Huron Signal.

GODERICH, AUG 10, 1865.

OUR GARDENS.

Gardening was the first employment of man. A Garden, beutiful, doubtless, beyond even the sublime conceptions of the immortal Milton, was the birth place of our race; and to the garden, 'midst the turmoils and vicissitudes of human life, men have turned instinctively in search of that beauty which is "a joy forever."—The recollections of most of those who have been blessed with a *home* in youth, go back to the old garden—the flowers plucked, the grass pattered by childhood's feet, the fruit slyly abstracted, the companions played with. As the first whisperings of love were heard in a garden, so the blushing garden rose has heard, perhaps, more tender speeches and gentle sighs than were ever heard by the light of day or in the glare of lamps. A garden forms a wonderful bond of union in ordinary domestic life between the members of a family, and to it the heart turns when tired of the tinsel and vanity, the bustle and excitement of active life. The sailor and the soldier, the merchant and the manufacturer, the noble and politician, when life's sun passes the meridian, *retires* to some spot of ground to create a home, and to *rest*,—which means generally to endure more physical toil than was ever known by him before, but which is sweetened by a reward too noble and dignified to leave room for discontent. There must be many of the elements of good in a man who makes gardening his hobby. At least, a moral Pariah, a cheat, a swindler, a vagabond, and at the same time, a lover of the quiet joys of garden-life are things unknown. As a means of recreation, soil-tilling is, of all things, the most innocent, diversified and rational, and possesses the additional advantage of uniting *pleasure* with *usefulness*. The hoe is a much better invigorator than the billard-cue, early rising and spade work are far in advance of bowls, croquet, or even, perhaps, the "manly game" itself. One's own flowers seem brighter than those of anybody else, and certainly no fruit eats so luscious—no vegetables so nice and fresh, as the products of one's own energy. Why, every melon has its little history—every plum has been watched over with tender solicitude from its infancy, every tomato has been shielded from the biting blast as jealously as the Scotch lad in the song wrapped up in his plaid the blooming lass. And so on, from the bursting of the seed to the ingathering of fruit, there is ever something to be proud of in the results attained.

In gardening there is scope for the resources of the millionaire, and for the unaided energy of the artizan. The latter may have only a quarter acre, but if he is intelligent and industrious the amount of "stuff" he may raise upon that quarter of an acre, yearly, is almost incredible, as can be testified by thousands who have made the experiment, and by thousands more who could do so if they would.

We think there are few towns of the same size in Canada that can boast of more good gardens than Goderich. Our soil is generally speaking highly favorable to horticulture. That portion of the town West of North and South streets possesses a soil composed of deep vegetable mould on a sandy substratum, and the exposure is such as to save it to a great extent from early frosts. East of the streets mentioned the soil is more gravelly, but is well adapted to the cultivation of the finest fruits. Many of our business and professional men, who have several hours of leisure during the day, devote much attention to gardening, and with such success that few in this country can suspass them. M. C. Cameron, Esq., has surrounded his residence with all in this line that an excellent taste can suggest or money procure. In addition to a beautiful conservatory, and grounds well stocked with rare shrubs, flowers, fruits, and less ornamental but no less useful vegetables, his large green house is a sight worth beholding. At this moment it is filled with grape vines of the largest and best varieties which are laden from bottom to top with enormous bunches of the finest fruit of the kind we have seen in Canada. It is estimated that, at the regular selling price, the crop would be worth at least $250.00! The *professionals* of Toronto and Hamilton *might* show something better, but we doubt it.—Mr. Cameron certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in this branch alone. Capt. Ross also possesses an excellent garden to which he evidently devotes a great deal of attention. His flowers and fruits are of the best, and in the ornamental shrubbery line he is surpassed by few. Hugh Johnstone, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, &c., has one of the best gardens in town, and in some respects surpasses all competitors. The soil of a large portion of his garden is wonderfully fertile, and with a fair share of skill in the gardener employed is capable of growing whatever of fruit or vegetables the climate will allow. Mr. Butterworth, who divides his time as gardener between this garden and that of Mr. Widder, is a first-rate hand and can point articles which would do us no disgrace in the eyes of visitors at the Provincial Exhibition. Charles Widder, Esq., has an excellent garden, in such a position, overlooking both harbor and lake, that he is not troubled with frost when other people are frozen out, and hence he is noted as being *earlier* in vegetables, &c., than any amateur in town. Our worthy friend Dr McDougall has a large garden and generally contrives to make an excellent show of fruits, etc., when the season comes around. James Watson, Esq., will soon have a fine garden, and our present excellent Mayor, Mr. Detlor, we are glad to know, finds solace from his magisterial and business duties in a garden of no mean pretensions. Mr. A. Watson is not excelled as a florist. His Conservatory is well stocked, and many of our townsmen are in the habit of repairing to him for varieties of flowers which he is particularly skillful in propagating. Of Warden Gibbons' garden we have spoken already in strong terms, but we must not omit to mention that of Mr Chas. Wells, who works like a Trojan, and who will in a very short time have five acres of market garden which must liberally reward his industry. There are other gardens in town well worthy of mention did time and space permit, but enough has been said, we trust, to convince people abroad that, in this respect at least, we have something to be proud of. While our more wealthy citizens devote themselves so extensively to horticultural pursuits, it is a pleasing fact that there scores of artizans, and others who own small but well-kept gardens, and that each year marks some improvement, and an increase of interest in an employment which adds largely to the comfort and happiness of many a home. We love the garden—we think there is no spot from which a town-dweller can realize so thoroughly his dependence upon an over-ruling Providence, and we think that every man who does anything for horticulture benefits both himself and society at large.

THE NEW PREMIER.

The death of the aged and lamented Colonel Tache, has, as might have been expected, created a stir amongst politicians. The question now is, who shall succeed him? In this connection rumor has been very busy. First we were told that John A. would be the man beyond cavil or dispute—again it was Cartier—and still again George Brown. But it must be remembered there is something more in this appointment than the conferring of honor upon some individual who may be well worthy of it. Care must be taken that no move shall be made which by the remotest possibility can endanger the basis upon which the present Coalition was originally formed. Lower Canadians are still touchy and have to be handled tenderly, and Upper Canadians are not prepared to make further concessions, so that to strike the mean between sectional interests and sectional prejudices, Ministers have to be circumspect to the last degree. In a purely party government, of course, the best and strongest man would be thrust boldly forward, but it is one of the evils connected with Coalitions that a very slight circumstance may at times serve to level the whole fabric with the dust. We do not like Coalitions in the abstract, but the present one has done very good service to the country, and we do trust that nothing shall occur to break it up until its work is finished,—until the vast schemes undertaken by it have been successfully carried out or definitely abandoned. What we want now, and shall want for the next few years, is a strong government wielded by the most intelligent and patriotic men in the country. When our material future is clearly defined, then let us fall back upon party government by all means. In the meantime, we think the Priemiership appointment will be made from the outside—and quietly.

Very Latest from Quebec.

Since writing the above we find in the *Globe* of Tuesday the following announcement:

QUEBEC, August 7, 1865.

Sir Narcisse Belleau was this morning sworn in as Receiver General. He succeeds Sir E. P. Tache as Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. McDougall has had transferred to him the administration of all educational matters in Upper Canada.

Hon. Jno. A. Macdonald succeeds Sir E. P. Tache as Minister of Militia.

Compliments from the Stratford Press.

It is worthy of remark that the editors of the Stratford papers lose no opportunity of having a fling at Goderich. Not long since the *Beacon* thought it worth while in the interests of dentistry to state that our citizens would rather suffer from toothache than pay a quarter to have their ailing teeth extracted. Then, referring to the exhibition on Tuesday last, the Mitchell cor. of the same journal, a perfect gentleman, no doubt, expresses it as his private opinion that it will be a long time ere the "fast-dying old town of Goderich" will see such a crowd again. Wonderful piece of information that! Terrible thing if we have no more crowds from noble-spirited Stratford, to distribute three york shillings amongst the poor store keepers of our "fast dying" town! What we have done to merit so much abuse from the people of the lovely town of Stratford is a standing mystery. We have a good many excursions, etc., and perhaps our *friends* are angry that a discerning public does not halt at their doors, to enjoy the loveliness of the scenery along the banks of that pellucid stream, yclept the *Avon*?

The *Examiner* is not quite so hard on us, but it is also subject to erratic fits. In its account of the proceedings on the 1st it says the performance of Leslie was witnessed by 5000 excursionists and 5000 townspeople,—that the rope was 300 feet long and 150 feet high, and it gives the time taken in crossing to the *second*. That is all first rate, but nearer the conclusion of his article the editor appears to have put on the dark spectacles which he wore away from here visit before last, for he says:—

"After the rope-walking there was a concert by the 'Cheesbro Minstrels, in which that distinguished basso Harry Horner appeared—excursions on the lake and any amount of drinking. The result was half a dozen free fights in which the combatants seemed to have it pretty much their own way, as there does not appear to be a magistrate or policeman in the happy town of Goderich. Probably the 'rougns' were thoroughly 'posted' on this point, otherwise they never would have ventured on conducting themselves in the outrageous manner they did."

Now, the Minstrels didn't give the first note of a concert after the rope-walking, and if our friend's vision had not been taken up with rows and rowdies he might have seen the Cheesbro men departing for Saginaw on the *Huron*. If there were half-a-dozen fights, they were conducted by gentlemen from abroad, several of whom found themselves detained in order to have a little private conversation with the Mayor next morning. We have some very decent magistrates here, and our police force is considered very efficient, although, happily, the absence of "Lambs" in and near the town has prevented them from having a great deal of experience in quelling rows! Our contemporary seems to have chosen queer company, for, of the seven or eight paper-men in town on the occasion, he is the only one who seems to have witnessed so many fights.

The Atlantic Cable.

By the arrival of the Damascus we learn that on the 28th July, the Great Eastern was 450 miles from Valentia, and had paid out 500 miles of the cable. We may expect news of her arrival on our shores at any moment now.

A Rumor and a Contradiction.

Since the affair of the 1st inst., a painful rumor has been circulating in town to the effect that Mr. Hosker, of the Maitland Hotel, had on that day tied up his pump for a purpose, which if proven, should break any hotel-keeper's license, and would utterly ruin him as a business man. It appears that in the afternoon of the Tuesday in question, which was extremely hot, a good many gentlemen took ladies and children to the Maitland to procure water. No water being found in the bar, they went to the pump and found it tied up, and, as is alleged, a man guarding it from the public. It was at once inferred that the supply of water was stopped in order that the thirsty might be forced to purchase beer and kindred beverages. Hence the rumor and consequent indignation. On this ruinous charge reaching Mr. Hosker's ears he at once brought in the contradiction appended below, in which it will be seen that he challenges the closest investigation into the circumstances, confident that he is prepared to *prove* that which will clear him of all blame in the matter:—

To the Editor of the HURON SIGNAL:

DEAR SIR,—Dame rumor with her thousand milicious toungues has given it out that I, on Tuesday, August 1st, 1865, did lock or tie my pump handle so that people visiting my grounds could not get a drop of water, and even hinting that this was done for a base and unworthy motive. In order that there may be no misunderstanding on this point, which so materially affect my honor, I beg to state the facts as they were, hoping you will with your usual courtesy give it an insertion in your paper. The simple fact is, my pump or well went dry before one o'clock, in consequence of every one carrying away the water by pails full, and at dinner I had to dissolve ice for the table. My ale and beer was at that time all sold, so that I had neither beer nor water for my dinner table. I then sent Mr. Martin, who was waiting table for me, to tie the pump handle so that I might get a little water for my house. I had two boys carrying water all the afternoon from the lake. These are the facts and can be vouched for, if the parties who have made the charge will take the trouble to investigate.

Your respectfully,
E. HOSKER,
Maitland Hotel.

PIC-NIC.—The children connected with the New Connexion M. S. School of this town, together with a large number of teachers, parents and friends, proceeded on Friday afternoon last, by boats, &c., to Galt's Point, to enjoy a pic-nic. After partaking of the refreshments provided, swings were erected and old and young entered into the amusements on the programme in a spirit of hilarity productive of great pleasure. After swinging, racing, and romping through the delightful grove until all were thoroughly tired, the company wound its way back to town, fully satisfied that it was one of the pleasantest of the kind this season.

☞ Prof. Ferguson, the blind musician, took leave of his many Goderich friends this morning and departed for St. Catherines, where he intends to take up his permenent residence. The Prof. has been well and favorably known here for many years, and has made many warm friends, who will be glad to hear that ere long he will visit the neighborhood on his annual Concert Tour.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

The Council met at Holmesville, July 31st, 1865, according to appointment. Present—the Reeve and all the Councillors. The minutes of last meeting was read over and approved.

A Petition from Mr G M Trueman, Agent, for the Trust and Loan Co., was read over in reference to park lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16, being sub-division of lot 10, on the first con., Goderich Township.

Moved by Mr Patton, seconded by Mr Ford, That the petition of Mr Trueman requesting the Council to reduce the assessment or valuation on sub-division of said lot No. 10, cannot be complied with, as the application should have been made at revision of assessment roll.

The account of Wm Cook, for reducing a hill on the 13th con., opposite lot 8, H. Road, certified by Mr. Ford, amounting to $8.50—ordered to be paid.

The account of Jacob Sheppard for repairing a scraper for the use of Township, certified by Mr Sheppard, amounting to $2.50.

The account of Edward Rathwell, for reducing a hill, and putting in culvert opposite lot 40, Bayfield con., certified by do., amounting to $18.

The account of Peter Magee for digging a drain opposite lot 38 on the 9th concession, certified by do., amounting to $1.00.

Moved by Mr Patton, seconded by Mr Ford, That the foregoing accounts be paid, and that the Reeve sign orders for the same.

The account of Joseph Young for gravelling 58 rods opposite lot 41, on the Maitland con., certified by Mr Ford, amounting to $72.50, was ordered to be paid.

The account of Matthew Donly for 34 rords of gravel, certified by several Path masters, viz: Jacob Stokes, Donald Bruce and Thomas McKee, amounting to $9.12½—ordered to be paid.

The account of George W Tidy for 50 cords of gravel, certified by Thos McKee, amounting to $12.50.

The account of James Porter for putting in two culverts, certified by Thos Johnston pathmaster, amounting to $8.

The account of Thos Johnston for repairing a bridge at Mr Hinck's creek, amounting to $1.50.

Moved by Mr Ford, seconded by Mr Sheppard, That the foregoing accounts be paid.

The account of Wm McDougall for putting in a culvert and making approaches thereto opposite lot 24 on the 6th con., certified by Mr Patton, amounting to $5.75—ordered to be paid.

The account of John Hastings for reducing a hill and repairing a bridge near Mr Jewett's, certified by Mr. Weston, amounting to $15.50—ordered to be paid.

The account of Robert Pheonix for turnpiking 44 rods opposite lot 20, on the 16th con., certified by Mr Ford amounting to $35.20—ordered to be paid.

The account of James Munro for repairing 3 scrapers, certified by Mr Patton and Mr Sheppard, amounting to $5—ordered to be paid.

The account of Wm McRae for making wood work of a scraper, certified by Mr Patton, amounting to $1—ordered to be paid.

The petition of Mr Andrew Rutledge praying that his property on 7th and 8th con., be taken from No. 9 school section and be attached to No. 5 school section.

Moved by Mr Patton, seconded by Mr Weston, that the petition of Mr Rutledge be complied with and he be removed from No. 9, and be attached to No. 5 school section.

Moved in amendment, by Mr Sheppard, seconded Mr Ford, That the petition of Mr. Rutledge be not complied with. Amendment carried by the Reeve.

The account of Nicholas Harrison for putting in two culverts near Mr Hall's on the 1st con., certified by Mr. Weston, amounting to $10—ordered to be paid.

The account of Wm Murphy for putting in a culvert on the 16th con., opposite lot 22, certified by Mr. Ford, amounting to $2,87½—ordered to be paid.

The account of Andrew Henry for turnpiking and gravelling opposite lot 40, Bayfield con., being part of a contract, certified by Mr Sheppard, amounting to $33.90—ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr Patton, seconded by Mr Ford, That the sum of $10 be given to widow Leavis on account of indigence, and that the Reeve sign an order for the same—carried.

A petition from the Trustees of No 2 school section requesting a certain sum of money to be levied on school section.

Moved by Mr. Patton, seconded by Mr. Ford, That the petition (or letter) of the Trustees of No 2, school section, be complied with and that the Clerk levy on each school section the amount required by the Trustees to pay the deficiency of the Teachers salaries and other expenses.

Moved by Mr. Sheppard, seconded by Mr Patton, That ¼ of a cent in the dollar be levied on all the rateable real and personal property in this Township for township purposes, and that a By-Law be framed in accordance thereto.

Moved by Mr. Patton, seconded by Mr. Ford, That the sum of $9.60 be paid Robert Asheson for gravel for the Huron Road.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Patton, seconded by Mr. Sheppard, That the sum of $9.08 be paid to Thos Ginn for the Huron Road and 7th con. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Patton, That the account of Archibald McAllister be paid, amounting to $12 to pay himself and others for filling up gravel for road division No. 26, on the Huron Road—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Patton, seconded by Mr. Ford, That the sum of $10.55 be paid James Hay for gravel, &c.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Weston, seconded by Mr. Ford, That the sum of $3.50 be paid Bernard McManus, for timber to build a culvert opposite lot 31, on the 1st con.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Weston, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in October next—Carried.

JOHN SHAW, T'p Clerk.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—On Saturday, 4th inst., before Messrs. Crabb and Torrance, Justices of the Peace, John Donoghue and Patrick Cronyan were summoned to appear; the former to answer to a charge of attempting to extract the lynch-pins out of a waggon, and the latter for cutting the halter of a horse which was fastened near the house of Mr. R. Porter, Porter's Hill, on the evening of Tuesday, 1st inst. Both parties pleaded "not guilty," but after evidence was heard the Magistrates found both charges proven. John Donoghue was sentenced to pay a fine of $11.07, including expenses, or 20 days' imprisonment with hard labor, and Patrick Cronyan $8.25, including damages and costs, or 10 days' imprisonment. Both parties were, on the night in question, a little elevated, they had evidently "struck ile."

☞ Andrew McKee of this township was brought before C. Crabb, Esq., J. P., on Monday charged with shooting a cow belonging to James Lomas, and sent up to Quarter Sessions for trial.

Uproarious Oil Meeting in Francistown.

On Saturday evening last, 5th inst., an oil meeting was held in the village of Francistown. It seems that a wise man from the east (an oil prophet) said that indications of that commodity were good on the Aux Sable river; consequently a company was formed, and a meeting called to be held in the hall of Mr. Towers in said village. After all (150) had taken their seats, Mr. Verity was called to the chair, and Mr. McDonald appointed secretary extraordinary. The first business was the appointment of directors, after which some motions relative to other matters about the company were passed. And at the same time there arose no small stir about that way, for a certain man named Spikeman, a bailiff of the court called the Division Court, who used to supply beef for the craftsmen, whom he called together, with the workmen of all occupations, and said: "Sirs, ye know that by this craft (oil finding) we expect to have our wealth; moreover, ye see and hear that not alone at Francistown, but almost throughout all the country round about, this Esculapius hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying that the indications of oil are better in Francistown than Exeter." And so it came to pass as Spikeman passed the regions of Exeter and Francistown, he came to Tower Hall, and arose in the presence of them all and said, Ye men of Francistown and all ye who dwell in the regions thereof, ye know that we were the first company formed, that we are the company that if you join with us you must agree to allow the test well to go down in Exeter. We were the first company formed, we consider you the opposition, and we will not agree to come to the Sable; but we will allow you to invest so much into our company, but Exeter must be the place where the test is to be made. This produced a sentiment of indignation, when Spikeman, supposing that they were hissing him, said, "Oh, well, well, if you will not allow me to speak, if you will hiss me, I will take my seat. A man in the company—"Nobody hissed you, go on." The Secretary Ex.—"Don't be so thin-skinned." "Oh, well, well," says Spikeman, "Exeter is the place, gas is a better indication than the little quantities of oil on the top of the water near the river." And when they had heard this they said, "Spikeman, thou art beside thyself." Then arose the Bishop and spoke in terms of sense and wisdom, and moved that a deputation should be sent to meet the Exeter Directors; when up jumped Spikeman and commenced reiterating former sayings. Then answers the Bishop, "we have heard that story so often that it makes us sick." But still he kept rattling away. When a young man, a stranger, arose to a point of order, and declared that no man had a right to speak when a motion was before the house. But Spikeman replied that he would not sit down till the chairman ordered him to do so. Chairman—"Order, Mr. Spikeman, order." Still he continued with the same story, when they all cried out, some one thing and some another, for the assembly was confused. When Esculapius arose to speak, but was interrupted by Mahommed who declared that it was not safe to dig for oil in Exeter, but it was prudent to remove to the north.

"An' each took aff his several way,
Resolved to meet some ither way."

A. B.

☞ On Wedensday last (2nd) about 4000 people went to Brantford to see Leslie walking the rope, but saw only a boy named Wood risking his life.

EDITORAL TOMATOES.—We have to thank "our noble self" for a fine dish of ripe tomatoes plucked from the vines on the 2nd inst. About the first, we think, hereabouts.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. Crabb sends us a nature curiosity in the shape of a branch of an apple tree bearing both fruit and blossoms.

NEW TIN SHOP.—Mr. G. N. Davis has opened a new shop for the manufacture and sale of articles in his line next door to Jordan's Drug store, opposite the Market. Mr. D. is a good workman, has had considerable experience and will no doubt try to merit his share of public patronage.

EXCURSION FROM LONDON.—Yesterday (3rd) being the day appointed for the Civic Holiday in London, some four hundred of the citizens came to Goderich. A much larger crowd was expected, but the number of excursions in other directions disappointed us.—Those who came, however, were respectable people and seemed to enjoy their visit very much.

MITCHELL & CO'S CANADA DIRECTORY.—This Directory, which will be issued in Sept. next, will contain complete classified lists of all in Upper and Lower Canada professions, manufactures, &c., with the names of persons engaged in the various branches, and will be in all respects a complete book of reference. It will be on account of its wide circulation, a first rate advertising medium. The agent is now in town and will solict orders, advertisments, &c. from our citizens. We consider the firm a perfectly reliable one.

Cricket Match--Goderich vs Brucefield.

A Cricket Match was played last Saturday (29th ult) on the Flats between the Goderich and Brucefield Clubs, which resulted in favor of the latter by 16 runs. Below we append the score:—

BRUCEFIELD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R Ferguson	4 b Haldane	25 c Robertson	
D McDonald	0 b Gordon	16 c O'Connor.	
J Hayter	5 not out	5 c Ross	
J Reid	0 b Haldane	0 c Haldane.	
Jarminworth	0 b Gordon	0 b Haldane.	
C Briggs	0 do	0 c Ross.	
J Ferguson	0 c O'Connor	0 do	
G Baird	2 not out	7 b Gordon.	
J Kennard	1 b Gordon	0 c Ross.	
Rattenbury	1 c Wily	6 b Gordon.	
G Knox	0 c Gordon	1 not out.	
Byes	2 Byes	2	
Wides	1 Wides	8	
	16	70	Total 86

GODERICH.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hodge	0 c Hayter	3 c Kennard.	
H O'Connor	5 b Reid	8 c Reid.	
A M Ross	0 c Knox.	3 b Reid.	
TJ Moorhouse	3 c Rat'nbury	0 b Ferguson	
A Wily	2 b Ferguson	0 c Knox.	
J Robertson	0 b Reid	2 do	
R Kinahan	8 not out	1 st & b Reid.	
J B Gordon	1 b Reid	0 not out.	
F Haldane	4 c Rat'nb'ry	2 b Reid	
C Robertson	2 b Ferguson	0 b do	
T Weatherald	1 b Reid	6 run out do	
Byes	7	6	
Leg Byes	1	1	
Wides	1	2	
No Balls	1		
	36	31	Total 70.

The return match will be played some time this month we believe.

Huron Teacher's Association.

MR. EDITOR,—A meeting of the above Association took place in the Goderich Central School, on Saturday the 29th inst. The object of the institution is to consider and discuss subjects relating to the profession of teaching, and to give an opportunity to teachers to stimulate each other in their onerous duties by mutual interchange of sentiments and opinions respecting the profession, but more particularly to elevate the profession to such a standard as to possess the rights and privileges which justly belong to it. There were eighteen teachers present, representing a large extent of the county. The first business transacted was the adoption of the Constitution and By Laws for the government of the Association, submitted by the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft the same. When this was disposed of, the advantages of having a Central Board of public instruction established, invested with the power to grant Provincial Certificates to Teachers possessing the proper qualifications were considered and after a lengthened discussion upon the matter in which it was shown that the teacher did not possess those advantages and privileges which gave elevation and dignity to a profession, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"Whereas the present system of County Board examinations not only deprives the teacher of the same privileges as are enjoyed by other liberal professions, but subjects him to great inconvenience, Resolved, That the establishment of a Central Board composed of eminent practical teachers having power to grant Provincial certificates would be conducive to the interests of education."

The next subject discussed was the advantages which would arise from having a County Superintendent instead of Local Superintendents as we now have.—Many arguments favorable to a change from the present system were advanced. All the members present were agreed as to the benefits which would accrue from an undivided attention to this matter by an experienced and practical teacher.—The following resolution embodies the unanimous sentiment of the Association: "Resolved that a County Superintendent possessing practical experience in teaching instead of the present system of Local Superintendents would tend to elevate the character of schools and to advance the cause of education in the County."

The election of officers for the current year was the next business transacted and resulted as follows: H. D. Cameron, Goderich, President; Arch. Dewar, Harpurhey, Vice President; A. McShea, McKillop, 2nd Vice President; P. McDonald, Brucefield, Secretary, and Arthur Molesworth, Treasurer. A committee of management for the regulation of the general business of the Association was appointed and is composed of the following members:

William Plunkett, Bayfield, James Scott, McKillop, Wm. Logan, Tuckersmith, F. Humphreys, Colborne, R. Dulmage, Goderich township, J. K. Thompson, Goderich, Jas. Glass, Ashfield, John Shaw, Hullett, J. H. McFaul, Clinton, and Wm. Stewart, Wawanosh.

A committee was appointed to examine and report on text books at the next meeting. The following are the members of the committee:—H. D. Cameron, Arch. Dewar, P. McDonald, R. McShea, and Wm. Munkett.

Mr. H. D. Cameron was appointed delegate to represent the views of the Association at the approaching Teachers' Convention to be held in Toronto.

The subject to be discussed at the next meeting of the Association is "The relation between Trustees and Teacher."—The meeting will be held in the Goderich Central School on the second Friday of October, commencing at one o'clock p.m., and it is hoped that all teachers taking an interest in the elevation of their profession will make it convenient to attend; also others who are friends of education and the diffusion of knowledge.

P. McDONALD,
Secretary of H. T. A.

Brucefield, July 31st, 1865.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUG.

Blackwood, L Scott & Co., N.Y., is a capital average number of old Ebony. The contents are: Miss Marjoribanks, Part 6; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, &c.; Carlyale's Frederick the Great, Sir Brook Fossbrooke, The Rate of Interest, Piccadilly, Mr Gladstone at Chester, The Past and Coming Parliaments.

We have to thank the enterprising publishers, Strachen & Co., Ludgate Hill, London, Eng., for current numbers of Good Words, and The Sunday Magazine, both deservedly popular. The editor of the former who has been on a tour to Palestine, gives a carefully-illustrated description of Modern Jerusalem, which is, alone, worth the price of the book.

All of the above may be had at the Signal Office Book Store, and of Canadian Booksellers generally.

Funeral Obsequies of Sir E. P. Tache.

ST. THOMAS, August 2.—The funeral services of Sir E. P. Tache, both religious and military took place to-day, and were of an imposing character. Several thousands were present, quite filling the village. The body was borne from the residence of deceased to the church at eleven o'clock. The pall bearers from Lower Canada were:—Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Galt, Chapais, and Langevin, with the County members, Beaudeau, and Dr. Sewel of Quebec; from Upper Canada, Hon. Messrs McDonald, Brown, Campbell, and McDougall. Grand Vicar Cazeault chanted mass and pronounced a very just eulogium on the deceased. There were present from Montreal, Hon. Messrs. Quesnel and Metlee, Messrs. Cherrier, Daverray, Daly, Major McPherson, Starnes, and several others. The chief mourners were the two sons of the deceased, two sons in law, Dr. Marmette, and Judge Coursol, Dr. Tache, his nephew, and other relatives. A very large representation both of the Bar and citizens of Quebec arrived in a train of twenty cars.

11 a.m.—The special train from Quebec with the Cabinet, the military and militia detachments, and civilians from the capital, as well as many other gentlemen who occupied two cars of this morning's train from Montreal and other places westward, arrived safely at this city at 11 o'clock. They are now marching down from the station to the village in a long line,—the Fusiliers and their band taking the lead. The town is thronged with visitors from all the adjacent parishes, and great numbers of the country people of both sexes have assembled to see the arrival of the Cabinet and officials, military and civilians, and the last honours paid to the deceased. The day is beautiful, and though the rays of a hot sun are beaming down, and we are all in sable attire, a light westerly wind fans the air from time to time, and makes the temperature almost pleasant.

1 p.m.—The appointed hour having arrived for the funeral ceremony, the cavalcade was formed at the residence of the Tache family, on the opposite side of the main road to where the Church is situated, and at a short distance only from the sacred edifice, which is open and draped in black. The armed party of military forming the firing party, and the band of the 9th Regiment, occupied the square facing the church. As the procession moved between their ranks the band played the Dead March in Saul, and the troops stood reversing their arms reversed. The pall was borne by the members of the Cabinet, of which Col. Tache was the Chief up to the moment of his death. Nine of the Cabinet were present. The Church bell tolled at the *cortege* approached. The interior was darkened with black hangings, and the coffin was placed upon an elevated catafalque, surrounded by four rows of innumerable tapers; the mingling of the dim candle light from the many tapers and chandeliers around, with that of the sun's rays, occasionally let in from without, producing a remarkable effect. The imposing and impressive service of mass over, and the remains having been deposited in their last resting place, the detachment of Royal Fusiliers fired the customary volleys over the grave, and the large assemblage began to disperse; those from town preparing at once to return.

United States.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Mr. Robert Brown, who was present at the Jeff. Davis meeting in this city the other day makes affidavit to the following statement of facts:—The meeting was first composed of citizens of New York, when, at the suggestion of some one, several Southern gentlemen outside were invited inside when the doors were closed. There were then ten men present. The object of the meeting being to raise funds to pay the expense of defending Davis, a committee was appointed for that purpose consisting of Mayor Gunther, who was not present, Carlos Butterfield, Theodore Martin, Messrs. Douglas, and Clancy. A general conversation ensued. They all agreed that the Davis trial was the most important one in the world's history, Mr. Cutler quoted from the Declaration of Independence to show that the Southern States had a right to secede. Other New Yorkers took the same ground, citing the action and opinions of citizens of New York and Massachusetts when the constitution was formed. Mr. Livingston, of Alabama, read from several free State constitutions the expressed right to secede. It was said the effect of the trial of Davis would be a revolution of sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on trial that the secession cause was right and entitled to the sympathies of the world. Mr. Livingston declared that in 25 years the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason will be looked upon as a madman and a fool. One New Yorker denounced the execution of Mrs. Surratt as a cool and deliberate murder. Mr. Martin said the court had no legal jurisdiction, and that the execution was deliberate murder. Mr. Livingston said several Englishmen had told him that this cruel murder would send a thrill of horror through Europe, and the howl that would be sent back would so cower and terrify the American government that it will be afraid to bring Davis to trial! He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison. His friends must keep agitating the matter until government is forced to put him on trial. Mr. Livingston said western soldiers hated negroes so that they had lately killed in cold blood more than one hundred. He also said Alabama would send a solid delegation of staunch and true Southern men to Congress; that the feeling is universal in the South that no damned Yankee must be allowed a foothold in the South. Mr. Livingston informed the meeting that he was on his way to England to raise funds in behalf of Mr. Davis, and he was confident he would be able to raise the requisite amount. A New Yorker said the amount could be raised in New York city.

The Museum Fire.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post says:—The funniest feature of the Museum fire, and one which brings a smile—*mirabile dictu*—to the face of the most miserly underwriter, is the curious catalogue of contents of the building which Barnum has so long been cramming with food for fire. The proofs of loss are entitled to be considered as among the most interesting of the museum's curiosities. It may please the fastidious Boston public to know that the greatest of showmen swears to losing $108,561.76 worth of property inside the building and in addition to the value of the building itself. A few of the items over which the insurance fraternity are disporting themselves to-day are as follows, the sums affixed being brother Barnum's estimate of value; 100 cosmorama views, $2,000; 182 oil paintings, $9,100; section of Charter Oak, $500; petrified horse and rider, $1,000; orchestrion $3,500; calliope, $700; kangaroo and young, $300; alligator and tank, $200; three small alligators, $75; large whale tank, $5,000; two whales, $1,000; one elephant, $500; aquaria (various) $3,800; two otters and tans, $350; any quantity of fancy dresses for actors, wax-figures and what is-its, among the lot eight pair of flesh tights, and eight flesh shirts; plenty of demon's shirts, three pair black tights; clothes for monks, magicians, priests, pages and knights, ad libitum; one monkey $25; Goddess of Liberty dress, $16; Queen Adelaide's coachman's livery, $75; her footman's livery, $150; one fish-tail and pants, $5; three-legged wonder, $75; one live pig, $5; eight imitation blunderbusses, $16; two donkeys, $25; chickens, pigs, eggs and fruit, and imitation marked stuff, $20; and so on through twenty closely written folios. Many of our unsophisticated underwriters are likely to be initiated by this document into the mysteries of stage effects and historical shams, without venturing the loss of their precious characters by attending upon the moral drama in the regular way. To be sure the tickets cost something, $2,500 each, but knowledge is always worth what it costs.

Expenses of the White House.

The Rochester Democrat explains how the late President Lincoln was able to save $50,000 from his salary. It insists that the trouble with a President of reasonable frugal habits is not how to save his salary, but how to spend it. In the first place he has no rent to pay. Congress furnishes the White House from garret to cellar, and provides all that is needed in the kitchen and pantry, as well as in the parlor. He has no wages to pay.—Congress pays his servants, from private secretary to bootblack and scullion. It also provides him with fuel and lights, and pays the expenses of his stables. It provides him with a garden and a corps of gardeners, who ought to see that he pays nothing for vegetables, or fruits or flowers. In short, of the ordinary expenses of housekeeping, the only bills the President is called upon to pay is the butcher's and the wine merchant's. Even the latter has not fallen upon the recent occupants of the White House, whose cellars have usually been kept well stocked by presents of wines and liquors. When all these items are deducted, and when it is considered that it is not etiquette in Washington to call upon the President for contributions or ordinary charities, it can be easily understood how Mr Lincoln could lay up one half or more of his salary. And this economy will be more comprehensible if the fact be, as universally asserted and credited in Washington, that the expenses of the parties and state dinners occasionally given by the President were, at Mrs. Lincoln's request, paid for out of the government funds.

The Chicago Tunnel Crib.

The work of supplying Chicago with pure fresh water, by means of a tunnel from the centre of Lake Michigan, is progressing rapidly; the monster crib for the new lake tunnel was launched about ten o'clock on Monday with decided success, in the presence of Governor Oglesby, Mayor Rice, and an immense concourse of citizens. It was towed to a point where it is to be sunk, two miles from the shore, and it was safely moored by 12 o'clock. This crib has over 75,000 feet of lumber in it, and is forty feet in height, pentagonel in shape and 90 feet in diameter. Immense beams of hardwood are laid up, tier upon tier, supported and braced by thwarts and huge iron bolts cased with heavy three inch oak plank. It is divided into five water tight compartments. Each is provided with valves for letting in water and sinking it. These compartments will be filled with stone, and when filled and anchored, the crib will extend about five feet above water. It will require about 650 tons of stone to sink it to the bottom, and 4,000 tons of stone will be placed in to keep it in position giving 3,900 tons resistance. In the centre of the crib is a large hollow space, into which huge cast iron cylinders will be lowered and forced down into the bed of the lake. The water will be pumped out of these cylinders, and workmen will then commence excavating the lake, striking out to meet those engaged at the other end of the tunnel. The work will then commence with great rapidity and in a few short months Chicago will have an ample supply of as pure and healthy water as can be found in the world.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—In many townships the wheat is turning, the ear is heavy, and some apprehensions were entertained lest the stem should be broken or the crop lodged. But all fears were groundless, for the crop stood the weight of the downfall well. Oats, previously to the late rains, were short in the straw, and the grain had not filled. Within the last ten days however the straw has shot up several inches, and the head is heavy and full. The oat crop will be more than average this year. The potatoes were never so luxuriant or abundant. This, the poor man's great resource, must be cheaper than in the year that has passed. An abundant crop of potatoes implies more swine and poultry. Turnips, which were supposed to have perished by the drought and fly, have appeared in light green rows under the rain, and, though probably late, the general crop will be large. The early planted mangold is exceedingly fine everywhere, and an abundant supply of nourishing winter food for the cattle may be expected. In some low lying fields the hay has not been cut, but will be the moment the weather settles. Flax is everywhere a fine, tall, clean crop. It is now full of seed, and the Irish farmer ought to know that in wasting the seed he throws