Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number.

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, ONTARIO, D. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1868. [VOL. XX.—NO 1

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougall
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m. every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day w49

G. C. Shannon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.; &c., GODERICH, C. W. 13:49-ly

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, &c. Office and Residence third door east of Central School. 49 w

G. M. McMICKING, M. D.
LICENTIATE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, C. E. Residence—the house formerly occupied by Mr. Buest, Caledonia Terrace, Goderich. 19.

Robert J. Sloan, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c. Three years a surgeon in the U. S. Army during the late war One of the resident surgeons on U. S. Hospital Steamer "D. A. January." Assistant operator for the 15th Army Corps at Vicksburg, Miss. &c., &c.
Office and residence—Mr. T. G. Jackson's, Lower Wingham, N. R.—Consultations on surgical cases sicited by all parts of the country.
Wingham, Ont., Oct. 7th, 1867. w37

Medical.

RICHARD MOORE, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W.
February 7th, 1867. w3yr

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D. McDougall's (Bailiff) Bayfield. w49 4m*0

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, County Crown Attorney. Goderich, Canada West. Office in Court House. v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c. Kingston street, Goderich, C. W. w49.

John Davison
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c. Office, Market Square, Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9:42

Sinclair & Walker
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over J. C. Detlor & Co's old store Goderich. w49

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office, Crabb's New Block.
ISAAC F. TOMS. LEWIS C. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw103w31

D. Shade Cooper,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Goderich, C. W. Office, upstairs Watson's Block, West street entrance first door west of Globe Hotel House. w49

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Goderich, Ont., Office, on the south side of West Street, third door from Court-House Square. w49

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, Ontario. Office—Savage's New Block.
MONEY TO LEND sw5.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office, Blake's Block, opposite the post office, Goderich.
January 3, 1866. sw37

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c, Walkerton, County of Bruce. w5

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE, CRABB'S NEW buildings, Kingston, Street Goderich.
N. B.—Conveyancing, Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted. Goderich, Dec. 24, 1866. sw34

J. Francis C. Haldan
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR-IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Ont., and Bayfield, Ont. Offices, Parsons' Block, Goderich, and Mr. Patterson's Store, Bayfield.
☞ Mr. Haldan will be at his branch office, Bayfield, every Monday from 10 a. m. till 3 p m. swk w26

R. SKIMINGS
ATTORNEY-AT LAW, SOLICITOR-IN-CHANCERY, &c., &c. Office—Kingston, Street, Goderich, 5 doors west of M. C. Cameron's Law Office.
MONEY TO LEND. *w20

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., &c. Clinton, Ont. w33

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD, County of Huron. Sales in village or country punctually attended to. w3-1y18

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v13n3

L. B. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, LAND Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine. 1

Consulate of the United States of America.
BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL. OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m., to 3 o'clock. p. m. w49

JAMES FERGUSON,
SECRETARY HURON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, BRUCEFIELD, POST OFFICE. w40

D. S. CAMPBELL,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, DRAUGHTSMAN, &c. Office in Mr. Carroll's Drug Store, st Wroxeter.
N. B.—All orders for surveying left with C. Tait Scott, Esq., will receive immediate attention. w39

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style
☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. (sw v1n7)ly

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr

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

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.
JAS BUCHANAN,
DAVID LAWSON,
WM ROBINSON.
Goderich, March 4th, 1867. sw55

Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson,
SURGICAL OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Platina, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms
☞ Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich.

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. 14r7

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. w42

J. D. CAMERON,
HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
The Bayfield Hotel!
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)
CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and an attentive hostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w7 6m

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL
DUNGANNON.
A. BLACK,
Proprietor.
Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21, 1867 w9 tf

THE BARCLAY SEWING MACHINE FOR
Tailoring & Family use.
T. J. Moorhouse, Agent,
SIGNAL OFFICE, GODERICH.
The Barclay Sewing Machng is unquestionably the most
SIMPLE and PERFECT
Family Lock Stitch Machine now in use. It will sew from the finest cambric to the heaviest cloth or leather with perfect ease and neatness without slipping stitches. It embraces all the qualities of any other Machine in the Market and has advantage over its rivals, in its strength, simplicity, durability and general construction.
Parties in want of a really good Machine are invited to come and test it. Bring along your work and try it.
☞ An Operator wanted.
Signal Office Book and Stationery Store.
Goderich, Aug. 29, 1867. w30

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having purchased the large stock of Saddlery and entire
HARNESS
BUSINESS!
of Mr. Horace Horton, who has been so long and favorably known in that capacity, beg to state that we are prepared to continue the business on the same favorable terms to purchasers as they have hitherto enjoyed.
The Subscribers have on hand at their Shop, Market Square, a very large Assortment of
SUPERIOR HARNESS,
IN EVERY STYLE,
Saddles, Trunks, Valises,
&c., &c., which they are prepared to offer to the public at greatly reduced prices, for cash.
Farmers will do well to call and inspect their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as such a chance is seldom offered.
H. & W. MARTIN.
Goderich, Oct. 16th, 1866. w32

TO THE
Millers, Manufacturers,
Produce Dealers & Tanners,
of Canada.
GENTLEMEN—
WE BEG to advise having admitted Mr. JOHN C MOORE of Halifax as a Partner to our Firm and have opened a branch of our business in that city where it will be our aim to serve our friends in Canada to the utmost of our power in the obtaining the best possible rates for Consignments—the extension of the manufacturing interests to the Lower Provinces—the importing the ace on Commission their Fish, Oils, &c., and the dissemination of correct and unbiassed information respecting the market.
On Consignments to Halifax as well as Montreal we will, as heretofore, make liberal advances against shipments and drafts may in all cases be made at the option of Consigners either on Montreal or Halifax.
The season being now at hand when the Cheese and Butter in the country must be marketed, we take this opportunity of tendering our services for its sale here or at either of the different principal points in the Lower Provinces or Great Britain, where we have first-class reliable Correspondents, who will do the very best that can possibly be done with Consignments—Cash advances on which will be made by us when required.
KIRKWOOD, LIVINGSTONE & CO.,
Commission Merchants, MONTREAL.
KIRKWOOD. LIVINGSTONE & MORE,
Commission Merchants,
Collins' Wharf, Halifax.
Montreal, Sept. 3, 1867. w34

Farm for Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THE South half of lot 9, in the 8th concession of the Township of Ashfield, containing 100 acres more or less, with about 80 acres of clearing and farm building. This lot is subject to a mortgage of $900, at 10 per cent, interest payable half yearly, and has several years to run. Terms $600 cash, subject to mortgage on the lot.
D. SHADE GOODING,
Barrister.
Goderich, 30th July, 1867. w28tf

LUCKNOW HOTEL
AND STAGE OFFICE,
R. S. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.
SITUATED on the corner on the Northern Gravel Road, Lucknow. Stages leave every morning for Goderich and Walkerton. The hotel is fitted up with every accommodation for commercial travellers. A large Hall attached.
June 24, 1867. w32

Business Directory.

LOOK HERE
THE subscriber having REMOVED to the store lately occupied by WM. DUNCAN, first door south of Bingham's, Market Square, wishes to inform his friends in the Town of Goderich and surrounding country, that he now has the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter
Boots and Shoes
of any house in the country, containing every style of Ladies' and Children's goods, and that he has also a very large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S
WINTER BOOTS
coarse and fine, both imported, and of his own manufacture, which he will sell
Cheap for Cash!
Call and examine, as he is satisfied that he has just the goods you want.
SAM'L FURSE.
Goderich, Sept. 24, 1867. w4

$1000 REWARD!
FORGERY!
Not of the Bank of Montreal Notes, but a fac simile of the human face committed every day by
D. Campbell
CRABB'S BLOCK, OVER ARCHIBALD'S STORE.
GODERICH.
where he has refitted his Rooms, and enlarged his Sky Light, making it the largest in the County, and one of the best in Canada especially for taking groups. Two persons taken together at the same rates as one.
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, Mr. Campbell feels satisfied that those who wish a good Photograph should try his new Sky Light.
☞ Pictures taken in every style known to the Art.
Proofs shown if required. Photographs taken in all kinds of weather.
Life-Size Photographs
plain or colored, taken on reasonable terms.
D. CAMPBELL.
Crabb's Block.
Goderich, July 23rd, 1867. w27

STOP AND SEE.
THE following remarks on Testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. They are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts, sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Great Medicinal Compound earned after for ages is now accessible in the Great
SHOSHONEES REMEDY
For Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the blood, we boldly state that this great remedy has NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. Where was there ever such a cure as that in the person of Wilson Storms of Brighton, C. W., of Consumption; or that of Peter C. V. Miller, Earnestown, C. W., of Consumption, or that of Anthony Wood, of Cobourg, C. W., of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, C. W. of Rheumatism, who has literally been on crutches for years, in spite of all treatment heretofore, and is now well. Scores of such cases might be mentioned had we space.
☞ Call at the Drug Store and get a Circular containing unquestionable certificates on the GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY and PILLS, and satisfy yourselves.
Price of the Remedy in large pints $1
☞ For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Agents for Goderich, F. Jordan and Parker & Cattle
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
LYMAN, ELLIOTT & Co., DUNSPAUGH & WATSON, J. WINGER & Co. } TORONTO.
HOLBROOK & STARK, T. HICKLS & SON, A. HAMILTON & Co. } HAMILTON.

A GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA IN CANADA.
Consecon, Prince Edward Co., C. W., March, 1867.
MESSRS. YOUNG & CHAMBERLAIN,—Sirs, having proved within my own person that there is at last a medicine that will indeed cure liver complaint and Dyspepsia, I am induced to make this statement under oath, which is to certify that I have been sorely afflicted for the last three years, according to the Doctors' statements with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. I had a feeling of sinking and vague uneasiness about the stomach, worse has pain, eructations of wind, occasional pain, drowsiness, costipation, uneasiness in the right side, headache, a poor appetite, &c., &c., and was greatly reduced in strength. Hearing your new Indian medicine the Great Shoshonees Remedy spoken of so highly, I tried a bottle with your Pills, from these I must say I found but little change, but I took another and then found my health improving. I continued it until I have taken about six bottles, using the pills, and I find that I have quite recovered. I can heavy wi hout pain or uneasiness. I am well and have pleasure in attending to my business. The doctor remarked to me I was looking much better. It is to him the Great Shoshonees Remedy was doing it. I have recommended the Remedy in several cases and it has invariably given good satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend it to all afflicted as I was.
AMBROSE WOOD.
Sworn before me at Consecon, C. W. this 2nd day of March, 1867.
J. M. CADMAN, J. P.,
A Commissioner in Q. B., in and for the County of Prince Edward, C. W.
w33 1yr

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

POETRY.

Your Mission

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storm you meet,
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay;
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boat away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain, steep and high,
You can stand within the valley,
While the multitudes go by;
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready to command;
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach the open generous hand,
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep;
You can be a true disciple
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in the harvest
Garner up the richest sheaves,
Many grain both ripe and golden
Will the careless reapers leave;
Go and glean among the briers,
Growing rank against the wall,
For it may be that their sheaves
Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true—
If, where fire and smoke are thickest,
There's work for you to do;
When the battle-field is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting,
For some great work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess—
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare;
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it any where.

Legislature of Ontario.

TORONTO, January 20th.

Mr. Coyne introduced a Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.

Mr. Blake gave notice that on Wednesday he would call the attention of the House to the petition of William Niles and others praying for an investigation of the conduct of William Taylor and John Adair, in connection with the late election for East Middlesex.

Mr. Trow inquired of Ministers, if they intend to relieve Municipalities who are borrowers from the Municipal Loan Fund for the construction of railroads, from their liabilities, or for a portion of the same.

Hon. J. S. McDonald said this was one of the matters which were to be disposed of by arbitration between Upper and Lower Canada; and the Government would consider questions of this kind after the arbitrators had made a settlement between the two Provinces.

Sir Henry Smith brought under the notice of the Government the accounts which had been brought from Nova Scotia regarding the suffering of the fishermen there, and asked what were the intentions of the Government in the matter.

The Attorney-General said that in order to pave the way for action, and to ascertain the extent of the distress which existed in the sister Province of Nova Scotia, he had telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor. He was sorry to say that the answer confirmed truth of the reports already received, and added to previous representation. The Government would very likely tomorrow submit to the house some motion which would involve the grant of such sum as the opinion of the Government and the house ought to be voted for the purpose.

TORONTO, Jan. 21st.

About thirty private petitions were received, among them, one from Mr. Wield, for incorporation of the Agricultural Emporium, and another from the East Riding of Middlesex Agricultural Society in favour of the petition. Hon Mr. Cameron brought down a message from His Excellency recommending a grant of $5,000 for the relief of the Nova Scotia fishermen. Mr. McKellar introduced a bill to enable the trustees of St. Andrews Church, Chatham, to sell certain lands. Mr. Coyne introduced a bill respecting Division Courts. Hon. J. S. Macdonald said there appeared to him an unusual desire on the part of honorable members to take out of the hands of the Government that responsibility which attaches to it at all times, and the Government were no longer prepared to sanction such a course. If Government were forgetful of their duty, hon. gentlemen had the remedy in their hands. The hon. and gallant knight from Frontenac (the Atty-Gen.) would not remain in his place in such an event. After a few remarks from Hon. Mr. Cameron, in which he said the position of the gallant knight from Frontenac was one rather of hostility to the Government than of fair support, the resolution was withdrawn. A few unimportant bills were read a first time. Hon. J. S. Macdonald called attention to the message from His Excellency, recommending an appropriation for the relief of distressed fishermen in Nova Scotia. He had telegraphed to the Lieut. Gov. of that Province as to the truth of the reports of such distress, and was sorry to say there was too much foundation for them. Messrs. McKellar, Blake, and other members spoke on the subject, the only dissent made was that the amount was too small. The grant was unanimously agreed to, and the usual address to His Excellency adopted. Hon. Mr. Richards moved that on Friday next the House go into Committee of the Whole on the land grant resolutions, (a copy of which appeared in last week's issue of this paper.) The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands explained his measure at great length, professing his willingness to accept amendments from hon. members. As regarded the age of settlers to whom grants would be given, if the House was in favor of it, Government would have no objection to make it 18 years. The blank for quantity was proposed to be filled with 100 acres, and the patent would be issued at the end of five years continuous settlement, providing that 15 acres had been cleared in that time—not less than 10 acres to be cleared annually. The house to be erected should be 18 x 24 feet. The homestead exemption provisions would extend for 20 years from the date of the location. Sir H. Smith attacked the measure with great vindictiveness. He failed to see its liberality, or that it would have the effect of inducing immigration. Hon. J. S. Macdonald said that the hon. knight, from being one of the most rampant Conservatives had become the most radical of the Radical. (Laughter.) Sir Henry replied by saying that the Premier had become an old fossil Tory. The debate was enlivened by some further passages at arms between John S. and Sir Henry, and was closed by Mr. McKellar stating that the opposition were willing to allow the resolutions to go to committee, when objections would be urged against them. The motion was then carried, and the House adjourned at 11:30.

TORONTO, Jan. 22nd.

Hon. Mr. Cameron brought down a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself, which was as follows:—"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the consideration of the House of Assembly the propriety of granting the sum of $5,000 for the relief of the distressed fishermen and their families, in the sister Province of Nova Scotia." Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved, seconded by Mr. McKellar, "That this House resolve itself into committee to take into consideration the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending to the consideration of this house the propriety of granting the sum of $5,000 for the relief of the distressed fishermen and their families in the sister Province of Nova Scotia." A resolution granting $5,000 was adopted in Committee, and having been reported, was concurred in by the house. An address to His Excellency was then adopted, informing his Excellency that the House had unanimously agreed to the grant recommended.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the free grants of land resolutions. Mr. Richards made a long explanatory speech. A somewhat desultory debate followed, chiefly remarkable for the strong opposition given to the Government policy by Sir Henry Smith.

Mr. McKellar stated, on behalf of the Opposition, that they objected strongly to various features of the scheme, they proposed to allow the resolutions to go into committee, and would state their objection there. The motion to consider the resolutions in committee on Friday was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past eleven.

During the routine business, a Bill introduced by Mr. Coyne gave rise to an exhilaration of some sharp discussions in the bosom of the happy combination family. Mr. Coyne's Bill was a substitute for the present Division Courts Act, and after it had a first reading, he proposed it should go to a select Committee.

The Attorney-General decidedly objected to this course, and berated Mr. Coyne and his followers generally—especially particularising the member for Frontenac—for their readiness to divest the Government of their proper functions, by themselves introducing important measures. Sir Henry rose in angry mood and vindicated the course he had taken in introducing bills of an important character, on the ground that the Government, to whom it properly belongs to initiate such legislation, had failed in its duty. The Government, in the Royal Speech, he said, had promised but two measures—free grants, and a liberal homestead law—and holding up Mr. Richards' resolution, he asked, "was this miserable abortion the fulfilment of that pledge?" Feeling that it was not, he had, in addition to his other measures, given notice of his intention to introduce a homestead law of his own.

The Provincial Secretary manfully met the gallant knight on his own ground, by telling him in substance that, when a member pronounced the most important measure of the government a miserable abortion, "it was time he ceased to rank himself among their supporters.

Mr. Coyne, as well as Sir Henry, resented the lecture read them by the Premier, and declared he was there not to do the bidding of any government, but to exercise his attributes, as a representative of the people, to bring in whatever legislation he thought fit. He agreed, however, to withdraw his Bill, giving detice that he would move the reference of the subject to a committee—which is of course as much a mark of want of confidence in the government as was the introduction of the bill itself.

Change in the English Language.

How much is there in our present familiar speech which would be strange and meaning less to one of Elizabeth's court! How much, again, do we find in any of the writers of that period—in Shakespeare, for instance—which is no longer good current English! phrases and forms of construction which never fall from our lips now save as we quote them; scores of words which we have lost out of memory, or do not employ in the sense which they then bore. Go back yet farther, from half-century to half-century, and the case grows rapidly worse; and when we arrive at Chaucer and Gower, who are separated from us by a paltry interval of five hundred years, only fifteen or twenty descents from father to son, we meet with a dialect which has a half foreign look, and can only be read by careful study, with the aid of glossary. Another like interval of five hundred years brings us to the Anglo-saxon of King Alfred, which is absolutely a strange tongue to us, not less unintelligible than the German of the present day, and nearly as hard to learn.—*From Whitney's Language, &c.*

☞ The international boat race between English and American residents at Shanghae resulted in favor of the former. The betting was five to one in favor of the American, but the English won by a boat length and a half.

European and American Locomotives.

A writer in the London *Herald*, comparing different kinds of railway apparatus, gives the following interesting account of some of the peculiarities of European and American locomotives:—

"In England we see the locomotive engineers, as a general rule, aiming at high speed, as little complication as possible in the parts of the engine, utmost simplicity in all things, perfection of adjustment and workmanship and high boiler pressure. Upon this last point we may note that a few years since fifty pounds to the inch was considered high, now one hundred and twenty pounds and one hundred and thirty pounds are ordinary pressures, and on the North London line engines are being run at one hundred and eighty pounds.

"France has slow speed and very heavy trains; her engineers aim at large tractive force, do not spare complication, use large quantities of material, and couple numbers of driving wheels together, making, for example, twelve-wheeled coupled engines, things utterly unknown in England, but at that same time they put light weight on those wheels, not more in fact than ten or eleven tons on an axle. The French engineers have made very good work of it. The French railways, as well as Sir Henry, resented the lecture read them by the Premier, and declared he was there not to do the bidding of any government, but to exercise his attributes, as a representative of the people, to bring in whatever legislation he thought fit. He agreed, however, to withdraw his Bill, giving detice that he would move the reference of the subject to a committee—which is of course as much a mark of want of confidence in the government as was the introduction of the bill itself.

"The American idea is cheap engines. Their locomotives have their parts very accessible, and they run them at fair but not high speeds. The American engines have special arrangements for clearing and lighting the road, and for burning wood in their furnaces. Notwithstanding the superiority of English-made engines, not one of them can run over American lines with anything like the speed, safety or endurance of their own. Strange as this may at first sight appear, it is easily accounted for, and the explanation bears on the points we shall presently bring forward. This explanation is that the lending ends of the American engines are supported on four wheeled trucks or buggies, which, while giving a long wheel-base, and consequently steadiness, allows the engine to travel on exceedingly bad roads, and to traverse sharp curves with ease and security.

"The German engines go even slower than the French. The quickest French lines are those from Lyons to Paris, and from Paris to Calais. The proportions of parts of all the foreign engines—particularly the German—were very bad. Of the Italian lines we know of nothing special to be said.

"The Belgians run their engines at speeds intermediate between the German and French; they follow a medium of English and French make in their construction, and their lines contrast favorably in their working with many others on the continent.

The Story of a Fast Young Man.

The young man, Edward Philbrick, who was arrested on Saturday morning for the larceny of sundry goods from the Tecumseh House, was re-examined yesterday morning at the Police Court. It was proven beyond doubt that he had committed all the offences alleged against him. His case is one of a very singular nature and should elicit the sympathy of all who learn his sad story. It seems that he is a native of Lowell, Mass., and the son of respectable and very wealthy parents. His age was twenty-one the forth of last August. Some years ago he was engaged to a young lady at Lowell, but a few weeks before the marriage was to have taken place she died, to his great grief. Two years ago he visited Canada, and located at Port Hope, having then in his possession about $20,000 in gold. Staying at a prominent hotel there, he met with a good deal of fast company, and soon manifested a most reckless character in his mode of life. His means attracted a host of real or pretended friends, and his lavish expenditures gained him the *entree* to the best society of the town. To a prominent lawyer he made over $12,000 for investment, while with the rest he indulged himself and friends with all the expensive follies which extravagance could suggest. His champagne suppers were of nightly occurrence; and any one whom he saw in distress received his bounty to a large amount. As an example, if a boy begged a penny, he would present him with a bank note of whatever denomination that came to hand. On one occaion, while intoxicated, he drew from his pocket a roll of bills, $700 in amount, and scattered them about the bar-room. A gentleman named Hetherington, being present, gathered them up again, and preserved them for him until the morning. At length he was captivated by the singing of two young men named Sellatt and Wilcox and having a desire to visit the far west, desired them to accompany him, agreeing to pay all their expenses to the Rocky Mountains and back again to Port Hope. They accordingly set out, this expedition costing young Philbrick some thousands of dollars, as their fairing by the way had been none of the most economical. After about a year's absence the three returned to Port Hope, having spent nearly all their money; and after a few weeks' residence there young Philbrick was so far reduced in circumstances that he was compelled to borrow means to enable him to come West in quest of employment. From a doctor of his acquaintance he had obtained $5, and another friend had paid his fare to London. On reaching here he took lodgings at the Tecumseh, subsequently hiring a room in the Victoria Block. His next movements our readers are already aware of. In a fit of desperation, he entered the rooms of his fellow-lodgers and abstracted such goods as he found therein, removing them to the room indicated where they were found when suspicion was excited. His determination, then was to live in the most economical manner possible. Having paid the rent of his room in advance, $2, he was without a copper, and when arrested was on the point of applying to the English Church authorities for a little wood. His want in this particular will be better understood when it is stated that of the dozen brooms he had taken from the door of Mr. Byrne, five of them he had used for fuel already. When accosted by a friend on Friday last, he appeared to be in a desperate frame of mind, and if not taken in custody would, no doubt, have committed some deed at which humanity would shudder. For the two offences to which he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but upon the other charges he was committed to the Recorder's Court. His demeanor in Court was that of a well-bred person, and hescemed deeply affected at his condition, saying he could not account for his misconduct in any way. His appearance might befit either a rogue or a simpleton; but his history justifies the opinion that, without unlimited cash, he would hardly be able to support an assumed figure in any sphere of life.—*London Free Press.*

DISTRESS IN QUEBEC.—*L' Ecenement* says: The misery reigning among a portion of the working classes of Quebec is extreme, and the necessity for devising some means of relief most urgent. The most harrowing reports reach us of the state to which the families of workingmen who but lately enjoyed a modest competence, have been reduced. There is no work to be got. Five hundred carpenters thrown out of employment, have only with the greatest difficulty been able to get work at wages totally inadequent to procure them the bare necessaries of life. In view of this state of things, which is every day becoming worse, the Chamber of Commerce, with a zeal which we cannot too highly commend, took the initiative by convening a meeting with a view of concerting measures for the relief of these suffering members of our community. Their first meeting for this purpose was held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday at noon.

Huron Teachers' Association.

The quarterly meeting of this Association was held in Brucefield on Saturday, the 11th inst., the President in the chair.

In answer to the communication from the Toronto Association, in regard to their intended action upon securing four weeks' holidays in the rural sections; they recommended "getting the co-operation of the trustees of the different sections throughout the country." When to facilitate the carrying out of this intention, the following draft of a petition was drawn up, and to be printed, which could be used by those parties who would interest themselves in obtaining the signatures of the Trustees.:

"The friends of education generally throughout the country being of opinion that a vacation of one month in midsummer would be a benefit to both teachers and pupils, Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, proposes, with the concurrence of a majority of the trustees of the country, to introduce a clause of that nature in his new contemplated School Act, and by his and their countenance and advice, we, the teachers of the County, most respectfully solicit your support and signatures."

The report of the Committee on Local Associations, was then read and adopted, and resolved, that it be printed with the other minutes of the meeting.

1st. All members of Local Associations shall be recognized as members of the central one, provided always that the fees and a certified list of the members be sent to the secretary of the Central Association before each quarterly meeting of the same, but each Local Association may also yearly elect a delegate, who shall be one of the Central Board of Management.

2. That each Local Association shall have full power to make and arrange its own by-laws and regulations, subject always to those of the Central one.

3. That the Secretary of each Local Association shall transmit quarterly to the Treasurer of the central one, ——cents, for each member of his association.

4. That Local Associations be formed in, or in the neighborhood of, the following places, and that the after-mentioned persons organize the same. 1st. Wroxeter, (R. Graham, J. Shaw, R. Ferguson.) 2nd. Ainleyville, (D. Stewart, J. Ferguson). Dungannon, (Mr. Forbes, A. Molesworth). Goderich, (H. D. Cameron, A. Dewar.) Varna, (W. Plunkett, J. Ferguson). Blythe, (Dr. W. Sloan, R. Ferguson, J. Lawrence). Seaforth, (Dewar, and Gerrond). Exeter, (P. Macdonald, J. McKay). Zurich, (P. Macdonald, J. Ferguson.)

The Report of the Committee on the subject of a County Superintendent was then read and adopted.

Some discussion then arose relative to the action of the County Board, in making the obtaining of a certificate of qualification by a teacher depend upon his securing the one applied for, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Dewar, Shaw and R. Ferguson were appointed to consider the same, and report at the next meeting.

The President then read an essay upon the relati n subsisting between parent and teacher, and drew therefrom some valuable practical suggestions as to the manner of dealing with difficulties where they have arisen from a misapprehension of such relation.

Resolved that at the next meeting some time be occupied in solving difficulties of a scientific character, which may be proposed by any member of the Association.

Also, Mr. Macdonald, of Exeter, will illustrate and explain his method of teaching penmanship, and Mr. Dewar upon mathematics.

The next meeting to be in Seaforth, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next.

J. FERGUSON,
Sec'y H. T. A.

London, Jan. 18.—When the Cunard steamship *Scotia*, from New York, for Liverpool, entered the port of Queenstown late last evening, for the usual transfer of passengers and mails, a strong police force quietly went aboard and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell, and Gee, who sailed from New York. It is understood these gentlemen were taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings caused considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the kingdom, and especially among the American residents.

A telegram from Cork of the 30th December says: "At a quarter past nine this morning eight fellows armed with revolvers entered the shop of Mr. Allport, gunmaker, Patrick street, Cork. Five presented revolvers at Allport his brother, and the gunsmith, and threatened to shoot them if they interfered, the other three deliberately loaded two sacks with 60 revolvers and 1,500 rounds of ammunition, which they carried away. The five accomplices then left in different directions. There was no disguise. The police have hopes of tracing some of them. Much excitement was caused in Cork by the daring character of the outrage."

The Grain Trade of Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes its annual statement of the grain trade for 1867, compiled from the official records of the Board of Trade. Although there is a falling off as compared with 1866, the decrease is not proportionate to the decrease in the crop of 1866, as compared with that of 1865. The total receipt (estimating flour as wheat) foot up 59,740,955 bushels, against 67,771,750 bushels received in 1866, and 53,622,823 bushels in 1865. The decrease, as compared with 1866, is 8,030,796—nearly twelve per cent. Flour is less by some 43,600 barrels. Wheat shows an increase of 1,120,000 bushels. Corn has fallen off over ten millions of bushels. Oats exhibit an increase of nearly one million bushels. Rye has decreased 630,000 bushels, but barley shows a grain of 742,000 bushels.

This great falling off of twelve per cent in the aggregate receipts was caused by the disasters which overtook the crops of 1866. The rains in August and September of that year played havoc with wheat, rye and barley—and partially so with oats—and the damage inflicted on the corn crop by the early frosts of September and the late rains retarded its growth and prevented a large portion from reaching maturity. The harvest of 1867 was in nearly every respect a satisfactory one. The grain was large, healthy, and well filled, though the yield of wheat was subsequently ascertained to be below the expectations of the trade. The crop of rye was lighter than anticipated. In the east there was a falling off in the crop of barley, but in the west it was a large one and of excellent quality, better than any harvested for several years. The falling off in the receipts of flour is attributable to the low stage of the water in all the streams in the west during the past fall, and its relative cheapness is compared with wheat. The advance favored the eastern miller instead of the one at the west.

Victor Hugo on Love.

There is within us an immaterial being, an exile in our bodies, which it is destined to survive eternally. This being of purer essence and a better nature is our soul which gives birth to all enthusiasms God and Heaven. The soul, so superior to the body to which it is bound, would remain upon the earth in an unendurable desolation were it not permitted to choose from among all other souls a companion which shares with it misery in this life and happiness in eternity. When two souls which have thus sought each other, for a longer or shorter time, in the multitude find each other at last, when they have seen that they agree together, that they understand each other, in a word that they are alike, then there is established between them forever a union ardent and pure as themselves, a union which commences on earth, not to end in heaven. That union is *Love*, true love, such, indeed as very few men understand it. This love is a religion, which deifies the being beloved, which lives by devotion and devotion and enthusiasm, and to which the greatest sacrifices are the sweetest pleasures.

Love, in this divine and true acceptation elivates all the sentiments above the miserable humn sphere. We are linked to an angle who lifts us unceasingly towards heaven.

Politeness in Dunning.

An old gentleman had owed a firm for years; at last, after everybody's patience and temper were exhausted, a clerk named Frank undertook to get the money.

Frank called upon the gentlemen, and met with a polite reception and the usual answer, with the addition:

"You need not trouble yourself, young man, about the matter: I will make it all right."

"O no," replied Frank, "I couldn't think for a moment of compelling you to call at the store for a few dollars. It will not be the slightest inconvenience for me to step in, as I pass your place of business six times a day, to and from my meals, and