Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 20, 1865.

The Detroit Convention and its Results.

The Great Convention has adjourned, and it is announced that the results are eminently satisfactory to those of our British American fellow-subjects who believe that a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty would be a great boon, in the interests of commerce and peace. It must be borne in mind, however, that the decision arrived at is not a finality, for it remains to be seen whether the United States Congress will be actuated by as liberal a spirit as were the gentlemen who have just returned to their homes. It is pleasing, in the meantime, to note that the indications are so favorable Our American cousins attach much importance to the decisions of large Conventions. Of late years nearly every great measure affecting the politics or the commerce of the country has been initiated in Convention. Thus platforms are laid down and prominent men united in their determination to carry out some desirable improvement in political economy or commercial development, and the probabilities of success are usually measured by the ability of the delegates and the degree of harmony with which they settle upon a particular platform. Viewed in this light the Great Convention at Detroit possesses points of much interest. The attendence of delegates, composed of the most experienced and intelligent men of the country, was large and correspondingly influential. The great cities and the more important trading towns of the United States were fully represented, and although there was the inevitable clashing of special interests, the unanimity of the ultimate results, after exhaustive discussion, shows unequivocally that the majority were actuated by motives as patriotic as they were liberal. The Congress is by no means bound to abide by the decisions of the Convention, but we have every reason to believe that those decisions will do much towards influencing its actions in the settlement of questions which are of the greatest interest to the people of this country. And British America has good reason to feel proud of her delegation and the noble stand it took. The gentleman representing us went to Detroit in the face of much prejudice, and not a little ignorance as to the practical working of the Reciprocity treaty, and yet they reasoned so calmly, so reasonably, and with such an array of the unanswerable logic of *facts and figures*, that no intelligent American could deny that it was otherwise than just, right and in the interests of peace, civilization, and mutual advantage, that no barriers should be set up against the interchange of products and commodities between the United States and British America. They entirely disabused the minds of the American delegates of the idea that these Provinces had reaped all the advantages accruing from the Treaty of Reciprocity and they succeeded, we believe, in impressing upon their hearers the fact that we are ardently attached to the throne of Britain, and fully determined upon a continuance of the connection which gives us such a large measure of civil and religious freedom,—of pure laws and extended political privileges. The Hon. Mr. Potter, U. S. Consul for the British Provinces, in a scandalous speech, argued that the withdrawal of Reciprocity would *force* us into Annexation before two years, but was met and contradicted in a spirit which must have led the Convention to the conclusion that the hon. gentlemen, holding as he does a position of great delicacy and responsibility, had pretty thoroughly stultified himself. The speeches of Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Hon. Joseph Howe, of Halifax, were particularly excellent, and we are sorry that the space at our disposal will not admit of their publication in full. The latter proved conclusively that with regard to the coasting trade and the maritime fisheries, the advantages derived from the Reciprocity Treaty were decidedly with the Americans. On the whole we are pleased with the results of this Convention—pleased that it embraced so many men of wealth and influence from American cities, and that we have so much reason to be proud of the intelligent and dignified action of the delegation from this country. Let us hope that the views of the Convention will be adopted by the Government of the United States.

The following synopsis of the proceedings which we gather from the *Globe*, embraces the discussion and passage of resolutions touching the necessity of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty:—

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

Mr. Joy, of Detroit, from the Committee on Reciprocity, presented the following report:—

The committee to whom was referred the question of the Reciprocity Treaty, and reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces of North America, have directed me to report to the Convention that it has considered the question referred to it as fully as the limited time would admit of; that the gentlemen from the various British Provinces have been before the committee, and all the statements deemed important by them to be made have been heard and that the Consul-General of the United States in Canada has also been before the committee, and his statements heard; that the questions submitted in all the aspects presented have been freely discussed in the committee; and that, as the results of these discussions, they have adopted the resolutions which they have intrusted me to present to the Convention, two resolutions, and recommend their adoption. They are hereto appended:

Resolved,—That this Convention do approve of the action the Government of the United States in giving the notice to the Government of Great Britain of its wish to terminate the Treaty of Reciprocity of June 6, 1854.

Resolved,—That this Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the execution of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocal commercial intercourse between the United States and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, the Selkirk Settlement, and Vancouver's Island, based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of the rivers and the enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean.

The question being upon the adoption of the first resolution, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. McChesney, of Chicago, offered the following as a substitute for the second resolution:

Resolved,—That in the still unsettled condition of some of the States recently in rebellion, and the state of the finances of the Government, as well as the immature state of our system of taxation, and action tending to a removal of a reciprocity may wisely and appropriately be left to the respective Governments by which it would be negotiated.

A resolution to lay the substitute on the table, was made and withdrawn.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, ex-Vice United States President said—I am deeply sensible, from the earnestness which I witness around me, of the utter folly of presenting to the Convention the views which I shall feel it my duty to give. But coming all the way here with my colleagues from one of the most Eastern States, I would be faithless to the gentlemen who sent me here if I did not briefly state to this Convention the views which they entertain. I am for the amendment proposed by my friend over the way, (Mr. McChesney), because I believe it to be the wisest and best. I do not believe it is wise to convert this Convention into an executive body, arrogating to itself what belongs to the governments of the United States and of Great Britain. We have adopted a resolution unanimously in this body, declaring that we need the revenues of this country, derived from all sources, for the maintenance of the government and the payment of the debt hanging on us. I stand by that resolution. But if you are going to sweep in the distant colony of Vancouver's Island—that system of reciprocity which is Free Trade in slices (laughter)—what has become of the resolution adopted yesterday? How consistent one will appear when placed by the side of the other? I hold that our national debt be paid to the last mill. (cheers) I was educated, sir, in the school of free trade, but not of free trade in slices, for that is the most obnoxious system of the legislature which could be devised by man. I am for free trade; but I am not for that free trade which would select certain particular articles, thereby making it necessary to place additional burdens on other articles, so as to make up the revenue lost by the free trade in slices. [Cheers and laughter.] Free trade in slices is obnoxious and is incapable of being defended upon any ground of political economy. There is another consideration. What proposition has there come from the worthy gentleman we see on the other side of the hall [the Provincial delegates] whom we are glad to meet here—what is their proposition to this Convention? They have observed a masterly silence; and allow me to say, gentlemen, there is wisdom in that silence.—[Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Ryan, of Montreal.—The hon. gentleman will allow me to say that the Provinces have incited no objection to the Treaty. The objection has come from the people of the United States. Having no objection to the Treaty as it stands, we have nothing at present to suggest on the subject. We came here to learn the objections which you may have to raise, and to try to meet them.—[Cheers.]

Mr. Hamlin.—Wisely, indeed, have they executed their trust. [Hisses]. Have I said aught offensive to any one? [Cries of "No!"] These honorable gentlemen have wisely executed their trust. They have asked us to show our hand—we have done it—but we have not seen theirs. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Bloodgood, of New York, said the gentleman was mistaken, Mr. Howe had made two very eloquent speeches, followed by speeches from other gentlemen delegated by the Provinces, in which they had explained their own views and asked for the views of the people of the United States. [illegible] Finance Minister of Canada, favorable to making greater concessions to the United States so as to remove all cause of complaint. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hamlin—The gentleman has given no more information than is contained in the report. He states that the gentlemen from the Provinces have given explanations to the Committee; but how much of these explanations appear upon the record? I have simply to say that I do not, in the language of the proposed amendment, believe it is wise, in the present condition of the country, for us in hot haste to make a suggestion to our Government to propose to the British Government for a renewal of this Treaty. I think by so doing you are certain to get poorer terms than would be obtained by preserving the attitude which is maintained on the other side.

Mr. Seymour, of Troy, said that the question was one of the greatest possible moment at this time in every possible point of view. In the first place, he wished to call the attention of the Convention to what was the original *scope* of what was known as the Reciprocity Treaty. I has been supposed by the people of this country, and some may have thought it embraced only trade with the British Provinces of North America. But that was a very small part. He begged to call the attention of the Convention to the state of things in 1853. The question at that time which agitated both sides related to the fisheries, and there has not been a treaty negotiated since 1853 which has not embraced some important fishery provision in which the United States was not deeply concerned. Their wealth amounted to millions, which poured into the lape of the inhabitants along the seaboard and in the country. But they were found to be in imminent danger, and every fleet of fishing boats which went out were armed to maintain their alleged rights. Great Britain sent out her ships of war, and the United States, to sustain herself, had also to send out an armed fleet, and there we stood in the attitude of war. The question of timber also entered largely into the subject of reciprocity. The State of Maine, the State from which the gentleman who opposes this report hails, was interested in lumber mainly. The West was also interested. She desired the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Great improvements have been made in the navigation of this great river. He proceeded to sketch the history of the Treaty, and showed that we desired peace and to secure our own interests—the fisheries, lumber, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence River. The British Government met us nobly and conceded all that we asked. [Applause]. Although it would appear that the United States had conceded to the Colonies the admission of a greater number of articles than we had received in return, yet it was conceded that the benefits of navigation, and the greater importance of the articles granted free entrance to the United States, were of sufficiently great importance to make the benefits mutually equal between the two Governments. He proceeded to argue that the practical working of the treaty had fully exemplified the wisdom of its founders. If the treaty is now to be abrogated, the West must make up its mind to forego the free use of the St. Lawrence. This navigation you are to have only in one of two ways, either by war or treaty. It is for you to say to day which of these ways you will accept. The tables furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the treaty has been vastly beneficial to the United States. In the period of ten years it shows an advancement in prosperity unequalled in history. I did not think the Treaty was perfect. It did not claim to be such. We had some cause of complaint. The sudden notice of the termination of the treaty was not dictated by a regard for the commercial interests of the country. I do not wish to cast reflections on my own country. I had some of this feeling myself. It was natural that we should harbor some feelings against those whose country was an asylum for those who sallied forth to burn our towns and murder our citizens. But I do not believe that these marauders had the countenance of the people of Canada. [Applause]. The speaker continued in the same strain with regard to the people of England, paying a glowing tribute to the Queen. We may remember the wrongs we have suffered, but at the same time, I trust we shall regard them as the ebullitions of passion on the part of individuals rather than the official action of the Government.

Mr. Blake, of Bangor, said the cornerstone of the edifice erected by Mr. Seymour was a question of the fisheries. But he thought those men better qualified to speak of the fisheries who understood them; and they would say, in answer to the gentlemen from New York, "God save them from their friends!" The Legislature of Maine had pronounced emphatically against the Treaty. The great current of trade sweeping along the coast had only one little eddy, in Portland, friendly to the Treaty, and that arose from its being a terminus of the Grand Trunk. Then, where was Massachusetts? Did any one dare say the fishing interest of the States was in favor of the Treaty? (A cry "yes."—Laughter.) It was not so. Our Canadian friends would deceive themselves if they thought the people at Washington would make a Reciprocity Treaty before they equalized their own tariff. Another thing he did not like was the pledge given by the Canadian Ministers lately in England to keep up a line of fortifications on the frontier, and to place a flotilla on Lake Ontario. (Cries of "No, no.") But it was so, and he did not think that looked very much like reciprocity. He was opposed also to the Intercolonial Railway between Halifax, up the Bay of Chaleur, to Quebec, competing, as it would, with the avenues of transit in the Eastern States.

Mr. Hersay, Portland, said; The gentleman came here to represent the interests of Maine. Perhaps I may say here, with truth, that he does not represent the whole of the interests of Maine. That her citizens are engaged in lumbering in the British Provinces, and in a reciprocity treaty they shall not ask to have any privileges given to Canadian lumber not granted to our own. The gentlemen had thrown a reflection upon the representatives of the Provinces here; but he felt it his duty to disclaim on his part, any participation in this feeling. He had an opportunity since the rebellion, broke out, of visiting the Canadas, Upper and Lower, and more courteous and gentlemanly treatment than he received in that quarter he had never met with. We are, in Maine, bordering on New Brunswick, and don't want better neighbours. We have pronounced against the old Reciprocity Treaty, but Maine is not opposed to a perfect Reciprocal Treaty. The fishing interests of Maine had prospered under the Reciprocity Treaty. A gentleman from Maine, largely interested in the fishing question, was to have attended, but being detained by business, he could not be here. An allusion had been made here to the Grand Trunk Railway. The Grand Trunk is a communication we want to keep open, and it comes with ill grace from the gentleman from Maine, who came here over that railway, and may again wish to do so, to make any allusion to it.

Mr. Blake said he alluded to the termini at Detroit and Portland as creating necessarily a feeling in favor of reciprocity. In travelling with a free ticket over the Grand Trunk, and being feasted with champagne, he was almost in favor of annexation to Canada. He then paid a compliment to the gentlemen from Canada.

Mr. Joy, of Michigan, as Chairman of the Reciprocity Treaty, said the Provincial delegations had appeared before the committee as intelligent gentlemen, showing their hands, with nothing concealed, endeavoring to gain no unworthy advantage, but plainly stating their case. They had not, therefore, concealed their hand until we had shown ours. That remark must have been made, not for the purpose of guiding the wise judgement of the house, but to create in the minds of the delegates prejudices, having for their effect the warping of the better judgements of those assembled. (Cheers.) He ridiculed the idea that the sovereign people of this country represented in a great Convention should not be permitted to state to the chief magistrates their views upon the intimate interests in which they were concerned. True, in this country we cannot look upon our Sovereign; but there is, nevertheless, no gentleman so high in office that we cannot venture to approach he is. [illegible] How was the President of the people of the United States to learn the wishes of the business community, if the business community had no right to approach him? (Hear, and cheers.) The President of the United States was the servant of the people, and was bound to listen to their just requests. The treaty recommended in this report was not the old reciprocity treaty, but a treaty which would be just to all interests on both sides, not even excluding the lumber interests, about which they had heard so much. The lumber interest was in the hands of a few men, and there was no doubt great wealth in it; but it was absurd to say that the great West, with its ten millions of people, should be shut out from the ocean, because peradventure the lumbering interests might in a slight degree be injured by the Reciprocity Treaty. (Prolonged cheers.) It would be seen that all proposed was nothing but what was truly right and fair to every interest in this broad land. So far as the merits of the Reciprocity Treaty are concerned, a vast trade has grown up. The balance of this trade is in favor of the United States. Under this trade have grown up great interests. The gentlemen who first spoke is for putting a deadblow to all these interests. The gentleman says Maine voted as a unit for the Niagara Canal. I thank the State of Maine for that vote. What we at the West want is to plow our way to the ocean with our ships, not simply to reach the foot of Niagara Falls. With the increasing business growing up in the West, it is absolutely necessary that we have every facility for reaching the ocean and shipping our produce to Liverpool without breaking bulk. The interests of Maine may stand in the way, but it will be only for a season. The West must have exit. We are here mainly in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty, such a one as will be just and fair to all parties. A few days ago a ship arrived from Liverpool at Montreal with a cargo of merchandise for Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Why did she unload there instead of coming to our docks? Simply because the canals of the St. Lawrence would not admit her passage. Have no reciprocity and Canada has no inducement to enlarge these canals. But there is another influence at work here; we have heard it in this hall and in the Committee room; that is, that if we refuse a treaty now we shall soon have annexation. But this is not according to human nature. We would, in effect, be telling Canada we shall harrass your commerce; we shall not trade with you, we will abuse you as enemies until you come in and love us as friends. This is not the time for such an experiment. Repeal the treaty, and there will soon be a collision among the fishermen upon the banks, which will result in a war of magnitude. I do not make these statements from sentiments of fear of such an event.

On the 14th the business in hand was brought rapidly to a close.

Mr Scammon, Chicago, one of the ablest of the delegation from that city, declared that he would support the original resolution and not his colleague's substitute. He said that having on a former occasion, been one of the bearers of a memorial from the Government of Illinois to the Governor General of the British Provinces, to promote the improvement of the St Lawrence navigation for the mutual benefit of the trade of both countries, he could not stultify himself by going now against a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, although he desired that there should be changes made in the existing treaty.

Mr Scammon had his speech cut short by the application of the ten minutes' rule, an addition of only five minutes grace being allowed him. As he knocked under a dozen other delegates attempted to gain the floor, all of whom subsided but three, a gentleman from Saginaw, another from Wisconsin, and a third from Philadelphia. The Saginaw man was nearest the chairman and got his ear. The Wisconsin man, however, would not be repressed, and claimed a hearing on a point of order, which was that each State ought to have a chance to be heard, and that Michigan had already spoken through Mr Joy, of Detroit. The Saginaw man replied that Mr Joy represented the sentiments of Detroit, but not of Saginaw. The Philadelphia delegate asked the delegate from Saginaw as a favor to yield him the floor for a few minutes, in order to suggest a proposition which might save further discussion. The Saginaw gentleman refused to yield, but finally was made to yield by the chair ruling that Michigan could not be heard twice until the other States had a chance. The Philadelphia gentleman, Mr Fraley, then proceeded very briefly to explain the position of Pennsylvania on the reciprocity question, and offered as a compromise which would satisfy Philadelphia, and he believed the other delegations occupying the same platform, the addition to the original resolution of the words "mentioned above."

Mr Joy, of Detroit, on behalf of the majority of the Reciprocity Committee, accepted the amendment, and after consultation the minority of the committee agreed to withdraw Mr Chesney's substitute. The vote was then taken on the resolution as amended. Delegation after delegation recorded its votes in favor of the resolution, and the President announced amidst thunders of applause that the vote stood 155 ayes, with none against.

Votes of thanks were then hurriedly passed, and some gentlemen who had prepared speeches and had not got them fired off, received permission from the Convention to hand in their speeches to be printed with the proceedings, the publication of which, by the collection of newspaper reports and the addition of manuscripts, has been undertaken by the Detroit Board of Trade. A similar privilege was extended to one or two committees which had not got their reports ready for presentation.

The President (Gen Wallbridge) then delivered a short parting speech, in the course of which he took his revenge on the late Vice President of the United States, for some sharp words uttered on more than one occasion during the Convention, by claiming that his decisions in the chair would be approved by practical business men, whether they were in accordance or not with the rules insisted on by decaying politicians. The Maine gentleman, however, who was evidently referred to, is just the hard knot that he was described to be the other day by Mr Malcolm Cameron, and I dare say will give the General some day full "fit for fit."

The President having finished his remarks, the Convention, at 2 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*, breaking up with three cheers for President Johnson and Queen Victoria.

The British American Delegates assembled at 3 p.m. in the parlor of the Russell House. Resolutions of thanks to their chairman, Hon. Mr Ryan, and to Mr Howe, for his able advocacy of British American interests, and to the Secretaries, were passed by acclamation. A resolution was also passed in favor of the establishment of a Provincial Board of Trade.

A number of the Delegates went in the afternoon on an excursion, to which the Convention had been invited by the citizens and University of Ann Arbor, and had a pleasant time.

TROUBLE BREWING.—Late dispatches indicate that the symptoms of a rupture between the United States and Maximilian are rapidly increasing. The Americans, we think, have no desire to force a war with France.

CRIME RAMPANT.—There is a carnival of crime going on just now. Burglars are at work in Toronto and other cities, incendiaries are pushing their fiendish trade, and general rascality lifts its head almost everywhere. At 10 o'clock, on Friday night last, at Hamilton, two villains garroted and seriously injured a Mr. Bernard Henry, with the evident intention of robbing him, but a shot from his revolver frightened them off.

Town & Counties

☞ Several communications are laid over, till our next.

STANLEY WHEAT.—A friend has shown us a sample from a specimen head of fall wheat grown on the 3rd, con., of Stanley. The grain in that neighborhood will yield a very heavy crop.

Leslie coming to Goderich.

Harry Leslie, the great American Blondin, whose feats at Niagara have been witnessed by thousands, is announced to give one of his wonderful performances on the rope in Goderich on the 1st of August. The cable will be stretched over an immense chasm, and will be 150 feet high and 300 feet long. To enable persons at a distance to witness such a novel scene in this section, Excursion trains will be run from Brantford and all stations West, and the Steamers will carry passengers at reduced rates from Saginaw, Saugeen, Kincardine, &c., There will doubtless be an immense crowd of people in town on the occasion.

CONCERTS.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, Cheesbro's Serenaders will give two of their first-class concerts in Crabb's Hall. Mr. Cheesbro as a splendid musician is not unknown in Goderich. Mr. Horner, the basso, has a magnificent voice, of great compass and power, and we have no doubt will leave a pleasing reputation behind him in Goderich. We seldom puff Concerts, but we feel safe in saying that these will be musical treats indeed. Mr. Hawkins, a famous tenor, is also to sing, and something good may be expected from the Goderich Glee Club.—We hope to see crowded houses.

JEFF. DEAD.—Who about Goderich didn't know Jeff., the lilliputian canine, that felt at home in the society of any constable and was intimately acquainted at all the hotels—that sat on door steps looking dreamily at the stream of life passingby and philosophising upon the ups and downs of (dog) life, and whose ambitious soul found vent in terriffic barking when a dog fight was on foot? Jeff. the patient, the faithful, has 'gone where the good doggy goes.' As he was trotting along one day last week, a big cur, in a fit of playfulness, or of 'malice aforethought' gave his neck a nip, and the little fellow at once yielded up his spirit. *Requies dog in pace.*

Excursion from Brantford.

About 11 this morning (14th) nine car loads of excursionists arrived from Brantford, being composed principally of Grand Trunk employees and their families.—The crowd was made up of decent, respectable, well-dressed people, and all appeared to enjoy themselves first rate. At one o'clock the steamer Huron took a large number of the excursionists for a sail on the Lake, the Brantford Brass Band enlivening the scene. People abroad are beginning to discover that our good town possesses extra attractions in the way of healthful recreation, and it is most desirable that we should assist nature as far as our means will admit in making it a delightful place of resort.

THE TWELFTH.

The day of "Glorious, pious and immortal memory," was celebrated by the Orangemen of this section at Bayfield.—About twenty lodges were present from all parts of the county, each accompanied by its banner, fife and drum, &c. The gathering of people was very large, and the day passed off very pleasantly. About one o'clock, p. m., the procession formed and marched to a pleasant grove in the vicinity of the village, where W. W. Connor, Esq., having taken the chair, a number of speeches were delivered by Rev. E. L. Elwood and A. Lafroy, Esq., of Goderich, Rev. Mr. Carmichael of Clinton, &c. The brethren departed for home ere the shades of evening had closed in, well pleased with all that they had seen and heard during the day.

COLD SNAP.—On Wednesday afternoon, a storm of wind set in from the bleak Nor' West, which brought with it such a degree of cold that, July as it was, a good fire was considered most desirable. The Orangemen of Kincardine in trying to get home by Lake had an interesting time of it. The little steamer after working her way up against the storm found that it was impossible to land at Kincardine, and had, therefore, to put about and run for Goderich harbor.

TURNBERRY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 12th inst., as Robert Stewart of the Township of Turnberry, was returning home from Wingham with a load of lumber, he drove his waggon over a small stump on the side of the road, by which he was thrown off, falling upon the back of his head, rendering him insensible. Some of his neighbors being along, assistance was speedily procured; he was removed to Mr. C. Griffin's Hotel, Wingham, where every assistance at command was given, and towards morning consciousness returned, but upon close examination it was found that the spine was dislocated, causing complete loss of motion and sensation in the parts below. He remained in this sad state until Saturday evening, when death put an end to his sufferings. It may here be proper to state that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end.

OUR SAGINAW FRIENDS.—During the past few days a number of ladies and gentlemen from Saginaw have been sojourning in Goderich for the benefit of their health, and as it would never do to let them depart without some mark of hospitality, it was planned to drive them out to Clinton last evening, (Thursday 13) in order that they might get a glimpse of the resources of our fine county, and enjoy themselves in picnicing, free and easy style. Accordingly busses, carriages, etc. were levied upon, and a party of about seventy of [illegible] Saturday afternoon, [illegible] being in the best of humor, the way was beguiled by many a joyous burst of song, and by many a flashing repartee. At Clinton the party put up at the Clinton Hotel, kept by Mr. R. H. Reid, and after partaking of a suitable repast, which had been ordered beforehand, proceeded to amuse itself according to the varied taste of those composing it. The young and gay tripped it on the "light fantastic toe," the elders gravely discussed "pop" and international politics, and altogether a few hours were passed away very pleasantly. Such re-unions have a tendency to cement still more firmly the bonds of friendship already subsisting between Saginaw and Goderich, and we earnestly hope that the daily line of steamers expected next year, and the consequent increase of trade and traffic, may be the means of rendering our intercourse as profitable as it is pleasant to all concerned. Most of our visitors intend, we believe, to start for home this evening.

The Dungannon Murder.

GODERICH, July 14th, 1865.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In your paper of June 28th, I read with horror of the murder that was committed in Dungannon; and whereas everybody knows that intoxicating liquor was the cause of it. And taking into consideration the influence that your widely circulated journal has throughout the community, I am surprised you remain silent on the subject;—and that you do not enter one word of condemnation against Swift or Black, who gave him the liquor that madened his brain, which has made him a murderer. If these tavern keepers, like a great many others, had not been selling against the law of God and man, Wolly and McCurdy might be useful members of society; and the County would not have been put to such expense. Swift and Black cannot have a very easy conscience.—They may escape being condemned here but when they come before a just and impartial Judge, swift and black will be their retribution.

Yours truly,

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

REMARKS.—We are also surprised, 1st that "A Temperance Man" did not pay the postage on his letter, and 2nd, that now when the *whole Province* knows that McCurdy was murdered whilst he and his murderer were under the influence of liquor drank *under the shadow of Dunkin's Bill*, "A Temperance Man" should sneak out as an anonymous philanthropist, and blame us for not acting the part of judge, jury, and constable. We have done our duty by recording *facts*, let a "Temperance Man" show his moral courage by his *deeds*. We pointed out weeks ago that the provisions of the Temperance Act in force in Ashfield were not respected, and now when a murder takes place, temperance men urge us to write for the purpose of proving to the community that it was criminally wrong to supply certain men with liquor illegally! We have laws in this country. It is *too late* now to appeal to them to prevent murder, but wrong doers can be reached at any moment, in a more effectual manner than through newspaper squibs.

To the Provisional Directors of the Petroleum and Salt Company, of Goderich.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with a resolution of your board, handed to me by George Rumball, Esq., requesting me to examine and report upon the prospects of attaining oil in the neighborhood of Goderich, and the best site to locate a test well. I beg to state that I have made a very careful examination of the rock formation on the River Maitland, from its mouth to the falls of the river on both sides, a distance, following the river, of from eight to ten miles. The rock is that known as the corniferous formation which, according to Sir Wm. Logan, covers in this province an area of from six to seven thousand square miles, its eastern boundary being marked by a line from a point upon Lake Erie opposite to Buffalo, thence following the shore of Lake Erie to the eastern limit of Haldimand, thence sweeping northerly to the east side of the township of Dumfries, thence almost in a direct line to the mouth of the river Saugeen, and extending westerly to the shores of Lakes Erie and Huron. This group is generally acknowledged to be the oil-producing group from whence the large supply of oil is furnished for the oil wells of Enniskillen, Bothwell, &c. I am not aware of any oil having been obtained directly from this formation, that is, from wells actually sunk into it, inasmuch as all experiments have as yet been confined to the neighborhood of Enniskillen, Bothwell, &c., lying upon what is termed the main anticlinal axis. The attention of speculators was first directed to these localities by the surface appearance of oil in large quantities in the township of Enniskillen, and generally known as the Gumbells. At this point although many wells have been sunk attended with unprecedented success, I am not aware of any having been sunk into the actual corniferous formation for this reason, that oil is found in sufficient abundance in the Hamilton formation which here overlaps the corniferous to a considerable depth.

From the eastern limit of the corniferous formation it dips toward the west at an angle of from 20 to 30 feet to the mile, but rises again in the west as it reaches the Lakes Huron, Erie, and River St. Clair. This dip and rise naturally leads to the supposition that a considerable depression in the formation exists towards its central point. This depression has been proved by the wells sunk in Enniskillen, &c. actually to exist, and is there overlapped by what is termed the Hamilton formation to the depth of several hundred feet, and this again is overlaid by a drift deposit of clay, sand and gravel to a depth of from 60 to 70 feet, and it is after passing through this drift deposit and boring a considerable depth into the Hamilton formation that the principal oil deposits are found. Now it becomes a natural question to ask, that if the oil is generated in the corniferous formation only, why is it found in such abundance in the Hamilton formation and in this particular locality. The answer is simply this: from the great central depression of the formation both from the east and west forming a great bowl or basin into which the oil generated in the surrounding formation, is derived or collected and thence forced upward into and through the overlapping Hamilton formation by moisture, water, or the powerful agency of gas. If this theory be correct, and I believe it is very generally acknowledged, I see no reason why oil should not be found within the formation from whence this large supply is obtained, or in other words from the fountain head. It will, however, I am inclined to believe, be necessary to sink to a sufficient depth to be beyond the influence of the central depression. That oil exists in the formation at or near Goderich is placed beyond a doubt, from the residuum discovered in the shape of a highly inflammable bituminous clay found in thin layers in the crevices of the rock, as also from the highly bituminous [illegible] of the formation as developed in the bed of the River [illegible] and the prospects of oil being obtained in your locality thus: That as Goderich rests upon one of the most prominent outcroppings of the corniferous formation, and as this formation is universally acknowledged to be the source of all the oil found in this section of Canada, and as thus far no experiment has been made by sinking wells directly into the formation, I see no reason to doubt but that oil may be found, and in all probability in abundantly paying quantity, particularly as I stated before it is sufficient depth is attained to overcome the effects of the central depression.

With regard to the best point to commence operations with a view to success, I think there can be little or no choice. I should, it is true, be inclined to prefer those points where the evidence of the presence of oil is most perceptable, but those indications, though quite sufficient to show that oil does exist, are not in my opinion sufficiently strong to outweigh every other consideration. In locating your well, there are two main points to be considered,—the well must be so situated that it will be out of the reach of damage from the accumulation of ice during the spring freshets, and also in such a position as in the event of success to secure easy means of shipment. Taking, therefore, everything into consideration I would recommend, if possible, that the well should be located on the flats, just below the present railway station.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your ob't serv't,
HUGH P. SAVIGNY,
C. E., & P. L. S.

Goderich, 3rd July, 1865.

POOR FROGGY.—The people of Dundas, or at least some them, have taken to eating frogs, which are considered both wholesome and delicious

Canadian Petroleum.

The Petroleum business of Western Canada still continues to afford promise of the best results, although, as some may think strange, we hear as yet of no large shipments, nor of wells pouring out their thousands of barrels a day. This is easily explained. The new proprietors are sound practical men, who will not do their work by halves: and having the means to carry on operations on an extensive and efficient scale, it is evident that they are determined to complete the wells before attempting to "resize." It is not many months since the wells have came into the hands of their new owners; since then a complete revolution has taken place in the system of working. This system involves the widening and deepening of the old wells: it may be said in fact to involve their complete reconstruction, requiring almost as much time and labor as sinking them anew. Of the two hundred and fifty wells in course of construction at Enniskillen, not more than twenty are as yet in working order. These are fair yielding and paying wells, but the amount of oil pumped by them at present is not a correct estimate of what the same wells will do when the remaining unfinished ones get into operation, as experience shows that the more wells there are at work the more oil is procured from each. So reliable is this rule considered, that the owners of some wells which are ready for pumping are deferring a commencement until some of the adjacent ones are ready also. The reason of this is simple. The water in some places is very considerable, and cannot be exhausted sufficiently to admit of a large flow of oil unless several wells are working at the same time, and uniting their efforts to overcome it. It is easily understood how the yield during this transition state how rapidly it must increase as new wells get to work. In the Bothwell district this same difficulty is met with, but it is overcome to a great extent by the large size of the pumps and engines used,—one well being able to throw a volume of oil and water equal to three such wells as were formely constructed. The largest wells here at present, pumping sixty barrels a day takes forty eight hours to overcome the water when pumping alone, but when an adjoining well is at work the oil is reached much sooner and more of it is got. The chief cause of the backwardness of this district is that many of the wells first sunk, being narrow, will not admit pumps of a sufficient size to allow a slow and safe action of the machinery. In order to exhaust the water the machinery has to be driven beyond its capacity. The consequence is that the proprietors do not long enjoy the sight of a dark stream of oil from their wells before the overtaxed machinery, nearly racked to pieces, breaks down. Something gives way which cannot be replaced on the spot, and which has to be procured from Buffalo or some distant place. This involves the most vexatious delays and great disappointment. Happily this state of affairs can not be of long continuance, all the new wells having sufficient capacity.—the proprietors being satisfied that to succeed they must use large pumps, large engines (not less than twenty horse power), and work with a slow action. Wells, with such appliances, must yield large quantities, as it is an ascertained fact, from the results of boring, that the oil permeates the rock for many miles in all directions from this place.

From the above facts we may reasonably conclude that before long petroleum must rank as a most important article of commence of Canada, and the question naturally arises what will we do with it? In a former number we have shown that circumstances, formerly unfavorable, would now afford us a foreign market except in the United States. Since then, we are informed, that owing to the gradually diminishing supplies in Pennsylvania, and the increasing demand for oil, application has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to premit Canadian crude oil to be refined in bond in the United States.—This application, it is said, has been granted, and already a company is being formed in New York for the purpose of taking advantage of this most liberal concession. This must give an additional stimulus to oil operations here, and place us at least on an equality in every respect with producers on the other side.

The number of wells in Canada can not be less than four hundred, of which only about thirty are as yet in working order. Twenty of them are in Enniskillen, and ten at Bothwell. The yield is from five to sixty barrels a day. The price at the wells is from $4 to $1.75 per barrel. There are besides these several surface wells at Enniskillen which yield a heavy lubricating oil of a specific gravity of 56°. This oil is now much appreciated, and is similar to some crude oils produced in the United States which readily bring from $20 to $25 per barrel.—[Montreal Trade Review, June 30.

Queen Victoria's Appearance.

Of late years, especially since the sad loss of her husband, Queen Victoria has undergone a great change, both in mind and body. She never was possessed of great beauty, and the charm of her presence always arose more from the natural expression of an amiable disposition, than from any regularity of feature or grace of manner. She never was endowed with the irresistable fascinations of the Queen of Scots, nor with the imperious airs of Elizabeth, which extorted a reverence that could not be refused. Her eyes are blue and bright, her hair dark, and her complexion is now somewhat sallow. It is marked by deep lines of affliction, and yet those do not make her expression less attractive. It has been well observed, that sickness and sorrow refine most countenances, and her's is another illustration of the truth of this saying. In the approaches of age she has gained that which may be called the beauty of goodness. It is undoubtedly true that old age, provided it be found in the way of righteousness, gives to the features a beauty not their own.

If the motions of the mind be good, the lines of the face will become more and more beautiful, as time wears on, and the sensuous charms of color, delicacy, and the regularity of feature fade. This is certainly apparent in the face of Queen Victoria at present.

In stature she is rather inferior to the average height, and looks far more majestic when seated than standing; and yet wherever and whenever she is seen, she [illegible] circumstances she is perfectly at ease that she is high bred and accustomed to command. She cares little for dress; and at Balmoral, Osborne, or any of her palaces where she is in the bosom of her family, she wears plain, unpretending garments, such as some at least of our fair country women would not allow themselves to be seen in at any time. She dislikes pomp and display, and does not often appear in public; never, except when some great State occasion seems to demand it. Among all the Americans who have visited Europe, very few have seen Queen Victoria, while nearly every traveller has looked upon Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, who are frequently seen driving about Paris with the greatest freedom. In consequence of this reserve, the spectacle is much more imposing and attractive when she does appear.

She is an extremely good horsewoman and manages her steed with great address and fearlessness. At the encampment at Cobham, a few years ago, she appeared on horseback, and was of course, the admired of all beholders, as she rode on the field on her dark bay "Templer." She wore a long dark green robe of some thick, rich material, a closely fitting jacket, with but few ornaments, and a low dark hat, with along black ostrich feather. In her hand she carried an elegant riding whip, with a handle of gold, and a carbuncle set in the top of it. She rode along the lines with grace, and really, for the time, one recalled to mind, irresistibly, the energetic presence of Elizabeth, as she passed before her soldiers at the time of the threatened invasion of the Grand Armada, and with burning words urged them to do and dare every honorable deed in behalf of Old England and its Virgin Queen.

Victoria always appears well at a review, and has that magnetic glance of the eye which leads every soldier to believe that his sovereign looks directly at him on such an occasion. This quality is not unfrequently possessed by great generals, though few women ever have sufficient nerve to show it.

The Atlantic Cable.

The London Times says that all the conditions of success have been secured so far as human foresight can secure them, for the laying of the Atlantic cable. It is in itself a wonder of science and art, far in advance of any previous cable, and the Great Eastern when it has received the whole of it, and seven thousand tons of coal, will have a cargo of about 23,000 tons,—probably the greatest weight ever borne by a vessel. She will then draw nearly 33 feet, and every precaution has been taken to get her safely out of the Thames. She will not approach within twenty-five miles of the coast of Ireland for fear of danger. The shore cable, which is much heavier than the deep sea cable, will be laid for that distance by one of the two ships of war which are to form part of the expedition; and, as soon as the cables are spliced, the Great Eastern will proceed on her voyage at the rate of six miles an hour, paying out the cable. A greater speed would be dangerous to the proper laying of the cable, and with a less speed she would not be properly under control. The only danger to be apprenended is the occurrence of a storm during the few days necessary for laying the cable; but this, according to nautical experience, is very rare in the mouth of July.

☞ The Brockville Recorder tells of an instance of the success of Canadian manufactures, in that Canadian hardware