Huron Signal.

GODERICH, JULY 13, 1865.

The Excursion to Saginaw.

On Monday, the third inst., a goodly company, composed of our worthy Mayor and councillors, the Goderich Firemen, (who had their engine along,) the Bayfield Brass Band, and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen from Goderich, Clinton, Lucknow, Kincardine, &c., went aboard the steamer Huron, for the purpose of paying a visit to the far-famed Saginaw Valley. About 2:30 P. M. the last whistle was sounded, the band struck up God Save the Queen, and we were off on the clear bosom of "our own broad Lake." The day being pleasant, those aboard amused themselves in watching the receding shores and in the various other ways peculiar to excursionists.—When about half way across the lake, everybody on board was called upon by everybody else to make a note of the fact that both shores were visible at once.—Then a little more joking and laughter, then evident tokens that the wind was rising and the boat beginning to dodge about in an ugly little cross sea—then the ominous intelligence was quietly whispered about that the Mayor was seasick. Sea-sickness being contagious, the passengers looked somewhat alarmed, and several were very "pale about the gills," as the first symptoms are facetiously called. As the Council is morally bound to sustain the Mayor, the members aboard concluded that they must follow his example, and most of them got sick accordingly—some of them awfully sick. Then the Warden got sick, and as he represents the whole Counties in certain respects, nearly every one on board "went to the lee side" immediately. Those who were not sick, and who were moved with feelings of compassion, went about prescribing doses of brandy and pickles, but we are sorry to say that several unfeeling ones indulged in roars of laughter at the expense of the patients. We cannot tell why people *will* always laugh at the seasick. There is no fun in it—*especially to those suffering*. Seats at the supper table were not in much demand that night, and of the few who sat down, several looked at the delicacies for a minute or so in a woe-begone manner and then made a very devious but vigorous retreat for the outside. However, when we got into the Bay, the raging billows sank to rest, and our friends emerged from their state-rooms as bright and smiling as though they believed in the popular fallacy that sea-sickness is good for the constitution. In the morning about 7 o'clock we entered Saginaw river, and as we glided up stream those who had never before visited the valley had an opportunity of viewing the evidences of its enormous lumbering and saline resources, and those who had visited it on previous occasions, the pleasure of noting the great improvements which have sprung up under the magical hand of *capital* and *enterprise*. Stopping for a few minutes at Bay City, we took aboard a number of passengers and a brass band, which joined with ours in enlivening the remainder of the journey. As we have before spoken at large of the Saginaw country and its inexhaustible resources, we need only say that it seems to be improving with undiminished rapidity—a large number of extensive saltworks and mills having been put in operation during the past year or two. The business men are beginning to feel the pressure of the times a little, however, the lumber and salt markets being much less brisk this season than for several years back. The stringency cannot exist very long, we think, as this wonderful valley has within itself the elements of great wealth and the right class of men to develop every resource to the greatest possible extent.

The *Huron* was laid alongside her dock at East Saginaw about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the passengers having gathered to the side, B. J. Brown, Esq., in a very neat and well-considered speech, welcomed the Mayor, Councilmen and people of Goderich in the name of the citizens of East Saginaw. Mr. Detlor having replied in suitable terms, cheers of welcome were given and responded to in the heartiest style, after which we all went ashore, and at once proceeded to become still better acquainted with a lot of the best-hearted people one could find on the continent of America. The Goderich firemen were dragged off in triumph by their Saginaw brethren of the red-jacket, and the rest of us were escorted to the Bancroft House, where a first-rate breakfast was in readiness. After enjoying the company of the Mayor of East Saginaw, Hon. S W. Yawkey, and a large number of the leading citizens, our party entered a handsome street car at eleven o'clock and formed part of the procession of officials, military, fire men, &c., which proceeded to a beautiful grove about a mile out. Here every arrangement had been made for the accommodation of the speakers, visitors and audience. The reader, C. W. Wisner, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence and was followed by the principal orator of the day, the Hon. James Birney, who spoke at great length in a style calculated to catch the breath of popular applause. The hope expressed by the Hon. gentleman that Jeff. Davis would be hung high as Haman elicited no applause from the large assemblage. Judge Avery, on the contrary, who spoke afterwards, declared that if Mr. Davis were innocent of complicity in the Assassination plot, it would be a lasting disgrace for a strong nation to execute and thus immortalize him through martyrdom. This noble sentiment was loudly cheered—by none more heartily than by the Goderich people. Although a good many hard things were said against the England of 1776, nothing was breathed against the Britain of to-day, and hence our company had no cause of complaint. After the speaking, and music from the fine band of East Saginaw, the company joined in singing a patriotic hymn, and the benediction being pronounced, a general dispersion took place.

About three o'clock the Goderich people were met at dinner in the Bancroft House by a number of influential gentlemen, after which a number of post-prandial speeches were delivered. The various national toasts having been proposed and responded to, the chairman proposed "Our Canadian Visitors," and Mr. Detlor in reply made a first-rate speech, at the conclusion of which he thanked our hosts in the name of his fellow-excursionists for the princely reception they had always received from a princely people. The re-union was a very pleasant one indeed.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in a miscellaneous manner. Some visited friends, others rambled over the city, and the firemen enjoyed all kinds of hospitality from the Saginaw department. We cannot attempt to describe all that was said and done, but we will say that a more hearty and whole-souled reception could not be extended to any party than that of which we were made the recipients.

The firemen's tournament came off at 5 o'clock, and the Goderich Company had the honor of carrying off the first prize in the 2nd class, $20.00. The Goderich boys also took a share of the prizes in the sports at the Grove. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, in the course of which "Union No. 1" was given with all the brilliancy possible.

The morning of Wednesday was spent in inspecting neighboring salt works, and in making enquiries that might be useful in *our* boring operations. About 8 o'clock the Mayor of East Saginaw, the members of the local press, committee of management, &c., met us in the Bancroft by invitation, on which occasion they were requested to accept of our sincere thanks for the kindness with which one and all had been treated. Mr. Detlor made a few happy remarks and was followed by Mr. M. C. Cameron in his best style.—Mr. Cameron said that while we were ready to give our American brethren all praise for their great enterprise and love of freedom, he believed that he expressed the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of Canada when he said that as long as we had such sovereigns as Queen Victoria (God bless her) and such a government, we should not seek annexation to the United States for the next thousand years. (Cheers) The commercial ties between us, however, and the similarity of our laws and language united us together in the bonds of amity and friendship, and he trusted that the hand might be accursed which should be raised to sever those ties. This sentiment was received with rounds of applause. Messrs. Gibbons, Moore and Cox also made a few remarks. On the other hand Messrs. Brown, Lewis and others expressed themselves as heartily for a continuance of friendly intercourse between Saginaw and Goderich. This was the best and quickest route by which they could receive goods from the East, they wanted all the produce we could spare, and all combined to form a bond of closest intimacy based upon reciprocal advantage. At this stage of the proceedings Capt. Cole entered and announced that time was up, upon which an adjournment took place to the boat, many friends refusing to leave us until we got down to Bay City. After an immense amount of hand-shaking, our band struck up Yankee Doodle, the East Saginaw band responded with God save the Queen, the people cheered themselves hoarse, and away we went down the *briny* stream. A few hours spent in pleasant conversation brought us to Bay City, where we parted with those who accompanied us down, and were soon ploughing our way up the Bay. The run home was rendered all the more jolly by the absence of sea-sickness and its consequent miseries. On Thursday morning we were landed at Goderich about 6.30, and thus ended a trip that will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of enjoying it.

We are happy to say that, with only one or two exceptions, there was not a man on board the worse of liquor during the whole journey, and that not a single accident happened to mar the happiness of the excursionists.

Those of our party who are interested in the oil question, busied themselves while in Saginaw in making enquiries on the subject of boring, and we understand that Mr. Spangler, a gentleman of great experience in that line, has made a proposition which is likely to be acted upon.

The Results of the Mission.

THE Canadian Delegates sent from this country to advance our interests in conference with the Imperial authorities deserve all credit for their zealous efforts in the discharge of their most important duties. That they left no argument out of sight that could possibly benefit the cause they advocated, is amply proven by the complimentary tone of the British Press. They accomplished much. Hitherto there has been in the Colonial office an incredible amount of ignorance as to the resources, wants and wishes of Canada and its populations, and by direct intercourse our delegates have been able to sweep away the cobwebs which have so long bedimmed the vision of well-meaning but misled secretaries. Our loyalty, our love for the old flag and the institutions which have been handed down to us untarnished through a long line of ancestors, were, no doubt, set forth by the Canadian delegates in a most eloquent and impressive manner. The result is an improved tone of feeling, and an appreciable rise in Canadian securities.

But, as diplomatic documents are proverbially hazy, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Mr. Cardwell's despatch partakes somewhat of that quality. There is much said about what the mother country is willing to do, and a pretty clear statement of what is expected of the Colony, and yet, as regards the future there is doubt and perplexity. Defence, the primary subject under discussion, was understood to hinge upon a Confederation of all the British American Provinces; unfortunately some of those Provinces have emphatically declared their intention *not* to be confederated, and until they come or are brought around it is impossible to conceive how a step can be taken towards the vast undertakings sketched out. "So far, therefore," the *Saturday Review* says, "as any definite action is "concerned, the defences wait for the "Confederation, and the Confederation "waits for New Brunswick and the chap-"ter of accidents." It is a humiliating avowal but one which cannot be got over. Our great want, after all, is not a number of fortresses, and an exhausting expenditure of money in time of peace, but the furtherence of enterprises calculated to develop our agricultural and mineral resources. Prominent amongst these is the enlargement of our present Canals and the construction of others which experience and observation have pointed out as actually necessary. To add up columns of figures, and to count upon millions of expenditure, is an easy and, under certain circumstances, a pleasant task, but let us remember that we are, comparatively speaking, a poor people. Monopolies, and Monied institutions, and Governmental wrongs have so ground down our hardy settlers that it will be absolutely impossible to add *many* more burthens to those under which they already struggle. If the British Government will advance us a few millions sterling to buy out the apocryphal "rights" of the Hudson's Bay Company, and take a mortgage on the property as collateral security, let us close the bargain at the earliest possible moment, and throw open *free* to the nations of Europe an area of inexhaustibly fertile soil capable of supporting a population of *sixty millions* of souls. In emigration, settlement, development of material resource, will be found the surest defence this county can possibly have. With unlimited resources in men and money we can accomplish almost anything,—without them, nothing. A race, a contest, a struggle, is before us, —a race of commercial progress, a contest for supremacy in manufactures, art, science, literature and civilization, a struggle for those blessings of material and moral wealth which form the strength and glory of our Queenly mother. In the discharge of the duties devolving upon us, let neither our rulers nor their constitutents forget that *money* is the sinew of war, vigorous, independent, *cheerfully loyal* MEN the strongest bulwark of a nation.

TOO FAST.

A correspondent writing from Goderich informs us that the Council of that town has passed a resolution declaring the Fourth of July a public holiday, and that the Mayor has issued his proclamation to that effect. The cause of this action appears to have been an invitation extended to the Council by the people of Saginaw, Mich., to visit them on the fourth and enjoy the hospitality of that town. The prospect of a free feed seems to have made the city fathers of Goderich enthusiastic in their celebration of "independence day." But they are a little too fast. It will be time enough to observe the fourth of July as a public holiday when we are "annexed," which we would fain believe the people of Goderich, as well as of other parts of the country, desire may be long distant in the future.—*Leader.*

REMARKS.—A correspondent writing from Goderich has not told the "whole truth." It is well known that excursions were announced both by land and water, and that it has been customary to proclaim a holiday on such occasions, to enable clerks, &c., to get away. While we regret that our Council made the mistake they did, we repeat that it was fully explained that it was not to be considered as growing out of annexation feeling. The *Leader* and its cor. are mistaken if they imagine that the people of Goderich are so easily lured by 'free feeds.' They do desire to keep up a friendly feeling with Saginaw, which is and must be one of our best markets, but they have hitherto shown themselves just as willing to *give* as to take in the feeding line. A fear was expressed by some that this affair would have a bad effect abroad—why then trumpet it to the world? Why render it necessary to contradict the statement that the stars and stripes were hoisted over the Court House, &c.?

The Assassination Conspiratoss Hung.

The Military Commission at Washington found Mrs. Suratt, Payne, Harrold and Atzerot guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to be hung on the 7th inst.—Most of the conspirators were clearly guilty of the crimes charged against them, but it has been contended that Mrs. Surratt only allowed the conspirators to meet in her house, and that her sentence should have been commuted. The refusal of the executive to regard the Writ of Habeas Corpus issued in her behalf from a supreme court of the country, was an act of the military over the civil power which may well startle thoughtful Americans.—The following is an account of the last scene in this bloody drama:—

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hung to day were executed. On the petition of Mary E. Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs Bidens & Clampett, Judge Tyie, of the Supreme Court of this district, directed an issue of the writ of Habeas Corpus to Gen. Hancock, commanding him to produce in Court at ten o'clock this morning the body of Mary E. Surratt, with the cause and day of her detention. The writ was served at the Metropolitan Hotel on Gen. Hancock at 8 o'clock. This morning the U. S. Marshall Gooding immediately consulted with the Attorney General and the Secretary of War. At 10.30 o'clock, the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the Court by her Counsel; but the Judge said he had not the power to enforce the writ. Early to-day Guardsmen placed all around the arsenal grounds to prevent the intrusion of persons to the scene of execution, none being admitted excepting those previously supplied with tickets by Major Gen. Hancock. The relatives of Mrs. Surratt, and Harold, spent several hours with them during the forenoon, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers as were also Payne and Atzerott. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, the outer prison door was opened, and Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompained by a guard, and respective ministers of the Gospel. Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order: Mrs Surratt, Payne, Harrold, Atzerot. The officers entrusted with the execution of the prisoners occupied intermediate positions. Major Gen: Hartsuff, who has been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward, and read the order of the war department already published, approving the sentences, and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted. A heavy guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the ground, while below soldiers were formed on two sides of a square. Perhaps several hundred civilians were present, anxious spectators of the solemn scene. One of the priests attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed, in the name of the latter, his sincere thanks to Major-Gen. Hartsuff, and the officers and soldiers who had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor give an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to be compassionate in his misfortune. The Minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne the forgiveness of all his sins and a passage out of this world into the joys of Heaven.

The Minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears. The Minister who attended Atzerott returned thanks for him to Gen Halraud and other officers for kind attentions, and then invoked the mercy of God upon the prisoner. The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when the chairs were removed. They were now on the drops. Their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged both below and above their knees, and white caps placed over their heads. Atzerott, while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, farewell! taking care, and good bye, gentlemen, now before me." One of the clergymen standing near, exclaimed: "May we all meet in the other world." As soon as the noose was placed around each neck, Mrs Surratt's being the last one adjusted, the section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground. Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle.

Queer Doings.

They have a queer way of doing things in our big cities. A Hamilton Alderman admits his rascality by flying from justice, the police system of that city as well as of Toronto is discovered to be in a terribly corrupt state, the Toronto Board of School Trustees gets up a regular knock down and drag out fight, the Montreal officials levy black-mail upon disreputable houses, etc., etc. A very flattering picture you present, gentlemen, in good sooth!

LITERARY NOTICES.

We have to thank the publishers of Good Words and the Sunday Magazine, Messrs. Strachan & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, London, England, for advance copies of these valuable monthlies. Good Words has made for itself a reputation of no mean order, and we are glad to know that it enjoys a large and increasing circulation in this section of the Empire.—The Sunday Magazine is also a fine, well-edited, and high toned book, and may safely be introduced into any family.—Both may be ordered of Mr. Moorhouse.

☞ CHAMBERS, is, we really believe, the most fascinating miscellany of general reading that can be introduced into any intelligent family. The June No. is a very fine one. Give it a trial by all means. Moorhouse furnishes it.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW is to hand from the publishers, L. Scott & Co. N. Y. Every article contained in the number may be read with profit and pleasure by the man of thought and literary taste. The following is the table of contents:—F. A. Wolf; The New Gold Mines and Prices; Three Women of Letters; England and Norway in the Eleventh Century—a very interesting paper; Popular Religious Literature; Symbolism in Christian Art; and State and Prospects of Italy.

BLACKWOOD is improving with each succeeding number. That for June is a splendid one. Contents:—Piccadilly—Part IV.; Notes and Notions from Italy; Miss Marjoribanks—Part V.; Hero-Worship and its Dangers; The Rate of Interest—Part II.; How to make a Pedigree; Sir Brook Fossbrooke; Thirty Years' Policy in New Zealand; The Government and the Budget. L. Scott & Co., N. Y., Publishers.

THE NEW ERA is the name of a new paper in Clinton, published by E. Holmes & Co. It is very well got up, and is a great improvement on its predecessor the *Briton*, which began by declaring that it had the biggest circulation in the County, and ended in a wretched fizzle. Clinton is populous enough and should be enterprising enough to support a decent paper *well.*

☞ We are sorry to learn from our exchanges that the midge is making sad havoc in some of the central counties.—It has not appeared here to any considerable extent.

☞ It is understood in well-informed circles that the Canadian Parliament will meet on the 1st of August. The proceedings will be very interesting.

☞ The great Cotton Famine is over in England, no relief being now required for the operatives in the manufacturing districts.

☞ The prizes for two essays on the Reciprocity Treaty, offered by the *Trade Review*, were carried off by two newspaper men: A. Harvey, formerly of the Hamilton *Spectator*, and James Young, late of the Galt *Reformer.*

POOR WHITES.—The Montreal *Witness*, in a recent article, says, "President Johnson sprang from the class of poor whites." Our contemporary thus admits that the doctrine of the worthlessness of the poor whites of the South, which it has so frequently presented, is not a very sound one, after all. Whatever Johnson's principles may be, he is claimed to be an "Almighty smart man" by a vast majority of his countrymen. So much for the "trash."

☞ The Bothwell oil wells are turning out very sucessfully. The Lick well is pumping fully a hundred barrels per day, the Victoria fifty, the Colville twenty, the Pepper twenty, and the Chambers fifteen. Crude is selling at $6.00 per bbl at the station.

Town & Counties

☞ A move is on foot to bring Leslie, the great rope-walker, to Goderich, to give an exhibition of his skill in traversing a cable stretched across some of our big hollows. No doubt a large number of persons would be attracted by such a "show."

REJECTED CORRESPONDENCE.—Persons sending letters, the publication of which is considered doubtful, directed to the editor of this journal, would do well to retain copies, as we cannot promise to keep track of them.

☞ The account of the Gala Day at Brucefield would have been published sooner, but it is lengthy and we could not make room for it at an earlier date.

☞ We would respectfully intimate to our Brucefield correspondents that we are heartily sick of the Sensation Meeting business, and shall not print another line about it. The last two or three letters will therefore have to go into the waste basket.

McKILLOP.

OUTRAGE ON A WIDOW.—On the 1st inst., a man named Peter McIlroy met a widow lady named Barret, in a retired spot, near Irishtown, and assaulted her in a most brutal manner. He first grappled her by the throat and demanded her money, after which he violated her person in a most horrible manner.—Her little boy, who witnessed the deed, ran for help, but before the neighbors could come to rescue the brute had made good his escape to the woods. After a careful search and constant watch McIlroy was nabbed in Seaforth by Constable Beaty on Saturday morning last, and now lies in Goderich jail to await his trial at the Assizes.

GODERICH TOWNSHIP.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 3rd inst., a son of Mr. James Elliott (of the Gully) while returning across the fields from where his father was at work, pulled a rail upon himself in trying to climb a fence and was instantly killed. The poor little fellow was alone at the time, and it was some hours after the occurrence that his body was found. He was a fine lad, about 3 years of age, and a great favorite with his now sorrowing parents.

THE CROPS.—The recent copious rains with which we have been favored have done wonders for the crops. Fall wheat is a little rusted in some places, but will yield a fair crop, and the spring crops generally present a splendid appearance. Not for years back have Murphies promised such an abundant yield. Our farmers are cutting hay on all hands, and in a few days they will be at the fall wheat. The cheering prospects have materially raised the spirits of our agriculturists, manufacturers and traders. May they not be disappointed.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—On Saturday last a married woman, living in Wawanosh, entered one of our principal stores, and, as she thought, unobserved, appropriated a roll of cotton and a pair of shoes and then made tracks; but one of the Clerks, who keeps his eyes open, witnessed the transaction, and made her stand and deliver. The woman was publicly exposed, threatened with gaol, and told to get herself off as speedily as possible.

GODERICH BOARD OF TRADE.—At a meeting held in the office of Ira Lewis, Esq., on Monday last, largely attended by the merchants and traders of the Town of Goderich, for the purpose of properly organizing a Board of Trade, it was agreed by the members present, that J. V. Detlor, Esq, be President and John Galt, Esq., be Vice President of said Board of Trade. After some other preliminaries had been duly discussed, it was resolved that the President and Vice President be appointed delegates to attend the Convention to meet in Detroit on the 12th inst., for the purpose of representing this Town at said Convention.

Teachers' Association for the County of Huron.

A meeting of Teachers was held on Saturday last in the Central School of Goderich, for the purpose of forming an Association for the County, in accordance with the plan and design of that now existing for the Province. Between twenty and thirty teachers attended, and unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:—

That an Association of Teachers of the County of Huron be formed.

That H D Cameron, Esq., Principal of the Goderich Central School, be President.

That Mr. Dewar, of Harpurhey, be Vice President.

That Mr J H Thompson be Secretary.

These officers were appointed provisionally till next meeting.

That the President, Vice President, Secretary, Messrs. Stett, Glass, McFall, Code, Scott and McShay form a Committee to draw up a Constitution and By-Laws for the Association, and that it shall meet at half past 10 o'clock on the 29th inst., in Goderich.

That the next meeting of the Association be held in the Central School of Goderich, on the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

That the subjects of discussion at next meeting be "the advantages of having County instead of Local Superintendents," and "the propriety of a Central Board to grant Provincial Certificates."

GREENOCK AND CULROSS.

Dear Signal:

As you generally publish accounts of School examinations, you might let the reading public know that although we are comparatively in the backwoods, yet we are not altogether behind in the education of our youth, as was clearly manifested to day by an examination of the pupils of Union School Section No. 1, Greenock and Culross, Robert Henderson teacher. The attendance was large, the order excellent, and the smiling countenances and cheerful alacrity displayed by the pupils throughout, showed plainly that they took a real interest in their studies. All the classes showed good proficiency, but those in Mental Arithmetic, Writing, Geography, Dictation, Algebra, History, and Geometry, deserve particular mention, as reflecting great credit on their teacher, as well as on themselves. It is quite evident that the teacher has been doing his duty in a masterly manner, and it will be a great loss to the section if the trustees allow him to leave (as I hear they are likely to) rather than increase his salary.

VISITOR.

Enniskillen, 30th June, 1865

STANLEY COUNCIL.

COUNCIL ROOM, STANLEY, July 3rd 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. The reeve in the chair, and all the members present, Minutes of last meeting having been read and signed, it was moved by Thos. Simpson, seconded by Thos. Baird, That the vouchers now handed in by Peter Adamson, Esq., for money spent gravelling part of the Brownson Line are satisfactory.—Carried.

Moved by Alex. Cameron, seconded by Thos. Simpson, That Mr. Thos. Simpson let by contract the making approaches to the bridge at Mr. Logans, and also the covering of said bridge.—Carried.

Moved by Alex. Cameron, seconded by Thos. Simpson, That twenty dollars be granted to finish the bridge at Mr. McGill's.—Carried.

The petition of John G. Smith and others, was received and read, and after considerable discussion the prayer of the petition as explained by Mr. Simpson was not granted.

The motion of Thos. Simpson relative to said petition was ruled out of order.

Moved by Alex. Cameron, seconded by J. W. Riley, That the Sheriff at the next sale of non-resident lands, be instructed to offer Bayfield Village lots at an upset price of two dollars per quarter acre.—Carried.

The account of Mr. Bleam for gravel was ordered to be paid.

The account of Mr. Sanderson for gravel was ordered to be paid.

The account of Cullen & House for road scrapers was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Thos. Baird, seconded by J. W. Riley, That the following rates be levied on all the real and personal property in the township for the current year, viz: for county purposes, 10 mills in the dollar and for municipal purposes including interest on municipal loan fund 5 mills in the dollar, and a by-law passed for that purpose.—Carried.

The second report of tavern inspector was received, read and filed.

Moved by Thomas Baird, seconded by J. W. Riley, That this Council hereby forbid any person or persons from building or erecting any building on any street or public road within the municipality, and that John Bolton who appears to be erecting a building on the road allowance along the Bayfield river, be notified by the pathmaster not to do so.—Carried.

Moved by Alex. Cameron, seconded by J. W. Riley, That this council now adjourn to meet at M. Ching's Hotel, on Monday, the second day of October, at 1 o'clock, p. m.—Carried.

JOHN ESSON,
Township Clerk.

A Gala Day at Brucefield.

MR. EDITOR:—On Friday, the 23rd inst. Brucefield and its environs were astir, it being the day on which the annual pic nic of the Brucefield School was held. Many of the little ones who intended to be present went to bed no doubt the evening before with pleasing thoughts in their minds in regard to their bright and cheerful associations on the morrow. When they awoke in the morning and beheld the sun rising so majestically in the east, without a cloud above the horizon to damp his rays, their little hearts must have leaped with thankfulness for the auspicious day they got for their special amusements. Their little hearts must have also beat with the happy thought of meeting their fellow-pupils of the neighboring schools, who were expected to be there *en masse* to add enchantment to their youthful associations. About 10 o'clock, a. m. vehicles of all descriptions might be seen coming from every direction, filled to their brim with the joyous youth of the surrounding country, whose hands were bearing the good old flag "that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," and whose voices were timed to sing in melodious strains the loyal anthems of the day. Upon the faces of the little throng were to be seen these happy smiles and good natured looks which ever flow from a heart that's void of care.

The pupils of each school on arriving at the village were conducted in procession to the grounds, in perfect order and harmony by their respective teachers. On their arrival at the "grove" the restraint was withdrawn, when with one accord they kicked up their heels in ecstacy of joy and then betaking themselves to the various sports instituted among them. Towards noon the elder part of the surrounding community came pouring in by scores, who, notwithstanding the press of business at home were resolved not to miss the enjoyment of Brucefield's gala day. The ladies, dear creatures, of Brucefield and the surrounding country, were also determined to have a day of recreation. They therefore hung up their cares and attended the pic nic; their presence cast a bewitching charm, and their fascinating smiles a hallowed influence over the hearts of the coarser sex. The young men seemed to bask with delight beneath the smiles and charming glances of their fair companions, and riot with peculiar rapture among the bonny creatures. The gallant young men were busily engaged in swinging their fair partners upon swings erected for the purpose, or in a social chat on varied and interesting subjects. The elder and more grave of the assemblage were enjoying themselves by observing the merriment of their sons and daughters, and by social conversations in which were pointed out the great privileges, advantages and opportunities that the youth of the present enlightened age possessed. In the mean time, Mr. Sills superintendant of the affair together with his efficient committee of ladies and gentlemen, was busily engaged in arranging the edibles upon a huge table two hundred feet long. About 12 o'clock, noon, the pupils were called from their sports to partake of the good things which were provided for them by their parents and friends. Over seven hundred pupils partook of the abundance spread before them, in a manner which fully indicated that the jollilities and sports in which they were engaged had a sharpening effect upon their youthful appetites. After the pupils were satisfied to the utmost of their desires they again betook themselves to their former merriments. Mr. Sills and his indefatigable committee buried themselves in reloading the mammoth table for the elder part of the vast assemblage. When things were in readiness, the word was given to fall in and it was no sooner said than done. Ropes were left swinging tenantless in the air, chit chats were dropped without a finish, private walks were cut short, the loud merry laughs were suppressed, in short all exercise both mental and physical and all conversation both social and political, were suspended for the time being, and all wound their way with undivisting certainty to the grand table, which was fairly groaning beneath its load of the necessaries, luxuries and delicacies of the land, and which would even satisfy the fastidious taste of a Vetellius or an Epicurus, and there began an unmerciful attack upon the good things provided. The attack upon the Redan and the Malakoff may have been more sanguinary but could not be more determined. Things disappeared as if by a magician's wand and others appeared as if from the same influence. There must have been an almost inexhaustible source somewhere, for after upwards of twelve hundred had their fastidious and epicurean tastes satisfied baskets upon baskets filled to the brim were carried off from the scene of action. The assemblage being exhausted from the effects of their late attack, betook themselves to light amusements till their frames became invigorated by the strengthening influence of their plunder. After the cloth was removed the recitations and dialogues by the pupils began, interspersed by choice pieces of music sung by a choir of the pupils of Exeter school: both the reciters and singers executing their part so well as to call from the assemblage loud and repeated bursts of applause. About two hours were devoted to these exercises, after which the boys' sports began. As there were seven dollars expended in purchasing prizes to be awarded to the successful pupils in such sports as jumping, running, &c., they had an exciting time in their exertions to beat each other. Some two hours were spent in these plays during which there were some amusing scenes among the boys who were contending for honors; many a loud laugh might be heard from the spectators of these youthful and harmless amusements occasioned by the jostling of the contenders as each endeavored to reach the goal of victory before his antagonist.

These sports being concluded Mr. Sills again mounted the platform, and gave as usual in eloquent strains a neat and an appropriate speech, in which he very truly and graphically pointed out the advantages, privileges and opportunities which the youths of the present day possess over and above those who were his companions in boyhood. He delineated almost as beautifully as could the pencil of a Hogarth, or the pen of a Macauley the beauties and excellencies of our noble school system, and finished with a peroration that for brilliancy of sentiment, scope of imagination, and elegance of diction could hardly be surpassed by a McGee, a Derby, or a Gladstone. At the conclusion of Mr. Sills speech the pupils sang "God save the Queen," in such a gallant style as evidently told us as plainly as words could express it that their little hearts beat in unison with the loyal sentiments of the national anthem. Three cheers were now given for her Brittanic Majesty, our noble queen, who rules that glorious kingdom upon whose territories the sun of heaven never sets, or the wail of slavery ever heard, but where the sweet boon of liberty is enjoyed by the lowliest and the loftiest in the land. Three cheers were next given to the pupils composing the choir, for having enlivined the assemblage by their sweet vocal strains of music. Mr. Sills was next the recepient of three lusty cheers for his management of the day's proceedings, for they all know that "there is no luck about the house when the good man's away." All seemed so well satisfied by the day's amusements and entertainments that they left the ground with a lingering step, as if not yet tired of the many bright associations formed on Brucefield's festive day. They finally parted with these sentiments in their breasts, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

Brucefield, June, 28th.

☞ At a meeting held at Dark's Hotel on the evening of Saturday, 1st July, for the purpose of forming a Cricket Club in Goderich, J. B. Gordon, Esq., was requested to take the chair, when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing season:—John Mosely, sen., Esq., President, J. B. Gordon, Esq., Vice do; M. A. Wiley, Secretary—Treasurer; Messrs. A M. Ross, J. H. Finlay, R. Rintoul, J. Weatherald, A. Sanders, J. Mosely, jr., a committee of management. The Club meets for practice every Tuesday and Saturday on the flats. Any gentlemen desirous of joining can do so by leaving their names with the Secretary.

Interesting Items.

☞ A man in prison for debt in London has been confined 22 years.

☞ Jenny Lind has been singing again in London, and never better say the critics.

☞ The Bat is the name of the newspaper rival to the London Owl.

☞ A woman living near Rochdale, England, was beheaded by her drunken husband.

☞ The representatives of Canadian commercial interests to the Detroit convention will number about eighty.

☞ A verdant young gentleman, from Illinois, was lately swindled out of $13.200, at Niagara Falls, by a couple of card sharpers.

☞ A butcher at Lyons has just been fined 16f. and costs for weighing with a piece of meat the paper in which it was enveloped.

☞ William Henby and Lawrence Lawson are now in custody in London, charged with stealing a carpet bag and a letter from two passengers who were asleep in the Great Western depot on Tuesday morning.

☞ The Oshawa Vindictor of the 5th, says that Kerr, the man shot by Miss Munson, near Bowmanville, is not yet dead. The physicians now have good hopes of his recovery.

☞ Two horses were stolen from the stables of Mr. John Morton, 7th concession McGillivary, near Ailsa Craig, on the night of Saturday, the 1st instant. They were a heavy valuable span, one a sorrel and the other a grey, and were worth over $200.—London Free Press.

☞ At the Dog show, in London, there is on exhibition a Japanese terrier, (the only one in England), brought from Yokohama. It has a black tongue, mouth and throat, black skin, and for all that is known, is black inside and out—certainly all that can be seen of him is black.

☞ Drolet has been committed for the murder of his mother. He confesses the crime. He is 40 years of age, and is married.

☞ All the delegates have returned to Canada, as have also Hon. T. D. McGee, and Mr. Brydges. It is said that Mr. McGee was to be honored by a public reception at Montreal.

☞ Kirby Smith is represented as having became one of the richest men in America. He operated both in the direction of New Orleans and Galveston, and an intercepted letter from Matamoras acknowledges the receipt there from him of 150.000 bales of cotton within the last thirty days.

☞ The Ayr (C. W.) Observer says that the telegraph is now working between Ayr and Paris. The first message was transmitted over the wires on Thursday evening last, and the office was formally opened for business on Friday.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.—The citizens of Detroit are taking active measures for giving the delegates to the commercial convention in that city, on the 11th July, a becoming reception. As the object of the delegates is one of business more than pleasure, it has been decided that the entertainment to the guests should take the form of a boat ride on the Detroit river, either to Lake Erie or St. Clair, the splendid steamers of both the Detroit and Milwaukee and Great Western Railway Companies having been granted for that purpose. This, of course, will only occupy one day, and will be improved in social festivities. The rest of the time will be devoted to business, which it is thought will occupy at least a week.

A Frightful Disaster!

AN EMIGRANT SHIP BURNED ON THE BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND. 370 LIVES LOST.

MONTREAL, July 6.

The Captain of the Moravian reports the ship William Nelson, for New York, with German emigrants, burnt on the Banks of Newfoundland. Out of four hundred on board, only about thirty were saved.

LATER.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The Merchants' Exchange, of this city, bulletins the following:

The ship William Nelson, Capt. Smith, from Antwerp, June 4, and for New York with passengers, was burned on the Banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About 30 of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. Johns, Newfoundland. The boats, with the crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed that four hundred lives have been lost.

Horrible Tragedy at St. Damase

A MADMAN KILLS HIS MOTHER.

A dreadful tragedy was enacted at St. Damase, a parish in the vicinity of St Hayacinthe, last Friday. A man named Drolet murdered his mother. It appears that he had strictly observed his religious duties, being very assiduous in his attendance on the Novena, at the close of which it was noticed that he was deranged, and in a great state of excitement. Two days before the perpetration of the murder he communicated and, in the course of the day, declared "that he was lost beyond redemption," at the same time manifesting the intention of killing the Cure of the parish. He was consequently watched and locked up. His father came to see him next day and brought him home. On Friday morning he appeared to have recovered his senses, and was very affectionate to his mother, a woman aged sixty-two years. In the course of the day, however, he felt unwell, and his father pressed him to take some food. He refused to do so, saying he only wanted some milk. Thereupon he proceeded to the dairy in the vicinity of the house and was followed by his mother. His father was looking out of the window at the time, and saw her fall at the door. He immediately ran out and perceived that she had been struck with an axe. The unfortunate wretch had struck her three times on the head. She died a few hours after. Young Drolet evinced the greatest composure when charged with the crime, and did not make the slightest attempt to escape. At the coroner's inquest held the same and the succeeding day, he declared that he did not recognise the body of his mother, and displayed unmistakable symptoms of insanity. After his arrest, however, he acknowledged having killed her; and being interrogated as to his motives for committing the crime, said: "I had a good mother; but something impelled me to kill her. I first intended to kill my father, but preferred killing my mother." Drolet has heretofore been known as a man of a kind, peaceable disposition, and only manifested symptoms of derangement three days before the murder.

Smuggling on the American frontier.

There are few offences against law, concerning which there is such a general looseness of opinion as prevails in relation to smuggling. People claiming respectability of the highest order, do not scruple to violate the law in this respect, and the evil is daily increasing in extent by the multitude of its agents. Smuggling and the smugglers are of two classes. The first are amateurs, despising the professionals, and resenting all imputations of fellowship with them. They are the individuals who, desiring to purchase for personal use articles, which by reason of high rates of tariff, systems of internal taxation, and differences in currency value, are cheaper across the border, obtain them in Canada in small lots, and smuggle them home upon their person. Dry goods are especially favored in this species of contraband trade, and the ladies are its chief agents, the mysteries of their attire affording such admirable opportunities for the effectual concealment of innumerable bundles, furnishing too strong a temptation for the weak consciences of many of our fair sisters to resist. The value of the property which is weekly carried past the