Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., MAY 1, 1864.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

According to adjournment, to enable the new Ministers to seek re-election, the House meets to day in the Ancient Capital. The indications are that the next few weeks will be fraught with interest to the country. Eager as they were to snatch power out of the hands of the late Ministry, the Cartier-Macdonald ministry go back weaker by two votes on a division, which, added to their dilapidated state at the outset, renders their case hopeless. It is now conceded by the most sanguine of the tory organs that the danger of a general election is imminent, which, of course, is a tacit admission that the Ministry is in a minority in the House. The piteous appeals uttered by the Ministerial scribes, as this truth forces itself upon them, is extremely amusing. The fate of the Taché-Campbell Ministry, they say, is in the hands of the moderate men of the late Ministerial party. If they are disposed to have the patience and listen to the voice of the great Thunderer, Cartier, they will let go—the Government will float bravely along in opposition with a majority of some ten or twelve; *but* if these moderate men are unfeeling enough to turn their backs coldly upon the self-styled lovers of constitutional government, if the spirit of patriotism is so deeply planted in the hearts of the Opposition, they will not listen to reason, then upon their shoulders be the responsibility of interrupting the business of the session, and imposing upon the Province the expense and trouble of a general election.

Oh, gentleman, how meek you have become all at once! how open to the voice of reason—how careful to ward off from the suffering tax-payers of your country the expense and trouble involved in a general election! But does it not strike you that there is something objectionable in this whining appeal? When did *you* manifest bowels of mercy towards the late Ministry? When you forced on votes of want of confidence?—when you opposed every sentence of the Address in reply to the speech from the throne? when you opposed every act of the Government with a vehemence that amounted to downright impudence? Mercy, indeed! How are the unmerciful expect mercy or the twice-dipped?

"It is not likely," says the *Spectator*, "that any attempt will be made to upset the Government at the start, for we take it that the session will be adjourned after arranging for the public expenditure. It will be necessary to meet the demands upon the public treasury, and we hardly think anything further will be done at present. We have no doubt the Ministry are preparing an extensive policy, which we hope will not only embrace a good bankruptcy law, an amended Municipal Law, and also an alteration in the franchise and the Assessment Law. There is ample room for good reforms, and the present are the men to carry them out." It is not possible, however, that they can be properly dealt with in this present session. The Opposition appear to be very anxious that the Ministry should go to the wall at once, but they will probably not be so hasty when they learn that it is intended to bring forward measures of vast importance to the interests of the country.

But what is to be the game is?? The Ministry is to propound a high-sounding policy, most of which, by the way, has been on the carpet before, and then, after making sure of ways and means, it is to adjourn, trusting to the chances of buying up support before the next session. A pretty little game, truly, but one which stands a remarkably good chance of being spoiled in the playing. Notwithstanding the *Spectator's* attempt to prop up the feeble knees of its patrons, we think it extremely likely that an attempt *will* be made to upset the Government at the start" and what is more, if the liberal party stands firm and united, of which we have no reason to doubt, the Ministry *will* be pushed to the wall—absolutely *floored* there, for if the opposition can prove on a vote of want of confidence that it has a respectable majority, an appeal to the country will be unnecessary. But, if such an appeal does take place, we are not at all afraid of the result. It is all very well for the Ministerial journals to boast of their ability to take away from us eight or ten constituencies. The narrow escape of the President of the Council does not warrant any such conclusion. The battle, however, continues to day, and we shall soon know the result.

GREAT TRUNK AND BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—Mr. Brydges' partook of lunch in Brantford on Wednesday last with a number of prominent townspeople. His health having been proposed he made a brief speech, which is thus reported by the *Courier*:—"Mr. Brydges responded in very suitable terms. In the course of his observations he stated that a very cordial understanding has existed for some time between the Grand Trunk and Buffalo and Lake Huron Companies, so cordial indeed that their interests may now be regarded as identical."&c.

Decidedly so, and we opine that their interests will continue to be identical just so long as the Buffalo and Lake Huron plays into the hands of that mammoth political machine, the Grand Trunk. The English directors of the former company will, doubtless, feel highly flattered when they come to find out that the cordial feeling alluded to so touchingly by Mr. Brydges has been purchased by the virtual closing of nearly one-half of their line, including the western terminus.

A purse was made up in Quebec of some $10,000 before the members separated, to be used in defeating Mr. Foley, and with all their influence against him, the only surprise is that Mr. Foley had not a larger majority against him. He made, what must be regarded as, under the circumstances, a splendid run, and the effect of the contest will, in spite of the unfavorable termination, result beneficially for the Conservative party in the West.

The splendor of Mr. Foley's run exists only in the vivid imagination of the editor of the Peterboro' *Review*. As to the $10,000 portion of the story, there is just as much truthfulness in the charge as there is in an assertion made by the *Review* in another article that the "*polls were seized*" by the liberals on the morning of the first day of the Hamilton Election.

THE PLEASURES OF CRICKET.—The game of cricket has been dubbed a manly sport, and we think it might also be set down as one of the slightly dangerous pastimes. It invigorates thousands of legs which are cramped up during a large portion of each working day under counting house desks, but as a slight drawback it inflicts upon the unlucky or awkward every now and then a cracked shin-bone; it induces clearness of brain, that is when the plaguey hard ball doesn't come in contact with one's cranium. Catching said hard ball also renders the fingers and thumbs pliable, frequently a little too much so. We have seldom seen a better illustration of the pleasures of Cricket than is contained in a description of a bout of twenty Australian players with the famous all-England Eleven. One Tarrant, belonging to the latter, bowls like an Armstrong gun on a small scale. So does Jackson. One ball struck an Australian player in the head, putting him *hors de combat* at once.—Another unfortunate had his leg fractured, and another still was constrained to plough the soil with his proboscis. After that it was pretty hard to bring any of the twenty up to the scratch. Four or five of them, indeed, "skedaddled" bodily, and we don't wonder at it, for one might as well stand up to be fired at with an Enfield rifle, as withstand such break-neck bowling. But it must have been grand sport! How delightful to have an eye gouged out, a leg broken, or a thumb disjointed on purely scientific principles.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Europa has 59 passengers for Halifax and 88 for Boston. Danish ships are reported to be making captures at the mouth of the Elbe. The Danes have announced the blockade of Dantzic and Kilian from the 19th.—The Swiss federal council has resolved to put in force the decree of expulsion against Mazzini, on the ground that he has several times lately abused the right of hospitality. The London *Observer* says that the conference will either put an end to the Dano-German war altogether or its influence will extend far beyond its present line. The *Observer* also says, that it is generally believed that Lord Clarendon has succeeded in establishing a complete understanding between Great Britain and France, to which Russia will probably adhere. The Emperor and Empress of Mexico quitted Miramar on the afternoon of the 14th of April, amid enthusiastic cheers and salutes from the batteries. They were expected at Rome on the 19th, and would set out for Mexico on the following day. At Duppel the Prussians had connected their intrenchments with a new parrallel, and without loss. The cannonading goes on night and day. An Anstrian despatch of the 13th inst. says that the Confederate steamer Florida, recently put into Bermuda, where she was well received by the English authorities. She sailed from Bermuda and arrived at a port in Portugal where she was refused coal and ordered to leave immediately. According to last accounts she was in a Spanish port. The London *Shipping Gazette* says that the officers of the Customs at Liverpool still retain possession of the gunboat Alexandra, but it is stated that her owners have been notified that the Crown is ready to deliver her up on the usual application being made to Great Britain." In the House of Commons on the 14th inst. Col. Hartshorn moved an amendment to Mr. Gladstone's budget, that a part of the surplus money be applied to the relief of the malt tax instead of the sugar duty. He disclaimed any party object, but after a debate, in which some of the leading Conservatives supported the amendment, it was lost by 243 majority and the House agreed to Mr. Gladstone's propositions. The *London Morning Herald* says that the game was altogether in the hands of the Conservatives.—They were safe for a majority had they chosen to say so, but upon the highest grounds of political faith and disinterested statesmanship Mr. Disraeli and his adherents forebore and the ministers were rescued. Parliamentary proceedings on the 15th were unimportant.—Queen Victoria was unable to hold her proposed state reception on the 16th, owing to an acute attack of neuralgia. Garibaldi continued to receive the greatest attention in London, and the popular enthusiasm in his favor was undiated. His visit to the Italian Opera was a perfect ovation, both inside and outside the Theatre. Garibaldi was to dine with Lord Palmerston on the 16th, and with the Reform Club on the 21st inst. A special telegram to the *Times*, dated Augustenburg, April 14th, says that information was given by the Prussians before the bombardment of Sonderborg. I confirm the telegrams that no information whatever was given. The Duppel position holds out bravely and the Danes are determined to resist to the last extremity. Garibaldi, on accepting the sword presented to him by the Italians, said:—"I thank you Italians for this beautiful present. I promise you I will never unsheath it in the cause of tyranny, and will withdraw it only in the support of oppressed nationalities. I hope yet to carry it with me to Rome and Venice." The proceedings were marked by a great display of enthusiasm. LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Breadstuffs are very dull. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very dull and slightly lower. The convention between France and Mexico is published. The French troops in Mexico are to be reduced to 25,000 men, including the foreign legion. The latter to remain in Mexico six years after the recall of the other troops. The French troops will gradually evacuate as the Mexican army becomes organized. The French commander is not to interfere in the Mexican administration. The expense of the French expedition until July of the present year is fixed at $270,000,000 francs—after July Mexico will pay an annual sum of 1000 francs for each soldier. Mexico is to pay to France 25,000 francs annually.

TRUTH THE BEST POLICY.—A merchant at a country seaport, becoming alarmed on account of a vessel richly laden which had not reached its destination, sent to an underwriter to effect (if it could be done) an insurance on the long-missing vessel, immediately dispatched a note to the underwriter, saying—"If thou hast not insured the vessel thou need not, for I have heard of it." The man had not effected the insurance, but being unwilling to lose so large a premium, instantly filled up the policy and returned for answer—"The withdrawal is too late, the insurance has been effected, and the premium must be paid." To which message he received this brief reply:—"Friend, I am sorry for thee, thou shalt be a great sufferer; I have heard of the vessel—vessel and cargo are both lost."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—In the House of Representatives this evening Mr. Barger made an important statement relative to the 15 regiments of Pennsylvania reserves. He stated that they entered the service of Pennsylvania in May three years ago, but were not mustered into the national service until two months afterwards. They were now greatly dissatisfied, so much so that many of them were under arrest. The men claimed that their term of service expired in May.—The national government contended that it extended until June.

Mr. Barger read extracts of a letter from Col. McCandless, commanding the division, relative to the dissatisfaction, and fearing the men will refuse to serve after May.

Gov Curtin had urged some action on the part of the legislature to induce the government to comply with the demands of the reserves in accordance.

Mr. Barger offered a resolution urgently soliciting the President to discharge the reserves. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* says that the cavalry bureau has been placed under the immediate control of Major Gen Halleck, by order of the war department.

—A special to the *Times*, says officers from the front to night profess to believe that active operations will not be commenced just now. The enemy are again busily engaged in throwing up more earthworks and digging rifle pits, covering the various fords along the line of the Rapidan. Their pickets have been strengthened along their whole front and extended further down the river towards our left.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The information received from the army of the Potomac states that the troops which went to Madison Court house on Thursday burned the town to ashes. Deserters who came in yesterday report that Gen. Lee's army is 80,000 strong, with 22,000 effective cavalry all in good condition with 10 days supplies distributed to them. The railroad trains are running night and day, bringing up reinforcements.

Secretary Chase has returned to Washington from his brief visit to Philadelphia.

Atrocious Outrage.

[From the New York News.]

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday last has the following:—

"Johnson, the deserter, after the thumb screws had been put to him at the Barracks, owned up yesterday. He said that he enlisted in this city and gave the number of the regiment to which he belonged. He escaped from the Barracks."

On Monday that sheet repeated the statement of the prisoner being put to the torture, as follows:

"OWNED UP.—Johnson, the deserter, who attempted to hide his uniform last week in an out-house on the hill, and then rigged himself up in citizen's clothes, was made to own up. After the thumb screws had been applied, he said that his name was James Hunt, gave the name and number of the regiment to which he belonged, and where he enlisted."

The thumb screw is an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb, compressing it slowly, so as to give the most intense and sickening pain, until, if continued, it reduces bone and flesh to a mass. It is an invention of the dark ages, use! first, we believe, to extort money from the Jews, and then used in religious persecution to enforce confession, and although in case of a confession, death by fire was not unfrequently the practice, it never was known to fail—the severity of the thumb screw being so great that it can bring any confession, true or false, that is needed.

This is the first time within our knowledge that an American citizen has ever been put to the torture to make him confess a crime.

Josh Billings to the Girls.

DEAR GIRLS: Keep cool. A blessed future awaits you, my boys. Take less sin in pajamas at once; pajamas are getting scarce; by and means tare to pla the nu song that has just cum out, "When John Brown is over we are father Abraham cumming with his cruel war several strong." This stanza has the first premium at the Staff fair. Don't be afraid tew get married, you ain't want afraid. Learn how to knit pudding bags to put your hair in. Be virtuous and pretty. Eat sweet pencils; tha will mak you spit at figgers.—Eat kolone water; that will mais a good smel. Let your petticoats drag on the sidewalks, and if every man sees on them and tars oph the rim, sta like cakes of cuel.

If you have got small tet, keep 'em hid—small feet has gone out of fashun. Study travels; Tom Moores and Byrons and Gulivers and Wandering Jews and Valaunt lams is awl fust rate. If you kan spare the time be nasty and sweet. Remember one thing, tha aint nothing in this life worth living for but a rich husband; if you don't believe me ask pure ma. If you have got red hair you had better exchange it for bras; blak hair they tell me is going to be worn mucbly next year. Don't have everything tew do with the boys, unless they mean bissiness. If you don't know how to swim, yu mite as well jine sum travelling menagery at onst, for yure played out.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN BRANTFORD.—We are pleased to state that already quite an interest is being taken in the holding of the volunteer review in Brantford, on the same grounds it was held last year. The leading military authorities having expressed themselves so well pleased with the Brantford ground, Sir Charles Napier among the number, are extremely anxious that the next review should be held in Brantford. Brigade Major Villiers also taken a great interest in the matter, and is extremely anxious that Brantford should be the chosen spot.—*Brantford Courier.*

A WORD ABOUT CHAIRS.—An eminent physician, speaking about our chairs, remarks that they are too high and too near horizontal. We smile forward, and our spines ache. The seats should be fifteen or sixteen inches high in front for men, and from eight to fourteen inches for children and women. The back of the seat should be from two to three inches lower than the front part. This last is very important. The depth of the seat from front to back should be the same as the height. The chair back is likewise emphatically wrong. The part which meets the small of the back should project forward. Instead of this at that point the chair is generally hollow; this is the cause of much pain and weakness in the small of the back. The present seats produce discomfort, round shoulders and other deformities.

HARD ON GREENBACKS.—An amusing circumstance happened the other day in Port Dover, which illustrates the marketableness of "greenbacks" in Canada. A beggar entered the office of a business man in the village, and solicited contributions from the people who were there. Some gave him a five cent piece, others three cents, and an American having no silver small enough handed him a one dollar U. S. Treasury note. The beggar looked at it and handed it back to him with the scornful remark, "I don't take such money as that." The American said we had little appreciation of United States currency in Canada, when even the beggars wouldn't take greenbacks for nothing.

THE CROPS IN THIS QUARTER.—The *Reformer* says:—"A good deal of fall wheat in Dumfries and elsewhere in this neighborhood is hurt, if not entirely destroyed, by the ice. This has happened more especially on the level ground, the rolling and hilly ground being exempted. It is calculated that about one-eighth of the whole crop will be damaged. Otherwise the wheat looks well, and will probably yield a good return.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

THE MEXICAN PROCESSION TO MIRAMAR.

(From the Opinione Nationale of Paris, April 12.)

"Four carriages belonging to his Imperial Highness, preceded by outriders, went to convey the deputation from the hotel where they had lodged at the expense of the Archduke. The deputation was composed of M Gutierrez de Estrada, the president; Col. Velaquez Leon, ex-Minister; M. Aguirre, ex-Charge d'Affairs; General Woel; M. Escandon, banker; and M. Landa, merchant. A number of eminent Mexicans, among whom were M. Arrangoiz, ex Minister of Finance; M. Murphy, former Mexican envoy at London; Col. Feris, M. Gutierrez de Estrada, jr., with several generals, colonels, and other officers, accompanied the deputation.

All were in full uniform, as were also the officers of the household of the Archduke, aide-camp and the chamberlains.

RECEPTION OF THE DEPUTATION AND TENDER OF THE CROWN.

The deputation, after being received by Count Zichy, who filled the functions of Grand Master of the household of his Imperial Highness, were introduced into the grand drawing room, into which the Archduke Maximilian, wearing the uniform of an Austrian Vice Admiral, immediately afterwards entered.

The French and Belgian Ministers in Austria were present at the solemnity.

M. Gutierrez de Estrada then delivered a speech in the Spanish language, expressing the joy felt by the Mexican deputation in finding themselves in presence of his Imperial Highness; they had come in the name of the Imperial regency to announce that the voice of the notables which had conferred the crown on him is henceforth ratified by the enthusiastic adhesion of the immense majority of the country; the unanimous acclamation of the notables of Mexico, of the municipal authorities, and of the popular corporations, has become a truly national vote.

MAXIMILIAN'S REPLY.

The following is an exact translation of the full speech of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria in reply to the deputation. His Imperial Highness spoke in Spanish:—

Mature examination of the acts of adhesion you have come to lay before me adorns me the assurance that the resolution of the Mexican notables which brought you the first time to Miramar is confirmed by the immense majority of your compatriots, and that I may with good right consider myself the legitimate elect of the Mexican people. The first condition expressed in my reply of October 3rd, is therefore fulfilled. The guarantee which the future empire requires to be able to consecrate itself in peace to the first of its missions—the establishment upon firm bases of the independence and welfare of the country—are now secured, thanks to the magnanimity of the Emperor of the French, who, throughout the progress of the negotiations, has shown himself constantly animated by a spirit of loyalty and good will, of which I shall ever preserve the remembrance. The august head of my family, upon his part, has given his consent to my taking possession of the throne offered to me. I am thus enabled to fulfil the eventual promise I gave you six months ago, and I now solemnly declare that with the aid of the Almighty, I accept the crown at the hands of the Mexican nation which tenders it to me. Following the traditions of that new continent, so full of strength and future, Mexico has used her right of selecting a government in harmony with her wishes and her requirement. She has placed her confidence in a descendant of that House of Hapsburg which three centuries ago planted a Christian monarchy upon the soil. This confidence touches me, and I will not betray it. I accept the power of organization which the nation of which you are the organs confers upon me, and I shall in any case retain it only so long as may be necessary to introduce settled order into Mexico, and to establish wise and liberal institutions. As I stated to you, gentlemen, in my address of the 3rd October, I shall hasten to place the monarchy under the safeguard of constitutional laws as soon as the country shall be completely pacified. The strength of the executive power is, in my opinion, in exactly the proportion equally with the well defined establishment of its limits; it is therefore my intention, in carrying on my government, to fix such boundaries as may guarantee its stability. I firmly hope that we shall prove that well-regulated liberty is perfectly compatible with the reign of order. I shall know how to respect the one and to cause respect to be shown to the other. I shall hold high the flag of independence, the symbol of future greatness, with the same vigor, I ask, the assistance of all Mexicans who love their country to aid me in accomplishing my splendid but difficult task. Union will make us strong; it will procure for us peace and prosperity. My government will never forget the gratitude it owes to the illustrious prince whose generous support has brought about the regeneration of our beautiful country.—Upon the way to my new country it is my intention to visit Rome, to receive from the hands of the Holy Father those benedictions so precious to all sovereigns, and which are doubly important to me, as called upon to found a new empire.

SOLEMN RATIFICATION OF THE ACT—REJOICINGS IN THE NEW COURT.

As soon as the Archduke had uttered the last word, the deputation and all the Mexicans present acclaimed their new sovereign by saying out three times "God save the Emperor Maximilian I." "Long live the Empress Charlotte." At the same instant salutes of artillery fired from the bastions of the castle, announced to the public the accession of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, and were immediately followed by other salutes from the port to the town of Trieste. Then M. Gutierrez de Estrada, as president of the deputation, returned thanks to his Majesty for his definitive acceptance of the Mexican crown.

He said:—Sire, this complete and absolute acceptance on the part of your Majesty is the pledge of our happiness; it is the consecration of the salvation of Mexico, of its approaching regeneration, of its future greatness. Every year, on this day, our children will offer up thanksgivings to heaven in gratitude for our miraculous deliverance. As for us, Sire, there remains a sad duty to perform, and that is to lay at your feet our love, our gratitude, and the homage of our fidelity.

On saying these words the president of the deputation bent his knee and kissed the hand of the new sovereign, according to Spanish custom, as a mark of homage. His example was followed by all the Mexicans present.

A protocol verbal of the acceptance of the crown of Mexico having been drawn up, the Emperor Maximilian first affixed his signature to it, after which the members of the deputation did the same, and lastly the notables Mexicans.

That ceremony having been accomplished the deputation proceeded into the apartments of the Princess Charlotte, whom they also proclaimed, and rendered homage to her in the same manner.

While these things were taking place at Miramar, the news of the proclamation of the Emperor of Mexico had already reached Trieste, and the bishop had a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving celebrated in the cathedral of San Giusto, at which all the authorities of the town were present. Salutes from the batteries were fired at the same time.

On the same day M. Velasquez de Leon, minister without portfolio, and General Woll, chief of the military household, took possession of their respective posts near the person of the Emperor.

In the evening there was to be a grand dinner at Miramar, when the new Emperor was to appear for the first time in the uniform of a Mexican lieutenant general, mounted on the model of the French army.

His Majesty Maximilian I. will also wear the insignia of the Order of the Virgin of Guadalupa and of the National Order of Mexico.

A grand representation and a full dress ball are to be given at the theatre at Trieste by the municipality.

MAXIMILIAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Emperor Maximilian has (April 12) made the following appointments:—

Minister of the Household—M. Velasquez.
Adjutant General and Private Secretary—Count Woll.
Councillor of State—M. Schergenbeebner.
Master of the Ceremonies—Marquis Corlo.
Ambassador at Brussels—M. Arrangoiz.
Ambassador at Rome—M. Aguirre.
Captain of the Body Guard—Count Bombelles.
Governor of the Palace—Major Captain Radonetz.
Consul General in Vienna—Naval Captain Herzfeld.

DROWNED.—A child named James Scott, about two and a half years old, son of Mr. James Scott, Bronte Mills, was drowned in Bronte Creek, on the morning of Tuesday last, and the body has not been found, after the most diligent search. It is believed to have floated into the lake. Any person recovering the body, in case it should be washed ashore, would confer a favor upon a disheartened family by returning it to them.

FIRE NEAR BRONTE.—On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out in the barn and sheds of Mr. John Belyea, about a mile from the village of Bronte, which resulted in the total destruction of the buildings, together with about fifty tons of pressed hay, a large quantity of peas, oats, barley, and several valuable farming implements. The loss amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars.—There was no insurance on the property. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Milton Champion.*

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—There was quite an excitement in Cincinnati the other night, caused by a chase after a resurrectionist. A short time after dark some fireman noticed an express wagon in front of the medical college on Sixty Street, with something in it which they suspected to be a human body. They approached the wagon inquiringly, the driver started on, they followed, the pace grew faster, and citizens and policemen turned in furious chase after the vehicle. It was found to contain the body of a small sized man enclosed in a common sack. The corpse was taken to the hospital for recognition or re-interment, and the resurrectionist was taken to the station house.

LITTLE KINDNESS.—"Mother" said a little girl, "I gave a poor beggar child a drink of water and a piece of bread, and she said thank you to me so beautifully and it made me so glad I shall never forget it." Now children you can do many things worth a "thank you." Kind offices are everywhere sometimes needed; for there are always sick ones, to make happy by kindness; and it goes further towards making home happy than almost anything else. Kind offices are within everybody's reach, like air and sunshine and if anybody feels fretful, and wants a medicine to cure it we would say, do a "thank you's" worth of kind offices every hour you live, and you will be cured. It is a wonderful sweetner of life.

Town & Counties.

LIME.—Mrs. McDonald, near the Brewery, is prepared, she says, to supply Lime at low rates.

THE EMPORIUM is again filled with one of the largest and best stocks ever brought into the place. Those wishing to select Spring and Summer goods should not forget Messrs. J. V. Detlor & Son. See their advertisement in another column.

☞ We observe with pleasure that Captains Ross and Seymour, of this town, have been Gazetted as holders of *first class* Certificates as Commanders of Companies in the Volunteer Militia of Canada.

The steamer *Canadian* is now in port, and will be ready in a few days for the business to which she is assigned. She has been thoroughly overhauled, repainted, &c., and consequently looks as good as new.

CONFECTIONERY.—Mr. Quipp, Confectioner, has fitted up the old *Signal* office stand as a shop and refreshment rooms, and deserves a splendid run of business, if great neatness and moderate prices are any recommendation. Call and see him by all means

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—The convict Carmill, while on the cars, bound for Kingston, attempted to regain his liberty. He contrived to release the ball from his leg, and threw it out of the car window, but before he could follow it he was caught by his watchful attendant.

GODERICH CRICKET CLUB.—The first meeting of this Club was held on Wednesday evening last at Fulton's Hotel, J. B. Gordon, Esq., in the chair, when the following officers were elected for the current year:—

James Watson, Esq., President.
F. W. Thomas, Esq., Vice President.
F. Haldan, Sec'y and Treasurer.

The subscription for this year is lowered to $1.00, in the hope of adding to the numbers of the Club.

THE WEATHER.—The present is the latest Spring we have known in Canada for years. It is now May, and yet the farmers in many parts of this section have hardly made a good commencement at getting in their Spring crops. Indeed, we are informed that in some parts of Bruce the snow still lies in the woods. The weather generally for the past two or three weeks has been cold and wet by turns. This morning (May 3rd) the ground was *white with snow*

County Show of Spring Stock.

The above named exhibition took place on Thursday. It was the most meagre affair of the kind we have seen, the entries being only five Stallions and three Bulls. Several of the animals shown, however, were very good ones. The following were the prizes awarded:

Best Draught Stallion, John Jamieson's "Suffolk Punch."
Best Horse for general purposes, John Rattenbury's "Rainbow Rockingham."
For the best Bull, Geo. Anderson;
2nd do John Salkeld, Jr.
JUDGES.—T. Dark, F. Gulton, H. T. Pel.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

We would remind our readers that the Queen's Birth-day is rapidly approaching, and that if we are to have any demonstration in Goderich, there is no time to lose. We here that our Volunteers have been invited to Stratford on the 24th, but hope they will be induced to stay and assist in getting up some kind of programme that will be creditable to the town. The "Calithumpians" are out of date, and it is to be hoped that this year the demonstration will be of a higher stamp. Who will make a move in the matter?

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, an accident occurred on the Maitland Bridge, which placed three lives in the most imminent peril. Mrs. Dunlop, a lady well known to most of our readers, her niece and nephew, having taken tea with a friend in town, were returning home, at the hour mentioned. On descending the hill on this side of the bridge their horse became unmanageable, and, instead of taking the sharp turn in the road, ran against the buttress which gave way; the buggy upset at the same moment, hurling its occupants down the embankment, a distance of some twelve or thirteen feet. Mrs. Dunlop was taken up quite unconscious from the shock given to her nervous system, and is still in a very precarious condition. The young man struck the stone abutment in his fall and was very seriously injured about the head and spine.—But singular to say the younger lady escaped unhurt. It is almost a miracle that the three were not instantly killed. We trust the injuries sustained by the sufferers will not prove fatal.

PERILS OF A FISHING BOAT.—Tempted by the promise of a fine day, the fishing boats went out as usual on Wednesday last. The morning was fine, but towards noon the wind rose to a gale. The boats stood for the harbor, but did not have a prosperous trip, for one of them ran ashore near the South pier and the other finding it impossible to enter, put about for Bayfield. Finding it just as difficult to enter there the fisherman ran ashore and passed the night as well as they could. The wind had abated a little in the morning but was still squally. The crew, (with the exception of one lad, who determined to take the bench for it) made up their minds to put to sea, which they did, and were compelled to beat about all day long, exposed to a bitterly cold wind. Their little boat filled several times and narrowly escaped foundering. About two o'clock this morning, however, she was brought safely into port, and a few hours afterwards started on a fresh voyage to the fishing ground.

Spring Show—Stanley.

The Spring Show of the Stanley Branch A. S. was held in the Village of Varna on Tuesday the 19th instant, when the following prizes were awarded, viz:—Best Draft Stallion, 'Sovereign,' Peter McTavish owner, Tuckersmith; 2nd do 'Prince of Wales,' Bd Sumerville owner, Stanley; Best Stallion for General purposes 'Rainbow Rockingham,' John Rattenbury owner, Stanley; 2nd do 'Tower De Lion,' Robert Carmichel owner, Tuckersmith Best Bull, 'Douglas,' thorough bred Galloway, Geo Anderson owner, Stanley; 2nd do 'Sir Chas Knightly,' thorough bred Durham, Stewart McDougall owner, Stanley. A very fine Grade Bull one year old, was exhibited by William Rathwell of Stanley, and highly recommended by the Judges for an extra premium he being under age according to the Rules of Exhibition.—The judges were Chas Shaw, Alex McLaren and James Higgins, Esqs.

JOHN McNAUGHTON, President.

GODERICH MARKET FEES.—The tenders for the fees accruing to the office of Market Clerk were opened to-day. That of Mr. Thomas Knox, of Exeter, being the highest, was accepted. Mr. Knox gives $1015. Mr. Sloan gave $905 last year, but thought it advisable to reduce his tender for the present year to $875.—There were some six tenders in all.

AINLEYVILLE.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A RESURRECTIONIST.

The Miscreant Overhauled and the "body" captured!

Quite an exciting chase took place not more than a hundred miles from Ainleyville one night last week, the particulars of which are as follows: Four or five of the young men of the place met, as youngmen too often meet, at one of the country taverns in that section to drink a few glasses of "Rye," and discuss the exciting political news of the day. About ten o'clock they wound up and departed in company, laughing and singing merrily as they worked their devious way along the road. Passing a place of burial, the recent cases of body-snatching came under discussion, very naturally. Presently one of the number, whom we will call Charley, saw a man a little way ahead hoist a long, *very* long, suspicious-looking sack upon his back and start off. "Stop, sir! what—(hic)—you got there?" said Charley, in an excited tone. The man addressed only signified by increasing his speed that he had heard the demand.—"After him, boys," shouted Charley, "he's one of the bl——dy body-snatchers!" With a yell, the whole squad dashed in pursuit as swiftly as the "tangle-leg" whiskey they had imbibed would admit of, and the man with the bag made superhuman efforts to escape; but all in vain, his back-burden proved a greater encumbrance than the *lead*-weight carried by his pursuers, so that after a most exciting chase of half a mile, the resurrectionist was forced to succumb.—To escape in any direction being impossible, he laid his bag upon the ground and waited for the avengers to come up.—"Seize him! Grab him!" shouted Charley, and he was accordingly seized by the collar. "Now, then," says the spokesman to his puffing companions, "open the scoundrel's bag and take out the 'body.'" The bag was opened by excited fingers, and what was the sight that met the eyes stretched wide open to take in a horror? Not a mutilated, outraged human body, but a lot of most harmless-looking *bran*, which the supposed resurrectionist had borrowed from a neighbor! The chagrin of the captors may be imagined, when they found that they had been victimized by a wag. They succeeded, however, in getting him to promise that he would not *speak* of the scrape, but he made no promise against *writing*.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council met in the Town Hall on Friday evening last, the Reeve in the chair. Present Messrs. VanEvery, Runciman, Smith, Leonard, Seymour, Horton and Longworth.

Letter from J. B. Gordon, Esq., on behalf of the Northern Gravel Road Co., asking the Council to delay action in reference to the streets due the town until a proposition from the directors should be submitted. The matter was laid over for two weeks.

Petition from Mr. Wm. Kyle, praying that the Treasurer's Books might be amended so as to have his name and the lot he *should* have paid his taxes upon correspond. He said that, by mistake he had been paying taxes upon Mr. Swafield's lot. Referred to Division Committee.

The sum of $14.00 was advanced on the salary of the bell-ringer.

Account of R. Runciman & Co., for repairs to Fire Engine, amounting to $12.00, was referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT OF MARKET COMMITTEE.

The Market Committee reported that six tenders had been received for the current year's Market Fees. Mr. Thomas Knox's tender of $1015 being the highest was recommended to be accepted. The Committee further recommended that the Market be made open to all purchasers at 12 o'clock, instead of 10 o'clock as formerly, and that the By-Law be amended to that effect.

Mr. Smith said that the change of hour proposed would prevent hundreds from buying up produce, to the injury of the public generally.

Mr. Leonard argued that, the tenders having been asked for under the By-Law as it stood last year, any change such as that proposed might lead to trouble with the party whose offer had been accepted. He might say that the change of hour would tend to reduce the Market fees. He (Mr. L.) would move, seconded by Mr. Runciman, That no alteration be made in the By-Law.

Mr. Seymour said it would not make any difference to the Market Clerk, further than preventing him from becoming a huckster.

Mr. Runciman considered that it would be very hard supposing a woman came in with a basket of butter to make her stand in the Market House until 12 o'clock waiting for a customer. It should be remembered that a great many perishable articles were brought in during the summer.

Mr. Smith thought it might be so arranged that the Market Clerk would give such parties a ticket enabling them to sell wherever they liked excepting to hucksters. It would be doing a great injustice to the people of the town if the Market was opened at 10 o'clock

Mr. Seymour contended that the change in the hour would not prevent the sale of such articles as had been mentioned by Mr. Runciman, and on the other hand it would give the people of the town an opportunity of buying at first cost.

Mr. Leonard said that by giving hucksters a chance to buy it would introduce competition which was very desirable.

Councillor Horton and VanEvery agreed with Mr. Seymour that the interests of the public would be best secured by preventing huckstering as much as possible in the early part of the day.

After some further conversation the Vote was taken as follows:

REPORT.—Messrs. Horton, VanEvery, Seymour, Smith, Longworth.

AMENDMENT.—Messrs. Runciman and Leonard.

The By-Law was referred to the committee on By-Laws.

It was resolved to subscribe for four copies of the new Map of the Town got up by Mr. Weatherald.

REPORT OF THE ROAD AND BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

The committee reported that they had inspected the new drain asked for by Mr. Leonard; it was partly finished and would be a great improvement. They had examined the Huron Road and recommended that it be graveled as far as Mr. Wilson's farm; also, that Hamilton and Victoria Streets be graveled as far as Mr. Grace's Factory, and that the work be let by contract in sections. The committee also presented a plan of the proposed drain on Widder Street, drawn by Mr Weatherald.

The report was adopted, and the plan held over for further consideration.

The council then adjourned.

To the Editor of the "Huron Signal."

SIR,—My attention was drawn to writes making for the benefit of Constables, by seeing a few weeks past in your old and much esteemed *Signal*, a piece headed 'Constables in a fix.' Yes, I must say they are too often in a fix;—I was once a Constable for two or three years, but I was forced to earn my money two or three times over before I could get it; for instance I would do business for a Magistrate, attend his sittings, convey prisoners to gaol, get receipt for same, then have to wait until the Quarter Sessions, after which go for my money, ask the Clerk of the Peace who in his usual polite manner would hunt up your account, and to your annoyance there would be wrote across the face of it with out giving any reason (Deferred), then you must wait another three months and loose, if you do not get a Magistrate to attend to it for you. We have some fifteen or twenty Magistrates in each Township, and I must say the very cream of the country has been chosen by both sides of politics; but where are the Constables—many townships not one—why this? because they are not paid; no one will accept the office but some miserably poor man who is not worth twenty-five cents a day at anything else. In all Europe and Asia Toll gates are free to Constables on duty, but here he is poor, if he is chasing a thief supposing he has the money in his pocket, it is here on the wrong side of the gate to catch his thief—why such penury? Again if any person is found dead in the neighborhood, who is to go for the Coroner? the constable of course—away he goes some ten or fifteen miles. The Coroner is chosen because it his great practice, he is not at home—the Constable has to wait a day, and perhaps all night, before he can see the Coroner. Thus he has to dismiss his ready money for self and horse and lay out of it until the assembled wisdom thinks proper to give it him. Surely something better could be done.

ONCE AN OLD CONSTABLE.

April 25th, 1864.

Third Class Teachers.

To the Editor of the Huron "Signal."

SIR,—An opinion was lately expressed in your columns that the granting of Third Class Certificates to Teachers should be done away with, except in special cases, and that on the ground that they are frequently the source of much harm to a section. Now, heartily desiring that the author of that opinion may succeed in his wish to raise the standard of a teacher's qualifications, I think that the suggestion now made requires consideration. In the first place, no County Board of Instruction has power to make such an important alteration upon the provisions of the School Act, as the withholding Third Class Certificates. It is specially directed to grant such a Certificate upon being satisfied that the applicant has a certain amount of knowledge, and there can be no doubt that if a party appears wishing a Third Class Certificate, and were he willing to undergo the requisite examination, a Board rejecting the application could be complained of, and would be responsible for the refusal. But further, I maintain that it is expedient and proper to continue to grant such Certificates, and that not doing so in the present state of the County would be very injurious to the cause of education. The holder of such a Certificate knows well that his chance of getting a School in any old settled township is now almost an impossibility. He knows that in such quarters it is in vain to apply, and that unless he can produce at least a second class, some other applicant will be preferred. Accordingly in the township of Goderich, Stanley, and Tuckersmith there is not