Buffalo & Lake Huron Railroad

TIME TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING EAST.

		Mail.	Accom.
GODERICH,	DEP	7.45 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
CLINTON		8.24	5.55
HARPURHEY		8.46	6 15
SEAFORTH		8.52	6.21
CARRONBROOK		9.09	6.43
MITCHELL		9.26	7 00
STRATFORD	ARR.	10.05	7.45

GOING WEST.

		Accom.	Mail.
STRATFORD	DEP.	8.10 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
MITCHELL		8.50	4.43
CARRONBROOK		9.12	5.01
SEAFORTH		9.32	5 20
HARPURHEY		9.38	5.27
CLINTON		9.58	5.50
GODERICH	ARR.	10.40	6.30

Going East connects with Grand Trunk & Great Western.

Going West connects at Goderich on Tuesdays and Fridays with str Huron for Saginaw, and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday with str Canadian for Southampton and intermediate ports. White's stages daily for Lucknow, &c.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., JULY 26, 1864.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

The home authorities may perhaps be pardoned for their obviously limited knowledge of Canadian Geography, considering the vastness of the Colonial possessions of the Empire, and the difficulty of comprehending at a glance the internal condition of each, but the sudden fear that the British soldiers in this Province are in a dangerous position must be the effect of an unusually powerful imagination. It is perfectly true, as alleged by Mr. Adderley, that our frontier is a very long one, but no one on *this* side the Atlantic can see in that fact an irrefragable argument in favor of the concentration of troops at Quebec. Were the Canada of to-day similar to that of fifty years ago, the isolation of regiments and battalians at different points along such a long frontier would be suicidal in the extreme, as there could be, under such circumstances, no such thing as sudden concentration and co-operation, the only alternative, in case of attack, being a stand-up fight against perhaps overwhelming odds, or a forced march through a comparative wilderness. Now, however, everything is changed. Important cities have sprung up where formerly there stood miserable hamlets, splendid macadamized roads have been built, and our railroad system is so complete that at the very first note of alarm every British soldier this side of Quebec could be conveyed to any particular point on the frontier *in a few hours*. Upper Canada could be denuded of troops and left to shift for itself, if that is what is meant, in two days; or, taking a more cheerful view of the matter, should this section be threatened our means of internal communication are so complete that nothing short of gross blundering could endanger a single company of red-coats.

The action of the military authorities in deciding to withdraw the regular troops from Canada West is to be deprecated for more than one reason: It is suggestive of apprehended danger, when no danger is really apparent—it conveys to Americans the impression that we are frightened out of our wits, when no such feeling exists in the country—and it has a tendency to lead us in Upper Canada to believe that should a day of trial unfortunately arrive, we must depend ourselves as we best can. The Province is loyal to the core, and is ready to prepare for any known danger, as far as it can possibly do so, but it is not prepared to accept as gospel the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Adderley, or to learn with marked pleasure that the troops are to be withdrawn at the very moment when in the view of the injudicious alarmists their assistance and example is most required.

American Silver at Post Offices.

To the Editor of the "Signal."

DEAR SIR.—Your opinion is asked as to the following: Supposing a postmaster were to ask six 5ct. pieces, American money, and a two cent Canada copper, in payment of a 25ct. postage, what would you do in the premises?

Yours respectfully,
ENQUIRER.

REMARKS.—We would first feel considerably astonished, then utter an inward denunciation of the red-tapeism which had declared that that which had cost us *full value*, in some shape or other, should be cut down 20 per cent. in value, and then, we should endeavor to look the question involved squarely in the face. It is well-known that our postmasters have adopted the system of taking 5ct. American pieces as *four* cents. Of this the public cannot reasonably complain, for we have no means of paying fractional parts of a cent, but when more than one such piece is paid in—when a man offers *five* five cent pieces at one time, has a postmaster a legal right to deduct *twenty per cent?* Taking a common-sense view of the matter, and remembering that the regular market value of American five cent pieces is relatively greater than that of twenty-five cent pieces, we should say that no such right exists. It is only reasonable to suppose that the discount upon the five pieces would be the same as that on the *quarters*. The penny-piece we leave out of the question—or, at least, out of our answer—altogether. On the assumption that the whole of the postmasters throughout the country are securing such a large discount on silver, it behoves the public to see that all payments *from* post-offices, either directly or indirectly, in change or otherwise, are made subject to the same rates of deduction, otherwise a grievous wrong is inflicted. Post-offices are established for the convenience and benefit of the *public*, and it is right that any member of that public should enquire into matters involving the interests of the whole; hence, we have answered "Enquirer" to the best of our ability, and if any of our readers think they can throw additional light on this question, they shall, if they will avoid violent personalities, have free access to our columns.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met on Friday evening last. Present, the Mayor, the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors Horton, Wallace, Runciman, Cameron, Smith and Longworth. The Clerk read minutes of last meeting, (June 10th), which were approved. Report of the Finance Committee read and adopted. A complaint from Mr. Wm Wallace, to the effect that the Assessor had neglected to place the "F" for freeholder opposite his name on the Rolls, and asking that the error might be rectified, was read and referred to the Court of Revision. Letter from A. McKellar, M. P. P., asking the corporation to offer suggestions with a view to proposed changes in the Assessment Law, referred to Court of Revision.

An offer.—The Clerk read a letter from C. Crabb, Esq., dated July 8th, stating that the time had arrived when the Town should have permanent Market House, &c., and offering to sell his two lots on corners of Kingston street, Market Square and East street, with the brick buildings erected thereon for the sum of $12,000.—Such an offer, Mr. Crabb said, would not be made again, in all probability, as the sum mentioned was less than half the actual value of the property. The offer to be open for one month after date. The Mayor and Mr. Cameron were requested to negotiate with Mr. Crabb with reference to the matter. A very lengthy detailed account from Mr. Smaill, for street work done, was referred to the Finance Committee. *Sundry Questions.*—Mr. Longworth rose to ask a great many questions which he had noted. He wished to know why certain works had been gone into without proper contracts, why certain rotten hemlock timber had been used in a bridge, (costing the immense sum of $15.00), why Mr. Smaill had allowed parties to lay down gratuitously on certain streets, stones "as big as ass's heads?" &c., &c., &c. In the midst of his enquires Mr. Longworth was appointed an additional member of the Finance Committee, but he proceeded until he had reached the end of his budget. Mr. Wallace suggested the propriety of offering a vote of thanks to Mr. L. for the able manner in which he had investigated "things generally." With regard to the assessment of D. H. Ritchie, Esq., for income, it was resolved to seek the advice of Mr. Stephen Richards of Toronto, on the point raised.—*School Estimate*, in detail, was laid before the Board. Mr. Wallace suggested that it should be read. Mr. Longworth wished to know why they did not read the *swindling* account, *i. e.*, Mr. Smaill's, a few minutes ago. The Mayor reproved the speaker for making such a remark.—The document was referred to Finance Committee. The Mayor stated that he had received $400 of the amount due the corporation by Northern Gravel Road Company, and hoped soon to get the balance. Mr. Runciman deprecated the action of the officers of the Council in pressing poor persons for small amounts due on Cemetery lots, when the corporation was showing so much lenity to the Gravel Road Company. He thought if the officers had done their duty in notifying parties properly there would be no necessity for sueing in the wholesale way they were doing. On the other hand, several members stated in opposition to Mr. R.'s view, that the Treasurer had been punctual in notifying cemetery debtors, but that they had not paid up, and some of the debts would soon be outlawed, if not collected at once.

Then Council then adjourned.

HARVEST PROSPECTS, HURON AND BRUCE.

WE are in a better position to speak of the crops this week than heretofore. The drought has affected some portions of this section very severely—particularly in the Lake Shore townships, where the hay crop has been extremely light, and the spring grain, turnips and potatoes will be below the average. The Fall Wheat, however, we are glad to say, is turning out well, and really fine crops of this cereal are falling before the reaper this week, so that, on the whole, the farmers of Stanley, Goderich, Colborne, Ashfield, &c., have cause for thankfulness. The rear townships of Huron, having enjoyed a monopoly of the revivifying showers, are in a better position with regard to hay and spring-grown cereals, while the fall wheat, where there is any, promises to yield abundantly. We have heard very few complaints of the midge or other vermin. From full information concerning the state of the crops in Bruce, we feel warranted in expressing the opinion that the harvest will be up to a full average. With this state of things at home, a tremendous falling off in the United States and a firm European market, our farmers may, we think, count upon a season of moderate prosperity, and they will all agree with us that *it is much needed.*

NORTH ONTARIO ELECTION.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, an out and out tory journal expresses itself as follows with regard to the contest in this constituency. For once we agree with our contemporary in nearly every particular:—

Public attention appears to centre in the contest which begins in North Ontario on Tuesday next. Mr. McDougall carried the show of hands, but, of course, that forms no criterion to judge from. Many seem to think Mr. Cameron is certain of election, and we have the Whitby *Chronicle* boasting that he has secured a majority in two townships where he was in a considerable minority last election. So far as we can learn, the contest is likely to be a very close one. For the sake of the compact entered into, we trust Mr. McDougall will be returned; as a member of the new Coalition, he must have the full support of its friends. We have nothing to do with the antecedents of any member of the Administration, for the Cabinet must either be supported as a whole or not at all. We have frequently stated our objections to Mr. McDougall, all of which we waive in the interest of a compact which we regard as destined to extricate the Province from its political difficulties. If his opponent had been an enemy to the Government; if he had even objected to any part of their policy, we could have understood why he opposed the Provincial Secretary; but we cannot possibly comprehend his coming out the opponent of a member of a Ministry which he says he will cordially support. He may have professed, but should not forget that in supporting the Coalition, he includes the Provincial Secretary. This fact he cannot get over yet desires it to be understood that he can support the Government, and at the same time oppose one of its members. We really cannot argue of such a doctrine, and therefore think Mr. Cameron has not acted discreetly in coming out in opposition to Mr McDougall. He should have curbed his feelings and permitted the Provincial Secretary to be returned by acclamation.

Since war has been declared against the Provincial Secretary, there is no danger any one of saying anything with the view of deterring the friends of Mr. Cameron from doing their best to secure the return of their nominee. Both candidates can now do all they are able, but we are sorry to see so much bitterness displayed against Mr. McDougall. The compromise by which the Coalition was brought about should have had the effect of preventing any such unpleasantness as we hear of. Mr Cameron is a worthy candidate, and at any other time would have had the full support of his party; but he cannot expect it under present circumstances. The arrangement entered into must be respected, or the whole thing will be treated with contempt.—It became desirable that something should be done to bring about a better and more agreeable state of things. The compromise has been made; but, because one member of the Government is objection-able, he is singled out and opposed wholly upon personal grounds. We do not remember a similar instance in the political history of the country. We see no good ground for the opposition, because it is based altogether upon the ground that Mr. McDougall is not acceptable to the Conservatives. We admit this to be the case. Mr. McDougall is not acceptable; yet we take him as a member of the Coalition, which it fairly and honorably carried out, will benefit the country. Friends of Mr. Cameron do not dispute this point in any way, they rather incline to exaggerate the results of the combination.—It is clear that they have no wish to injure or embarrass the Ministry, as their chief aim is to oust Mr. McDougall, whom they consider personally objectionable. Such a spirit is not to be admired, and we regret that it is encouraged.

HEROISM EXTRAORDINARY.

CAPTURE OF 400 GIRLS!

A correspondent with Sherman's army writes, under the date of the 11th inst:

The same day on which the Twenty third Army Corps effected the crossing of the Chattahoochee, (the 5th), Col. Garrard's cavalry also crossed at Roswell, but about an hour later than this corps. Having marched rapidly the day before upon the large cotton factory at that point, he took it altogether by surprise, destroying a vast quantity of army canvas, which was extensively manufactured there, and taking captive four hundred factory girls! The latter capture was certainly a novel one in the history of wars, and excited not a little discussion as to the disposition which was proper to be made of the fair captives. Going "mad and comfort to the enemy" they must assuredly were, and much valuable text cloth; but in the case of many of them, it was an involuntary service, since they had been confined and compelled to labor there without cessation from the breaking out of the rebellion.

Then, too, the cartel makes no provision touching the exchange of prisoners of this sort; neither would it do to send them across the lines to their former employers, since they would be immediately set to work in the fabric of tents again; nor was it at all safe to discharge them unconditionally in the midst of two great armies, many of them far removed from their friends and helpless entanglement with crinoline, tent-cloth and and cattels, when Gen Sherman interposed, and solved the knotty question by loading them in one hundred and ten waggons, and sending them to Marietta, to be sent north of the Ohio, as fast as liberty. Only think of it! Four hundred weeping and terrified lassies, Sassas and Margies taken prisoners, in the swamps and scattered away waggon-loads from their lovers and brothers of the army South, and all for the offence of weaving tent cloth and spinning cotton yarn! However, I leave the whole business to be adjudged according to its merits by your readers.

That was a great business for big, bearded men, most of whom have mothers, sisters or wives at home! Four hundred girls captured merely because they were engaged in weaving fabrics for the confederacy! Truly a plausible excuse, but one which will hardly justify the act in the eyes of the civilized world. As well might Early have taken possession of a like number of the wives or daughters of Maryland, who have sent away lots of shirts, socks, &c. to aid and comfort their male friends in the federal armies. We thought Butler the only general capable of such acts.

☞ The Emperor Maximilian's entry into the City of Mexico, on Sunday, June 12, was a great ovation. He and his Empress were escorted by a brilliant cavalcade of French and Mexicans, followed by a procession of the lower classes and Indians. The streets through which the imperial party moved presented a spectacle of surpassing grandeur and brilliancy, and the throng of spectators was so great as to arrest, repeatedly, the Emperor's progress. On reaching the Imperial palace mass was said, and an address of welcome having been responded to, a reception took place. The shops were closed all day, and the whole city illuminated at night. Maximilian has begun his reign under most promising auspices.

☞ The *Globe* says that Burney, in his deposition accompanying his application to be admitted to bail, says he acted as cleaner of the engine for two years. Might have been watchman for over three years. He then acted as fireman on a pilot engine, being paid only as a second class fireman, till June 7th. He protested against going with a train on the 25th, and another was sent in his stead. He went on the 28th, the night of the accident, through fear of dismissal. He wanted to have the engine examined, but could not get it done. A boy acted as fireman, who had never been on the road before. He (Burney) got his information of the route from the brakesman. He saw the signal as he was reaching the bridge. He immediately sounded the whistle and reversed the engine. If the brakes on the rear car had been put on the accident would have been avoided. The brakes on the tender of the engine were broken and useless. The conductor was on the engine when the signals were first seen, and went on the top of the cars too late to put on the brakes. He (Burney) went over with the engine, and struck the bottom of the river. He knows not how he escaped. He did not know of the drawbridge, and thought if he stopped before reaching the signal all would be right. He went once over the route as fireman. There was no bell rope. The engine was out of repair. He did not know the rule to stop at the bridge. He never got a copy of the rules and had to borrow a time table. There were two old drivers at Richmond when he was sent. He had been driving only eleven days

☞ The Quebec *Courier* states that, during the last week, some nineteen young Canadians managed to effect their escape from the Federal army, and returned to their homes in Quebec or its vicinity.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship *Marathon*, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenston on the 13th, arrived here at noon to-day.

LONDON, July 12.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugar and Coffee firm. Tea unchanged.

LONDON, July 13.—It is asserted that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to by Denmark, pending peace negotiations. The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being decidedly in favor of peace. At Copenhagen the war journals were calling for the abandonment of territories and the concentration of forces at Jutland. The Germans have commenced crossing Lynn Fiord, and the advance into North Jutland has apparently commenced. There was a lull in Parliament after the great debate of the previous week. The decided majority for Ministers, it is considered, settles the Opposition for the remainder of the session, which will close at the end of July. Lord Palmerston, in response to an enquiry, said Government believed that the Germans had no intention of attacking Copenhagen. Clay Grattan, the author, is dead. The new Danish Ministry is provisionally constituted under the presidency of Count Chas. Moltke. Several important posts remain unfilled.

The *Morning Post* thinks the summoning of such a reactionary leader to power, and the dispatch of the King's brother to Berlin, mean peace on the basis probably of the admission of Denmark into the Germanic Confederation—a measure which France forbids.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—The prevailing drought having dried up the woodland throughout the country, we have accounts of alarming fires, which are doing immense damage to property of various kinds.

☞ A few dwelling-house, in course of erection for Mr. John Briggs, 8th con., township of London, along with a large barn adjoining, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The building was not quite finished, and the workmen engaged in in its completion lost the whole of their tools, which were in the dwelling at the time.—*London Prototype.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The *Herald's* Nashville despatch says that Gen. Rosseau left Decatour on the 10th, on a most important raid, with a force of 2,700 men, all mounted. One thousand of the command are armed with Spencer's repeating rifles. The route to be taken is one that has never been followed heretofore during the war, though it is nearly identical with the track pursued by General Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians. The first point of any importance on the route is Blountsville, the next Ashville—a few miles beyond Ashville is the Coosa river. He is then to move rapidly upon the Talladgo, and the nearest bridge or ford over the Tallapoosa river. The route between these two streams is to be very rapidly pursued, and the bridges are to be completely destroyed. The passage of the Tallapoosa will, in all probability, be made at Tohopeka, and will bring the force into Dadeville. Mountain roads will carry it to the railroad at convenient points, where the work of destruction will begin. There are eight bridges on the railroad between Montgomery and Opelika, the most important being over Oak, Pasisee, Cupia, Hatchee, Caleebee and Uchee Creeks. It also crosses three branches of the latter stream, and it is more than probable that numbers of tunnels and bridges are to be found in the valley between.—Opelika and West Point are two bridges over the Big Hallowickee and Osaupah Creek, near Columbus. The other routes are three bridges over the Wetumpeki Creek, and one over Mill Creek. Returning after the destruction of these roads, Rosseau is to move up the west side of the Chattahoochie, if this opportunity offers, and join Sherman between Marietta and the Chattahoochie river. If this route is threatened, Rosseau is to make straight for Pensacola, take vessels to New Orleans, and thence to Nashville again.

By Richmond papers of the 20th, we have the first reports of Gen. Rosseau's work.

A despatch from Atlanta, of the 18th, says that telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Notasulga, Georgia. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by a portion of the enemy, who were reported to be at Tallagada on Saturday.

No train arrived to day from West Point.

Nashville, July 22.

The success of General Sherman's movements in cutting the eastern and southern communications with Atlanta, leads to the belief that the rebels have been foiled in their attempt to escape, and that their operations at that place have already been narrowed down to a siege.

Large cavalry forces, some time since, left the city at different points, and have doubtless ere this cut the Macon and Columbus Railroad in such a manner that if the enemy succeed in leaving the city to go away, it must be at a loss of much valuable property.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st says that an official despatch received yesterday afternoon at the War Department, states that a large force of Yankees crossed the Shenandoah river at Snickers on the 18th. At 3 o'clock, p. m., they were attacked and driven across the river in great confusion.

Our loss is stated to between 200 and 300; that of the enemy is much greater.

The *Whig* is severe upon the Richmond authorities for superseding Johnston by Hood in the command of the Army of Tennessee. It says the division commander was eminently successful, but it thinks Hardee was entitled to the promotion, both by seniority and greater experience.

"The secret of this appointment was soon told. Our authorities are diseased in in mind, and the craziest of their crazies is the fancied possession of an intuitive knowledge of men. The success of the cause is subservient to the gratification of personal feelings; or else an army like that at Atlanta would not be trusted to an untried general, made for the occasion. It is known, too, that Hood alone, Johnston's lieutenant, has been from the beginning opposed to the retrograde movement from Dalton. A new policy having been adopted, it was perhaps proper to find a commander whose views accorded with that policy. Hence Hardee was overstepped."

NEW YORK, July 21st.

A despatch from Niagara Falls says:—An interview has taken place between Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Halcomb, who claim to be commissioners from the Confederate government, to seek terms of peace, and Mr. Greeley, authorised by Mr. Lincoln, to act in the matter. The commissioners proposed the restoration of the Union in *statu quo*, upon this basis—

1st. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war to be secured in such freedom.

2nd. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

3rd. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

4th. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

The first proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit—

The full and complete restoration of the Union, in all its territorial integrity.

The abandonment of slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should—while respecting the property rights of all loyal men—afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two governments for reconsideration.

The *Herald's* Niagara Falls despatch says: Mr. Greeley, accompanied by Mr. Hay, private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln, have had an interview with George N. Sanders and others, claiming to be peace commissioners from the Confederates. The commissioners wanted to visit Washington, and receiving a statement of the terms upon which such visit might be made, they were excepted. The despatch says:—The statement of propositions published in any paper on Tuesday, is repudiated.

Will the Florida go to Europe?

A New York daily says:—It seems by the news from Europe that the Florida was expected to arrive in European waters during the early part of this month. The Kearsage was on the lookout for her, and the Niagara put to sea very suddenly, in order to be on hand for her. We should not wonder if there had been some real foundation for this expectation. What if it had been planned by the Florida and Alabama to meet each other there, and together to attack the Kearsage, or some other of our vessels? What if in pursuance of this plan the Florida left Bermuda, and ran round by our coast burning vessels as she was doing a short time since, and then kept on north and east across the Atlantic? If this was their plan, it has been frustrated; whether because Semmes did not count upon being ordered out of Cherbourg so soon, or because the Florida did not come round in time, their joint arrangement, if any such there was, has been spoiled by the sinking of the Alabama; and instead of there being two rebels vessels to attack one of ours, the Captain of the Florida will find, if he goes there, that he has two of our vessels to escape from instead of one. The London *Globe* speaking of this says, that no doubt the Capt of the Florida will see to it that he is not caught between two fires. No doubt he will if he can. Indeed, we have no doubt that he will avoid exposing himself to one fire, to say nothing of two. He will have learned of the fate of Semmes and of the "great dissatisfaction" which was felt in England because he lost the Alabama, and he will be careful how he exposes himself to that dissatisfaction by exposing his vessel to the shot of a ship of war. We may be quite sure that he will have no thought of fighting, but rather of "living to rob another day." Our only hope is, that he may rely too much upon the aid and assistance of our neutral friends, and may put his vessel into a spot where the Kearsage or the Niagara may get a chance at her.

Democratic Candidates.

The Philadelphia *Age* gives the following list of candidates who have been named for the nomination of the Democracy for President:—

Gen. George B. McClellan, of New York,
George W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania.
Horatio Seymour, of New York.
Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut.
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.
Judge Nelson, of New York.
Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.
James Guthrie, of Kentucky.
C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio.
Com. Stockton, of New Jersey.
James. A. Bayard, of Deleware.

DON'T READ THIS.—Rev. Jas. McFarlane, Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y., writes—"I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and I would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York.

Local Summary.

☞ Mr. George Simpson of Arran had his leg broken while logging on the 15th instant.

☞ In our next we shall have something to say with regard to the progress of education in our public schools.

☞ The *Vindicator* says some blackguards of that Village have been again breaking into stores. We wonder if they will be fools enough to *attempt* the robbery of *editors*, as the pilferers of Goderich do.

THEFT.—A few days ago some villain entered the house of one of our Goderich teamsters in broad day-light and stole $150.00 of the poor man's hard earnings from a desk. No trace of the robber has been discovered.

EXCURSION FROM STRATFORD.—The people of Stratford intend to treat themselves to a town holiday, and the *Examiner* proposes that they should come to Goderich and extend the trip by boat to Saugeen. It would be a very pleasant trip.

MIDSUMMER EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations, in connection with the public schools of this town, commenced yesterday and will continue into next week. Every parent, interested in the progress of his or her children, should make it a point to attend. Their presence would be the means of stimulating the children and encouraging pains-taking teachers.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—We understand that a serious fire is sweeping through the woods in the township of Colborne, destroying fences and endangering farm buildings, &c. Mr. Anthony Allen has only saved his tavern and stabling by employing a number of men for several days.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

There will be an assembly of all the children attending the Public Schools of this town on Friday next, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the Prizes awarded by the examiners will be publicly distributed.—Trustees, parents and others are invited to attend.

SCARLET FEVER.—This fearful disease is beginning to assume rather a serious appearance in S. S. No. 6 Goderich. It has lately broken out afresh in two families, one on the Bayfield road and another on the 4th concession. The attendance at school is undoubtedly lessened by it, the highest day's attendance this week being only 11 and other days as low as 38.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Wednesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, Mr. W. T. Cox was suddenly awakened by the noise of some one shoving up his bed-room window. Mr. Cox started up and demanded "who's there!" when he heard the burglar retreating through the front gate. Running to the window, he saw the man distinctly in the brilliant moonlight, marked the appearance of his clothing, &c., and then rushed into an adjoining room for a gun, which, unfortunately, was not loaded, else the nefarious scoundrel would have had a dose of shot to pick out, instead of getting off scot free as he did.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNCIL.—A week or two ago the members of the Village Council of Southampton resigned in a body because they felt unwilling to sit at the same board with the Reeve, Mr. Adair. On the 15th instant a meeting of the ratepayers resulted in the election of Messrs. A. Sinclair, P. McGregor, and J. Fleming in place of the gentlemen who retired.

☞ A good deal of excitement has been caused in town by the trial of one of our constables, Mr. Smaill, on a charge of having maltreated a prisoner whom he was assisting to take to gaol. The case was opened yesterday afternoon, but the number of witnesses to be examined rendered it necessary to adjourn the investigation until 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. In our next we will treat the affair on its merits.

FIRE.—A very destructive fire has been raging for some time past in the woods on Dr. Stoke's farm Bayfield Road. It was first observed on the farm adjoining his on Sabbath the 10th inst. To all appearance it is going to perform a large amount of injury. It is supposed to be either the work of some Indians or of a party of travelling characters who profess to follow the tin trade. We hope however the evils arising may not be as serious as anticipated.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning last Mr. Curry, merchant, of Seaforth, while crossing Silver Creek discovered a man lying in the water—about two feet deep at that spot. Calling help he dragged the man out, and found that he was a character known by the name of Burgess, and that his intention was to commit suicide. So intent, indeed, was he on this that no sooner had his rescuers placed him on dry land than he made another rush for the water, declaring his purpose loudly. Enquiry eliciting the fact that on the previous day Burgess had attempted to fracture his own skull with brick-bats, and that he was laboring under the influence of that horrible disease—*delirium tremens*, he was sent by the evening train to Goderich for safe keeping, in charge of constable D. Moran.

"GARIBALDI."—We have received a kind of answer to Mr. Scott's 'Garibaldi,' which we *did* intend to publish with some comments of our own, but purely out of good will towards one who we believe means well, and who has been very zealous in corresponding for the *Signal*, have concluded to consign it to the "rejected" box. The *poem* in question is only such in name, is crudely conceived, its meaning, if meaning it has, could never be discovered, and to publish it, even under protest, would expose to public censure the taste of the editor as well as the literary qualifications of the writer.

The Crops in Bruce.

We have been diligent in our inquiries, at all and sundry, as to the promise of the coming harvest. From them we learn that the prospect is at least an average one. Mr. Rivers sent us from Carrick a few heads of his fall wheat, which is very fine, and will be cut in a few days. We had also a sample from Mr. Hunter, of Bruce, which is equally good, and both inform us that they will have a fair average yield, and this may be said of the fall wheat generally in this vicinity. The other crops are also looking well. Mr. Rivers, who is one of our most enterprising farmers, has a field of splendid flax, the stalks measuring full forty inches in length.—*Bruce Herald.*

Physiological Lectures.

During the week, ending Saturday, July 23rd, the equilibrium of the Village of Dungannon and neighborhood was not a little disturbed, by a series of able, instructive and very interesting lectures, from the well known lecturer, Prof. Sims. We have been so long cheated by a number of upstarts, who take any means to display their oratorical powers that many are rather cautious how they bestow a chance. After the first night, however, Dr. Sim's lecture the hall was crowded every night. Although an admission fee was charged at the door, the large attendance showed that all concerned the return equal to the cost. At the close of the lecture on Saturday evening, it was moved by the Rev. Mr. Sims, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Barr, and carried unanimously, "That this meeting desires to tender its hearty thanks to Prof. J. Sims for the very instructive and valuable course of lectures delivered by him during the past week in this place, and would most cordially recommend him to the patronage and support of all classes of our fellow citizens in Canada, as we believe that his lectures on Physiology, Phrenology and the American War are calculated to produce the best interests both social and moral of our various communities."—C. M.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH OF DUMFRIES.—The *Reformer* says: We stated last week that the wheat in North Dumfries was, on the whole, very fair, and in the centre and north this is probably true. Towards the south, however, it does not hold good. Mr. Thos. White, near Branchtown, showed us on Monday, what he considered a very fair specimen of his own wheat, and which may be said to represent the most of it in that district, and we are sorry to say that it is very poor. The midge has played sad havoc with it, the average number of berries per head being only from 6 to 8. The straw had a very healthy appearance. Wherever the midge proof wheat is found, it is first rate. We believe it is a mistake to suppose as many of our farmers do, that the midge proof wheat is the so-called Mediterranean wheat. It is, we understand, a much finer sample, though we are unable, as yet, to give its specific name.—In this vicinity the farmers are busy cutting their grain, and before another week most of it will probably be in the barn.

A SUGGESTION.

Our representatives in the town council are aware that, for some time past, Goderich has been infested by one or more persons—a small gang, we think—who make it their business to prowl about in the dead hours of the night, breaking into stores, and stealing from and about private houses every article of value they can lay their hands on. Commencing on a small scale, these pilferings have grown in frequency and magnitude, until we have reached a state of affairs under which no man of business, amateur gardener, or housekeeper is safe. Now, the important question forces itself upon us, Is there no remedy? and must the unprincipled and idle be suffered to prey upon the community without at least *one* effort being made to bring the offenders to merited justice? That vagabondage *will* exist, to a greater or less extent, we freely admit, but we hold that society is bound to protect itself. Our town is so peaceable during the hours of daylight that police regulations are perhaps not called for. It is the night prowler we are called upon to guard against, and surely we have suffered enough within the past to teach us the necessity for immediate action. What we would suggest is the appointment of a watchman, whose duty it shall be to overhaul the suspicious characters who may be found on the streets at all hours of the night. One or two arrests would have a most saulutary effect. Will the Council think of the matter?

Respect the Earth-Worm.

Farmers are generally aware that the earth worm luxuriates in a rich soil, but they are not disposed to give him any credit for contributing to its fertility. But the Creator is wiser than they, and He gives the farmer efficient helpers underground, who do him good service, without pay in money, or even thanks. One of the foreign quarterlies gives an account of the labor done by this busy engineer:—

The ground is almost alive with the common earth-worm. Wherever mold is turned up, there these sappers and miners are turned up with it; they are, indeed, nature's ploughmen; they bore the stubborn soil in every direction, and render it pervious to air, rain, and the fibres of plants. Without these auxiliaries, "the farmer," says Gilbert White "would find that his land would become cold, hard bound and sterile." The green mantle of vegetation which covers the earth is dependent upon the worms which burrow in the bowels of it. What conveys a more definite idea of the magnitude of the operations, they are perpetually replenishing the upper soil and covering with soft and fine material a crust which before was close and ungenial. They swallow a quantity of earth with their food, and having extracted the nutriment, they eject the remainder at the outlet of their holes. This refuse forms the worm casts, which are the annoyance of the gardener, who might be reconciled to them if he was aware that the depositors save him a hundred times more labour than they cause. Mr. Charles Darwin has shown that in thirteen years a field of pasture was covered to a depth of three inches and a half with the mold discharged from their intestines; and in another case the layer that they had accumulated in eighty years was from twelve to fourteen inches thick. They therefore play a most important part in the economy of vegetation, and we see why they teem throughout the surface of the globe.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The Lockport *Journal* tells the following horrible story:—"A woman living in Mersea, C.W., the wife of Mr Wm. Eyers, has for years past been afflicted in her stomach. Her complaint has, until within a short time past, baffled the skill of physicians. The complaint commenced about four years since, with a sickening and uneasy sensation about the pit of the stomach. The same sensation has continued to increase in severity from that time. A few months since became the incontrovertible opinion of the most skillful physicians, that the increased difficulty has been the growth of a snake in the stomach. It is grown so large now that it distends the stomach so as to produce a bunch upon the outside as large as a quart bowl. Upon pressing this bunch with the hand, the reptile recoils and produces great distress in the stomach. When fish or meat is being cooked in the room, if the snake is not satisfied with food, it rises up in the throat, producing strangulation. When desiring food, it manifests it by rising up in the throat. Physicians can see no way in which the snake can be removed without certain death to the woman. Mrs. Evers is about thirty five years of age. She is, of course, feeble in health now, but is around the house."

THE GREAT STEAMBOAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—The following are the names of the steamboats destroyed by fire at St. Louis,—briefly reported to by telegraph on Saturday: E. F. Dix, valued at $50,000; Cherokee, valued at $10,000. Both vessels arrived from the Ohio river on Thursday, with an assorted cargo, the greater portion of which was lost. The Wescoma, valued at $75,000, and insured for $35,000. She had 80 tons of Government stores on board.—The Fort Randall, with 20 tons of Indian annuities for Upper Missouri, and 250 tons of private freight, all of which is probably a total loss. The Glasgow, valued at $30,000. She was undergoing repairs, and had no freight aboard. The Shanshine, valued at $35,000. Her cargo, consisted of 300 bales of hemp, several hundred sacks of corn; and a lot of miscellaneous freight, which had been discharged from her on Wednesday, was still standing on the levee. It was also insured. The Nordjerner, belonging to the Northern line of packets, and was valued at $40,000, on which there was no insurance, was all burned.

ANIMAL LIFE—EXPERIMENTS IN TRANSFUSING BLOOD.—The Chicago *Times* translates the following from a French journal:—"Some very curious experiment relating to the transfusion of the blood have just been made in Paris by M. Longet. He took a dog weighing about five pounds, and extracted from him, in a dozen or fifteen minutes, 815 grammes of blood. After this operation the animal appeared to be dead, but he was speedily reanimated by the infusion, at three several times, 255 grammes of blood taken from another dog. After the lapse of a few minutes the first dog was able to rise and walk, without appearing at all incommoded by the foreign blood which almost entirely replaced his own. The experiment was renewed during eight consecutive days on the same subject. At the termination of this probation his health proved not to be injured in the slightest degree. M. Longet has succeeded in resolving a double problem and proving—1st, that hemorrhages, even the most severe, do not cause immediate death; 2nd that the transfusion of blood may recall life when it seems almost extinguished."

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.—Quite a large force of men is employed upon the public buildings here, and the progress is now rapid, considering the work in hand, which is principally internal finish. The contractors have, under all circumstances, labored to effect all that was possible. The Parliament building is, of course, the most difficult of completion, on account of the quantity of marble work, the height of towers and shafts, and the magnitude generally of all surroundings. The offices and suits of rooms are now nearly completed. The Assembly room will be sufficiently forwarded to permit of its occupancy for the session of next year. The Legislative Council room may then be in a like condition, but in any case the Picture Gallery will be in a state to receive the "lords" for a session. The Parliament Buildings when completed, will be one of the most perfect and beautiful buildings on the North American continent; and the names of architects and builders associated with it will long hold a prominent place in public recollection. The Departmental blocks are now nearly complete, and can with perfect ease be occupied this fall. The arrangements are of course most perfect, and the officials will have reason to congratulate themselves on the change from cooped-up quarters in the ancient capital to the roomy, well ventilated apartments prepared for them here. The departmental blocks are of beautiful design, and the contractors have carried out their share of the undertaking with great skill and perseverance.

The following 'notis' was found posted in a little town in Deleware county:

"REWARD.— Lost or Strade from the Premuse of the subScriber a sheepe, all over whit one Leg was Blakk and hafe his body. All persons shall receive five dollars too bring him bak. He was a She goat.

DIVING IN CANADIAN WATERS.—It is stated by *La Gazette de Sorel* that a blacksmith named Moise Champagne has procured a diver's apparatus, with which he intends to search the bottom of Canadian rivers. He has begun his operations opposite to the wharf of Sorel, and has met with much success. Amongst other things he has obtained two fine mortars in brass, with their carriages, and in a perfect state of preservation. They bear the British arms, and date from the reign of George II.