIVER AFFAIRS,

of course I have been unable to gather any news from the waters of the Georgian Bay. The question has been asked by some eccentric genius, "What are the wild waves saying," but I can positively affirm that they have not said a word good bad or indifferent relative either to Red River affairs or anything else, so that till I meet with some thing or some body why can enlighten us further you must wait.

Red River Expedition.

On Wednesday all the volunteers who had reached Toronto were taken out of their billet and marched to the Crystal Palace, which they will occupy as barracks until the expedition starts, which it is expected will be in about three weeks from the present time. Drill will begin on Thursday morning, and during the time they occupy the Crystal Palace the men will be subject to the same regulations as when they are on active service. The uniform with which the men are to be provided is the clothing ordinarily worn by rifle corps. The officers will take their swords with them to Fort William, but will there exchange them for short rifles, the swords being left at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at that place. Each officer will only be allowed to take with him 90 pounds of baggage. The officers of the Ontario Battalion are the following, all of whom have reported themselves, but some are on leave of absence:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—D A G Lieut-Colonel Samuel P Jarvis, Kingston.

To be Major—Major Griffith Wainwright, (40th) Cobourg.

To be Captains—Major Thomas Scott; Perth *Expositor*, (42nd) Brockville; Major Thomas McLean, (44th) Welland; Major Wm McAuley Borchmer, (14th P W O) Kingston; Maj. Wm Smith (28th) Perth co; Dr Alex P McDonald, late R A, (16th) Picton; Cap. Henry Cook, (33rd) Huron; Capt D H M Millan, (35th) Collingwood.

To be Lieutenants—Capt Donald A McDonald, (59th) Cornwall; Capt David M Walker, (39th) Norfolk; Capt A McBride, (30th) Wellington; Capt W N Kennedy, (57th) Peterboro'; Wm J McMurthy, (45th) Bowmanville; Capt S B Harman, (2nd, or Queen's Own, Toronto; Lieut Jas Benson, (22nd) Oxford.

To be Ensigns—Capt A Nesbitt, (36th) Peel; Capt Jas M Welsh, (56th) Prescott; Lieut S Mulonay, (37th) Haldimand; Lieut S Hamilton, (47th) Kingston; Lieut John Biggar, (32nd) Bruce; Lieut W H Nash, (7th) London; Ensign Hugh J McDonald, (2nd or Queen's Own) Toronto; Lieut and Adjt Wm Jas Baker Parson, late 60th Rifles, (7th) London.

To be Quartermaster—Lieut Edw Armstrong, (Brigade Garrison Artillery) Toronto.

To be Paymaster—Capt J F B Morice, (16th) Picton.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, May 11.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier announced that Sir John A. Macdonald had been enjoying a refreshing sleep. Although not progressing so fast as yesterday, still his condition was hopeful.

Mr. Masson (Terrebonne) asked if the Government had any information of the attack by the Sioux Indians on the Portage Lapraire.

Sir G. E. Cartier said—No.

On the North-West item, Mr. Masson (Soulanges) moved in amendment to strike out the words, "Red River expedition" and to substitute the following:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the duty of restoring order and re-establishing the authority of the Crown in Red River Settlement properly appertains to the Imperial Government, and that the military expedition mainly of Canadian volunteers, and the cost to be mainly borne by the Dominion, is in the highest degree inexpedient."

Sir Geo. E. Cartier said that the force sent would be under the Imperial responsibility, and considering England's present colonial policy the arrangement was most satisfactory.

Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) regretted that the Government had ever entered upon the enterprise, but believed that they should now carry it through at any cost.

Hon. Mr. Dorion supported the amendment, and said that it only carried out the conciliatory policy of the Government as shown by the bill.

Sir F. Hincks said the money had been paid, and the territory would be transferred in the course of the ensuing month.

Sir G. E. Cartier reiterated this statement in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, and explained the arrangements by which the territory had been transferred. He expected that it would be transferred by an Order in Council to the Dominion before the end of June.

Mr. Mackenzie delivered a vigorous speech, denouncing the amendment, and expressing his willingness to support the government in sending an expedition. He would increase the number to 20,000, if necessary. (Cheers.) He thought the loyal people should be attended to as well as the rebels, the force being necessary for their protection.

Mr. J. H. Cameron, in a few remarks, defended the government in their reception of the delegates, and in the sending of an expedition.

Hon. Mr. Holton complained of the government in not bringing down the correspondence. He also supported the amendment on the ground that it conveyed the conciliatory policy of the government

After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the vote agreed to.

Some other items were concurred in, and several measures were forwarded a stage.

The House then rose for recess.

After recess,

Sir G E Cartier moved the discharge of the Supreme Court and Secretary of State Office bills

The bill relating to insolvency was read the third time.

On the second reading of the Supply Bill,

Mr. Tremblay moved an amendment to the same effect as that of Mr. Masson (Soulanges), which was withdrawn this afternoon.

A division was taken, but only eleven French members voted for it, the nays being 69.

Mr Mackenzie moved an amendment with a view of preventing the payment of Col. Gray for administrating laws.

Sir G. E. Cartier defended the appointment of Col. Gray, and said the vote was required to complete the work of the commission.

On a division there were 34 yeas, 42 nays.

The bill was then passed.

Sir G. E. Cartier announced the prorogation would take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and at midnight the House adjourned until 2:30 p. m. to-morrow.

The Tariff Bill passed the second reading in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 16.