Huron Signal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

W. T. COX, Editor and Proprietor.] The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

$1.50 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE] GODERICH, C. W., THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1865. [VOL. XVIII.—NO 28

Business Directory.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,

Office in Mr. Gordon's Law Chambers.

JOHN HALDAN, Jr., Agent.

Goderich, October 13, 1863. sw12-1yr

JOHN BRETT,

Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Smith,

EGMONDVILLE, C. W.

Stoves, Cultivators, &c., for Sale. Repairing Done at Short Notice.

MARINE INSURANCE.

British American Insurance Co OF TORONTO,

Marine Department.

GEORGE RUMBALL, Agent.

Goderich, April 25th, 1865 w13tf

British American Assurance Co.

FIRE & MARINE.

JOHN ESSON Agent.

Bayfield, C. W., April 16, 1865. w12

MAITLAND HOTEL, GODERICH

E. HOSKER, PROPRIETOR. THE above is most pleasantly situated on an eminence 120 feet high, overlooking the Harbor and Lake Huron;—good Orchards, Gardens and Rural Walks attached. Board $1 perday; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v15s10viv

HOTEL NOTICE.

JOHN DONOGH takes this means of informing the public that he has entered into the Hotel business in the stand formerly known as the Fulton House, where he will be happy to receive old friends and customers

Goderich, June 6th, 1865. w19

DAYS' HOTEL,

WROXETER

IS situated on the Gravel Road running from Seaforth to Southampton, one mile north of where it leads off to Wroxeter, and any one travelling to

Belmore, Walkerton, Southampton,

or any place in that direction, will find accommodation such as he only expects to find at first class city hotels, in all respects.

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND

FOR HIS

Trout-Fishing Friends!

THE BUILDINGS COVER A LENGTH OF

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET!

CHARLES DAYS, Proprietor.

w46-1. Commercial Hotel, Mitchell C.W

JOHN HICKS, Proprietor. This is the largest and best Country Hotel in Western Canada, and charges as moderate as any House in Mitchell. Stage Proprietor. Good stabling for 100 Horses. Horses and Carriages for Hire, on the Shortest Notice 14-7

GODERICH

CABINET WAREHOUSE

(THE OLDEST IN THE COUNTY.

D. GORDON,

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Manufactures and has now on hand a complete assortment of Furniture, at his Warerooms,

WEST STREET, GODERICH,

SUCH AS

Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Hair, Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, Gilt Moulding and Looking Glasses, in variety, of

Home Manufacture and Imported!!

D. G. has always on hand a complete assortment of COFFINS. Also, HEARSES TO HIRE.

☞ Lumber and Cordwood taken in exchange for Furniture.

Goderich, 27th Oct., 1863 w27

J. & J. SEEGMILLER,

TANNERS!

DEALERS IN

LEATHER FINDINGS!

&c., &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

February 12, 1864. s47ws

MONEY TO LEND

ON IMPROVED FARMS,

AT 8 PER CENT!

—ALSO,—

Some to Invest in Town Property.

J. B. GORDAN, Barrister, &c., Goderich.

Goderich, Sept. 13, 1864. sw3-tf

Money to Lend,

UPON Mortgages. Apply to D. Shade Gooding, Solicitor. Office over R. Booth's store.

Goderich, 18th May, 1865. sw74tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £2,000,000, Stg.; *Accumulated Fund*, $5,671,728.

Brittania Life Assurance Co. of London.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above highly respectable Companies, is prepared to accept both Fire and Life risks, at moderate rates of premium.

A. M. ROSS, Agent.

Goderich July 1st, 1859. w12n2t

Business Directory.

ROYAL

Insurance Comp'ny

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Accumulated Funds on hand, $5,000,000.

Annual Income Exceeds $2,500,000.

FIRE Insurances effected at the *LOWEST RATES* consistent with safety.

Life Insurance—Ample Security.

LARGE BONUS AND RATES LOWER THAN MOST ENGLISH OFFICES.

Losses Promptly Settled Without Reference to a Board of Directors.

CHARLES FLETCHER, Agent.

Goderich, May, 1864. w15

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

At H. GARDINER & Co's

Goderich.

Market Square, May 13th, 1864.

John Free Stone Kept on hand for Building purposes

GODERICH

MARBLE WORKS,

W. C. TRELEAVEN

Such as Caps, Sills, Bases, &c., Cheap for Cash

Monuments, Head-stones

Tombs, Tablets, Table-Tops, &c.

GODERICH, C. W.

MATT. ROBERTSON,

MANUFACTURER

OF ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads in endless variety, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Mattresses, Center Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Chairs, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of

WOOD TURNING

Promptly attended to. UPHOLSTERY, in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING, &c., &c.

Mr. R. respectfully invites an examination of his stock. Warranted to be made of the best material and workmanship, and at greatly reduced prices. Call and compare, and be satisfied before going elsewhere.

☞ Cordwood and all kinds of Farmer's Produce taken in exchange.

☞ Warerooms on Elgin Street.

Goderich, March 24th, 1863. SW59

COAL! COAL!

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BLACKSMITH'S COAL!

ON HAND AND

FOR SALE

At the Wharf!

GEO. RUMBALL, Agent.

Goderich, May 29th, 1865. sw77

Ashes and Grease.

THE Subscriber will purchase all the Ashes and Soap Grease that may be saved for him in Goderich and neighborhood.

JOHN E. DANCY.

July 16th, 1865. [w25

FARM FOR SALE

LOT 3, Con. A, Township of Howick, ½ mile from Wroxeter, on

THE GRAVEL ROAD.

Log house and barn,

92 ACRES, 28 CLEARED

Apply to F. W. THOMAS, Esq., B. M.

Goderich, Feb. 26, 1864. w6ew51-tf

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE!

AND

MADE TO ORDER,

BY

J. C. M'INTOSH.

Opposite the Market.

☞ All kinds of repairing done on most reasonable terms. ☜

Goderich, August 2n 1864. sw34

CEDAR.

PARTIES desirous of obtaining First Class Cedar for Fencing and Building purposes can be supplied in any quantity, and on reasonable terms, by applying to

J. W. ELLIOTT.

Goderich Feb. 0th, 1864. w2

FARM FOR SALE

IN WAWANOSH

THE undersigned offers for sale the following premises, situated on the Gravel Road in the Township of Wawanosh,

Within 11 Miles of Goderich!

containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. On the premises there is a good Frame Barn 36 by 52, a good Frame House, young orchard—bearing. A good creek running through the farm Apply to

HUGH McMATH, Lot 3, 4th con.

Wawanosh, Jan. 30, 1865 w1-1m

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada West intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 53rd and following rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

J. E. DOUCET, *Cls. of Private Bills, L. Council.* A. TODD, *Clk. Ch. Private Bill Offer. L. Assembly.*

Quebec, 13 July, 1865. sw95

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of A. SMITH, an Insolvent.

THE creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Dated at Goderich, in the County of Huron, this 7th dayof July, 1865.

JAMES THOMPSON, Assignee.

sw90td

WAGGON AND

Carriage Factory

LIGHT-HOUSE St., GODERICH

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to return thanks to the public for past favors received at their hands, and would beg to intimate that he is determined to sell waggons

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

I will sell you a waggon complete for $55.00 cash, and all other things in proportion. All work

Warranted to give Satisfaction.

All kinds of Farming Implements made to order.

JOHN McPHERSON.

Goderich, Jan. 9th, 1865. wsw37

TAILORING

D. ADAMS,

RETURNS HIS MOST SINCERE THANKS for the very flattering encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Goderich, not being able to execute over one-half of the orders brought to him last season; having now secured facilities for

Carrying on Business Extensively

and employing none but first-class tradesmen. And as D. A. believes his experience as Cutter is second to none in the Province, having carried on business extensively and successfully in Hamilton, principally first-class customers, and having been Cutter in one of the Principal Establishments in Edinburgh, Scotland, he fearlessly states to a discerning public that

CLOTHING CAN BE MADE

at his establishment equal to the best Establishment in Toronto or Montreal.

Goderich, Oct. 30 863 sw17w40-1y

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES of Lot No. 32, East Lake Road, Hay.

FIRST-RATE LAND!

Terms easy, apply to DONALD SUTHERLAND on the premises, or M. C. CAMERON, Goderich.

Goderich, April 30th, 1864. w14-tf

Poetry.

Written for the Signal.

Providence.

AIR—"*Ilk a blade o' grass.*"

Ne'er chide the ways o' providence, tho' partial whiles she seems,
And leaves unanswer'd many prayers, and frustrates many schemes;
Man's fondest hopes and purposes aft fail just in their prime,
For Providence will always take her ain canny time.

The wisest counsels o' our hearts may ha'e their root in sin;
The swiftest wins na aye the race, else vice wad always win;
The troth that bubbles on a stream is aft the meanest slime,
And Providence aft perceives it in her ain canny time.

Ne'er grudge and whine at Providence, her ways are no' like ours—
She's never burdened wi' her work, nor crippled in her powers;
She's neither fickle, laith no' blin, in ilka age and clime;
She has always done her duty in her ain canny time.

Why strain for wealth and dignity? tak dignity alane;
An honest heart's a mine o' good—a fause ane is a bane;
The greatest gift to human weal—truest Providence sublime;
She'll turn it to a blessin in her ain canny time.

I envy na' the pomp o' v.ce, I care na for a dow'r,
I wince na' for the scrutiny o' any earthly power;
I place my trust in Providence, wi' conscience free frae crime,
And I ken she'll aye uphald me, in her ain canny time.

WM BANNATYNE.

July, 1865.

The Pen vs. Sword.

The John Bull newspaper, edited by Mr. Theodore Hook, frequently indulges in personalities of public men. A military hero, who would persist in placing himself very conspicuously before the world's gaze, received a copious share of what he considered malignant abuse, in the columns of the said paper. His soldier spirit resolved on revenge. An officer, a gentleman, could not demean himself, by calling on a hireling scribbler for honorable satisfaction! no, he would horse whip the miscreant in his own den! the bull should be taken by the horns! Donning his uniform, and arming himself with a huge whip, he called at the office of the paper, and scarcely concealing his agitation, asked for the editor. He was invited by a clerk into our inner room—he complied, and was kept waiting while the clerk, who had recognised the visitor, ran up stairs, and informed the editorial responsibilities of his name and evident purport. After an aggravated delay, which served considerably to increase the fury of the officer, the door opened, and a coarse rough-looking man, over six feet in height, with a proportionate breath of shoulder, and armed with a terrible blundgeon, entered the room, walking up to the suprised and angry visitor, he said, in a voice of thunder:

'Are you the chap that wants to see me?' said he.

'You, no. I wish to see the editor of the paper.'

'That's me. I am the man.'

'There must be some mistake.'

'Not a morsel. I am the head hitter of the Bull, said he,' bringing the nobbed end of his heavy bludgeon within fearful proximity to the officer's head.

'You the editor? impossible!'

'Do you mean to say that I lie,' roared the man, as he again raised his knotty argument.

'Certainly not—by no means!' cried the officer, rapidly cooling down; and dropping the horse whip and his wrath at the same time

'Very well, then, what do you want of me?'

'A mistake my dear sir! all a mistake. I expect to meet another person. I will call s me other time.' And the complainant backed towards the door, bowing politely, and left.

'And don't let me find you coming again without you know what you want, and who you want. We're always ready here for all sorts of customers—army or navy—civil or military, horse, foot or dragoons.'

When the clerk informed the occupiers of the editorial sanctum of the visit of the colonel, neither Hook nor his publisher cared to face the horse-whip. A well known pugilist—a landlord of a tavern in the vicinity—was instantly sent for, a slight preparation soon fitted him for the part in which he acquitted himself with complete success. The story rapidly circulated; and the reputation of the fighting editor of the Bull prevented any further remonstrances from persons who fancied themselves aggrieved by the liberty of the press.

Singular Case of Accidental Shooting.

A very singular case of shooting, supposed to be accidental, occured at the Island of Orleans, on Sunday afternoon. It appears that on Sunday morning, a party consisting of Mr. Pierre Marcotte, founder, Mr. Alexis Parant, carver, Mr. and Mrs. Coulom be and Miss Giguere—all, we believe of St. Roch's—went to the Island, in order to spend the day. They got through the better part of the time in the usual rustic enjoyments, and about half past four o'clock in the afternoon came to Patrick's Hole in order to embark on board their boat They espied, on the bank, a man having in his hand a very strange looking short gun or carbine. One of Mr. Marcotte's party got into conversation with him and asked him if he had shot any squirrals. The person thus questioned replied in the negative, but said he had shot some small birds. The singular appearance of the fire-arm began to attract attention, and some of the party commenced to handle it. The owner offered to let them see how it was fired, and raised the trigger, when the gun immediately went off, but with little noise beyond the click of the trigger. There was no report like that of an ordinary fowling piece or rifle, but at the same moment Miss Giguere fell to the ground. On raising her up, she appeared very week and was suffering from a wound supposed to be a gun shot wound in her side. The owner of the gun professed the greatest regret for what had happened, stating that the weapon was not loaded and that the wound must have been inflicted by a fragment of the cap, or by something which had fallen into the barrel of the gun. He rendered every assistance in his power to the unfortunate Miss Giguere, whose wound was at once dressed in the best way possible, on the spot, and who was then conveyed on board the boat. Not one of Mr. Marcotte's party knew the owner of the air gun; but the witnesses, who were examined yesterday at the police court, both stated that they believed the shooting was accidental.—[Quebec Chronicle.

A cooking match is arranging out West among some young ladies, and silver medals are to be given as prizes.

The Richest Child in Europe.—Roth's child.

The Handel Festival.

An American writer thus briefly but eloquently describes the recent Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace:—

"Under the dome of the central transept were seated twenty-six thousand auditors.—The singers and players were over four thousand in number, ranged amphitheatrically above the listeners. Thus, with the great organ adding its voice, they gave us the Messiah. It was far over the sea of the audience, far up the hill of the orchestra whence the voice of Sims Reeves, the great English tenor, issued in the first recitative air. Every note was distinct, but softened, like the sound of a bugle remote among mountains. I listened, holding my breath in suspense, till the last note of the solo unlocked the volume of the opening chorus. It was enough! I was satisfied! Like the sound of a single voice the magnificent harmony rose and rolled, and sunk and rose, in tidal grandeur, till the magnificent temple was full and overflowed with the more magnificent music. Then there were other soloists and choruses, till the chimax of the Oratorio's first part was reached in the chorus: 'For unto us a child is boru.' The glory of Christ, the stupendous meaning of his religion, burst in splendor upon my mind then as never before.—'Unto us a son in given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders,' pealed the choir, and the words bore with them their own majestic interpretation. I looked away along the crystal wave of the Palace and saw the colossal figures of the mythology of Assyria, of Greece and of Rome. They stood in shadow and seemed to wave hands of wonder and farewell. I watched and almost expected to see them crumble in the thrill of the music which proclaimed the mystery of their supercedure in human history. Still the chorus sang: 'His name shall be called wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.' The words translated themselves to a chaunted exposition of the mighty workings of the Christian principle, in all the world, in all centuries of the era.—And on every side the eye beheld, as it were, a picture of what the ear heard. I looked up and found that my hand rested on the base of a high stone cross, the inscription of which showed it to have been erected in the market place of Tuam, Ireland, by one of the first of the Christian Bishops, in the year of the Messiah, 1122. So, I seemed to touch a link of the chain of fulfilment, while the chorus rang and swelled into the august enunciation of prophecy.

"Then opened the Hallelujah Chorus. It is said that a vision of heaven, open and alive with angelic ministrelsy, imparted to Handel the secret of the harmonies of this divine composition. It was so, I wot, in very deed else how could that celestial apocalypse have been repeated, as it was, to the spiritual sense of those who listened that golden afternoon in the Crystal Palace. The vast audience rose, as one man, to its feet, and tears dimmed the eyes of most, but high over all heads the realm of everlasting light seemed to lie open and, rank above rank, were revealed the choring multitudes of its angelic inhabitants. Now from this side of Heaven the word of praise pealed up, breaking in wild waves of celestial exultation: now from the word of praise pealed up, breaking in wild waves of celestial exultation: now from answering choirs, high up and far away, came the swell of the responsive Hallelujah. And at last, when there was an end of the seraphic antiphony, from all the courts of the infinite temple seemed to gather and to go up the single sublime and awful voice which proclaimed the omnipotence and eternity of Jehovah.

"Adelina Patti—Buffalo remembers her—was among the soloists of the Festival. Her voice came out first, trembling with feeling in the plaintive, soul deep air, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' Every note went up clear and distinct into the great expanse of the auditorum, but I sought in vain for the singer herself, among the tiers of performers. Hers and every other personality, seemed lost for the time in the august service of the festival. Only her voice was present in the temple, and rose and mingled itself devoutly in the grand offering of art at the shrine of the world's Saviour."

For the HURON SIGNAL.

It has been said, and truly said, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and to that unslumbering, watchful spirit do Britons owe their high-born privileges. It is no light thing that the children of vassals and villians, whose forefathers were held in the most slavish degradation, should now occupy the most enviable position of subjects the world o'er. Men who were deemed unworthy of mention in the Magna Charta, whose rights were wholly ignored by the liberty-seekers of Runnymede, have given England a progeny whose social position towers immeasureably above those haughty barons, and whose ideas of liberty are enthroned in reason, enjoying a practical realization that frowns eternal ridicule upon the visionary schemes of revolutionary France. What lessons we learn viewing the rise and fall of nations! Nothing contributes so much to the progress of a nation as faithful observance of its constitutions, nothing more surely foreshadows decline than constitutional corruptions, which, unavoidably, are coupled with an impure judiciary. While Greece remained true to her constitutional maxim, and democratical simplicity of manners, while the general commanded one year the army, next year the navy, and served a private, or cultivated his fields the third, all for his country's good, how proudly she prospered. While Romans tilled the soil of Italy, or donned the consular robes, served as common soldiers, or led the army to victory, all for the public weal at the bidding of their country. Rome gave laws to the civilized world, from Persia to Britain, from Scandinavia to the deserts of Lybia, and fashioned a literature more imperishable than the Cloaca Maxima, or the ancient cities of Etruria. But when Ipbicrates could brandish his sword before the faces of his judges with impunity, and the Macedonian Philip purchase a seat in the Council of the Amphictyons, Greece was sadly degenerated indeed. When the patriotism of a Fabricus and a Scipio were meanly contemned, while an imperial diadem was placed on the veteran brow of Cæsar, or purchased at auction by the dotard Julianus with equal facility, Roman eagles wore drooping plumes. What is true of ancient empires is true of modern ones. Principles of morality and equity are eternally the same. Corruptions of the Athenian Areopagus, or the Roman Tribunal would produce nowise different results from corruptions of the British or American judiciary. Arbitrary power is equally dangerous in the hands of Johnson as in those of Pisistratus, Marius, or Vitellius, and military power as much to be decried in Grant's as in Sylla's hands. Among the Americans we see dangerous symptoms of future disease, which may ulcerate and vitiate the whole body politic of that great nation. It is a matter of grave import to see the civil power succumbing to the military in time of peace—to witness a commission of soldiers, unskilled in matters of legal jurisprudence, and in a time of peace, while the army is being disbanded and the navy sold, ignoring the liberties of the citizens by putting to death four citizens for a crime committed after the cessation of the war, without any legal trial. Is it a light thing to see the *Habeus Corpus* suspended in peace time, and private enterprise prohibited by mandates from a military junto? Why should Ford's theatre be shut by a military fiat? And if civil liberty is to be trampled under foot by these Pretorian Guards (?) why add cruelty to outraged freedom? For nigh two hundred years has no constitutionally governed country tried prisoners in irons, yet this military cabal at Washington not only caused Payne, Harrold and Atzerot to sit in the docks loaded with irons, but actually loaded Mrs. Surratt, though dying of fear, with heavy chains, despite the delicacy due to her sex. Mudd, O'Laughlin, and Spangler though in a measure acquitted, were also bound in irons, or in a manner contrary to the English maxim, that "all are held to be innocent until proven guilty," these men were prejudiced until proven innocent. The whole South is under military coercion, and each of the various generals publishes edicts to suit his own mad fancy. For instance, no person is to be found in the streets of Charleston after eight o'clock in the evening, under a severe penalty, thus you see a miniature William the Conqueror in mock parade, but with bloody intent, has given the world a modern *Curfue*, truly not regulating *fires* but exhibiting equal contempt for personal liberty. Another military despot issues an edict to the people of Southeast Virginia how they are to hire their former slaves, leaving the subdued, down-trodden Southerners the choice of obedience or imprisonment. But the work of despotism is not solely confined to soldiers or the Washington Executive, there are countless myrmidons, petty tools of the relentless policy of Johnson and Seward, such as the low, and foul-mouthed Parson Brownlow, who three years ago, in a speech in Chicago, stated "he'd fight the rebels till hell froze over, and then give them battle on the ice," this same wicked, or model parson, by overawing the state got hoisted in for Governor of Tennessee, and look at the state of things there now. Free speech is denied, the ballot-box is a farce, an engine of oppression, for by threats and blows independent men are kept from the polls, while the "roughs" with "their barbaric yaup" elect and rule just as "roughs" would the world over. One Ethridge a union man who stood up for the union in the darkest hour of her trial, but whose soul is not glutted with the impure contagion of tyranny, ventured to speak out lately against such dangerous oppression, but the brutal Brownlow issued his ukase, and Ethridge was placed in durance vile, an appeal has been made to Johnson, but the man who made all voters take an oath before voting tantamount to pledging their votes for Lincoln, could hardly be expected to discriminate between oppression and freedom. The forts of Lafayette and Munroe are crowded with victims of executive vengeance. The press of the South is under a rigid surveillance of military censors, while an obsequious press in the North heaps contumely on the head of the vanquished Confederates. This is not all, an unmanly cowardice peers through much of their doings. The assassins of Henry of France, of William the Silent, of Gustavus of Sweden, were cruelly put to death, the former's carcass was parted by four horses and then held up for exhibition, and finally tossed from the *echafaud* and kicked through the streets for a foot-ball. But Ravaillac was executed in a nation's anger, and execrated by a fiery people's hate, and that in a comparatively barbarous age. Our cousins over the border are an enlightened people, and boast a superiority of intelligence, refinement, and a liberty-loving spirit over all other peoples of earth. Yet, oh, how sadly deceived are the people of the Union? We find the government of the United States, a government ruling over thirty millions of sentient beings, actually taking the fractured vertebral neck bones of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, to make a public exhibition in the Army Medical Museum! Had the notorious Barnum fashioned such bones from a dead animal and made an exhibition of them to gratify a morbid curiosity we would not have so marvelled, but to think the government should sanction such conduct, bespeaks a woeful vitiation of public morality and a contempt for humanity marring the highest deprecation. Davis is closed in a sickly prison where the rays of sunshine never penetrate, night and day the heavy foot-falls of coarse sentinels cause an unceasing thunder to din his ears and though he displays the magnanimity of a consumate hero, he is tortured by ominous reticence and presaging innuendoes. That he is to be executed seems a foregone conclusion, the delay is merely for an appearance. A cry has gone forth for his blood as if enough had not been offered already on altars of pride and vengeance. But the warrior statesman will live in the warm hearts of the brave Southerners, till the time comes for a second and perhaps more successful contest. Though Lee was honorably paroled by Gen. Grant, to be nonoleated while he (Lee) would remain at peace with the United States, we find that Judge Underwood has issued an indictment for treason to be served on the hero of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville and Antietam. And as the President has said, "by the Eternal God he'd have all the rebels hung," lenity can be but faintly expected. He *may* order a *nolle prosequis* in the case of Lee, then why not in the case of Davis? Not only do we find the officials corrupt, but the public mind depraved. There is not that jealous vigilance after liberty that animates the Briton. The people are lulled into security or coerced by the soldiery; they seem to admire the shadow and discard the substance. Surely these things are significant. Poet Moore expressed himself strongly on these points, many years ago, when he stated,

"She (the States) is old in youth,
She's blasted in her prime,"

And he further says,

"——— Whose breath
Is tainted with the filth of empires near
their death."

We are far from endorsing these sentiments in full, yet, as Rome and Greece decayed by the corruption of their rulers and the rapacity of the soldiery, as Spain has crumbled to dust from her insane government, and as Germany is but a rope of sand from her graceless avarice, so the American Union points to anarchy or *despotism*.

MUGGINS.

Rodgerville, July 31st, 1865.

The Provincial Exhibition.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

As the time draws near for the holding of the Provincial Exhibition in September, it might not be uninteresting to know the programme for the week, as arranged by the board of Agriculture, and published in an extra of the Journal:

1. Monday, Sept. 18th, will be devoted to the final receiving articles for exhibition, and their proper arrangement. None but officers members of the Association, and judges admitted.

2. Tuesday, 19th.—The judges will meet in the Committee Room at 9 a. m and will commence their duties forthwith. On receiving their class books, they will be also furnished with the blank prize tickets, which they shall fill up and affix in each section so soon as they shall have finally determined their award. The first prize Tickets will be Red; the second Blue; the third Yellow; the fourth White; Extras, Green. On completing the class the judges will report to the Secretary of the proper department. The main Exhibition Building will be closed all this day, for the purpose of affording the judges an opportunity of discharging their duties properly.—Non members admitted to the grounds this on payment of 25 cts each time. The ploughing match will take place within as convenient a distance of the exhibition grounds as possible.

3. Wednesday, 20th.—The judges of the various classes will complete their awards as early in the day as possible. All the buildings and grounds will be open to visitors.—Admission this day same as yesterday. A public meeting will be held this evening in the Mechanics' Hall at 7 p. m., at which farmers generally and others interested in the progress of the Association are invited to attend.

4. Thursday, 21st.—Admission this day the same as yesterday. In the evening a meeting of Delegates will be held in the Mechanics' Hall, at 7 p. m., preliminary to the Annual Meeting, for the discussion of subjects relating to the management of the Association, and for the nomination to Candidates for the officers of the Association

5. Friday, 22nd.—The regular Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Association, for the purpose of electing officers, deciding upon the place of holding the next Exhibition, and other business, will take place at 10 a.m., in the Committee Room. The President will deliver the Annual Address at 2 p.m., after which the Exhibition will be considered officially closed, and exhibitors may commence to take away their property. Admission today the same as yesterday.

6. Saturday, 23rd.—The Treasurer will begin paying the premiums at 9 a. m., Exhibitors will remove all their property from the grounds and building. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary, and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to attend to.

United States.

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—The person arrested in Texas recently, and supposed to be John H. Surratt, one of the assasins, passed Relay Station this morning, en route for Washington. He was heavily ironed, and under guard. He was recognised at the Station by a family acquaintance, and by an old friend, who was allowed to speak to the prisoner, and who says posively that the man in irons is John H Surratt. The deposition of this person was at once taken and forwarded to Washington.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The man brought hither from the West, who was supposed to be John H. Surratt, is said in quarters where he was known to be some other individual.—His real name is thus far kept a secret.

Superintendent Conway reports that less than 3,500 freedmen are maintained by Government in Louisiana. No rations are issued except to the sick and helpless.

New York, Aug. 2—The Herald's Charleston correspondent says:—The preparations for the mustering out of the troops at present serving in the military district of Charleston has been published. Superior and Criminal Provost Courts of very extensive range have been organized by Gen Gilmore, and are now in full operation. Cotton is now coming into Charleston from the interior more freely than heretofore as the result of additional repairs to the railroads.

The steamer Ruth brings New Orleans dates to the 27th. Maximilian is expected at Matamoras soon. Gen Mejia has forbid all persons leaving Matamoras without a pass, or crossing into it from Brownsville. Cortinas has proclaimed all communication and commerce with Matamoras and other ports closed.

Boston, Aug. 2.—The SS. Africa sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, taking 80 passengers for Liverpool and 24 for Halifax, and $5,000 in specie.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Gen. Marshal Lefferts, Engineer of the American Telegraph Company and consulting Engineer of the Atlantic Telgraph Company, left New York on Monday afternoon for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, to be present at the landing of the cable, and inspect the telegraph lines in connection with the American telegraph lines, in order to insure that prompt transmission of dispatches from the Ocean Telegraph, which is the leading characteristic of the great American telegraph lines under Gen. Leffert's supervision.

The Chicago Tribune has full telegraphic reports of the condition of the crops in Illinois, Kansas, and Canada West. It appears that the wet weather has not produced so prejudicial an effect on the cereals as was anticipated. There are but few points where extensive disaster is declared. The general testimony is that the present will be a season of remarkable bounty in most of the leading staples, especially should a favoring extension of the warm, ripening weather bring to perfection the splendid corn crop. All transactions predicted upon a scanty crop of cereals will be shaken by these despatches.

An exciting controversy is now pending at Chicago relative to the final disposition of the funds of the recent Sanitary fair. A strong feeling exists in the community in favor of the appropriation of all the money raised by the Fair to the erection of a permanent Soldier's Home, where all sick crippled or otherwise disabled veterans of the war from the Western States may be properly taken care of.

News by the Asia.

The steamship Asia, which left Liverpool at 9 a. m. on the 22nd ult., and Queenstown the next day, arrived at Halifax on the 1st.

Six hundred and twenty six members elected to the House of Commons show 353 Liberals and 273 Conservatives. The Liberal gains will reach 24. The South Lancashire election resulted in the success of Gladstone, but his two colleagues are Conservatives. Mr. Walker, of the London Times, was defeated in Berkshire. A telegram from Valentia of the 21st states that the Atlantic cable was landed for earth connection, and two miles paid out to sea. The main shore end will be landed on the 22nd, if the weather continues fine. Constance Kent pleaded guilty to the murder of her brother, and was sentenced to death. The scene in the court was very painful. The prisoner showed fortitude until the emotion of the Judge in passing sentence caused her to burst into tears. Every one was deeply affected. It was understood there was no likelihood of the sentence being carried out. The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was landed and the connection made with the land instruments on the 22nd instant, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Enthusiastic speeches were made by the Knight of Kerry, Sir Robert Peel and others. Three cheers were given for the Queen and President Johnson. A reform dinner took place at Cologne recently, but the meeting was dispersed by the military, on account of the speeches made. The Herald announces that diplomatic relations between the British and Brazilian Governments will be re-established at an early date. It is understood that the Government of Brazil has accepted the latest proposition made by the British Cabinet.

Advices from Constantia state that half of the town of Cassadin had been destroyed by fire. Many lives were lost. The damage was estimated at 20,000,000 piastres.

The cholera had almost entirely disappeared from Alexandria. It was decreasing at Constantinople.

Halifax, August 1,—The S.S. Asia sailed for Boston at 11.30 last night, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday morning.

British Election Returns.

The following news is by the Hibernian:—The election returns to the evening of the 19th show 579 members returned, of whom 334 are Liberals, and 245 Conservatives. The net Liberal gain is twenty. Disraeli had been making a speech, in which he expressed the conviction that the result of the elections would not diminish confidence in the Conservative party. He asserted that the Conservatives in Parliament would not be inferior to those elected in 1859, and when the House falls into its true shape, and is weeded of those Liberal members against whom corrupt practices can be proved, he believed the political position would be equal with what it was two months ago. Considering the power and strength of the Government, he contended that the return of so large an opposition party was fully as much as he could have expected.

Death of the Premier.

The Quebec correspondent of the of the Globe, Aug. 1st, gives the following additional particular of the death of Sir E. P. Tache. He died, it says, at 1.40 p.m.

This result was so generally expected in Quebec that the force of the shock was very much broken. The melancholy event produced terrent expressions of profound regret on all hands. The flag on the Parliament House was lowered to half-mast, so was that upon the Governor General's staff.

The absent Ministers have all been apprised of this sad event.—Hon. Mr. Galt at Sherbrooke, Hon. Mr. Brown at Atlantic House, in the State of Maine, and Hon. Messrs. Howland and Cockburn in Upper Canada. Hon. John A. Macdonald has returned in consequence.

A meeting of the Council took place yesterday, at which Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, McDougall, Campell, Chapais, and Langevin, were present. Mr. Cartier was absent at St. Hyacinthe, whither he proceeded to attend the funeral of Judge Morin.

Col. Tache's funeral takes place at ten a.m. The members of the Cabinet will be present, and will go by special train. This train will likewise take prominent citizens, as well as a band of one of the Regiments at Quebec; also a firing party of regular troops, and about 150 militia men of the different militia corps at Quebec, viz.; 75 men of the 9th Battalion Civil Service Company, and one company of artillery.

ABSCONDED.—We learn that Charles Morrison, the station master of the Great Western railway, and agent of the Express Company at Lynden, has absconded, leaving his accounts with the Express Company deficient to a considerable amount. Just before the arrival of the train from Hamilton, he was noticed to leave the station and walk off in the direction of the woods with precipitate haste. It is supposed that he had an inkling that his shortcomings had been discovered, and that his departure was accelerated by the fear of an arrest. We believe he has not yet been heard from.—[Hamilton Spectator.

IMPORTANT TO GRASSHOPPERS.—One of our exchanges informs us of the success of a certain Mr. Green, who has discovered a method of exterminating grasshoppers. It says he is preparing for a big onslaught on them. We would like to see him our way, either before or after he is through in his present locality. A gentleman who came through Malad Valley about eighteen days ago, says all the sides of Red River Valley were swarming with grasshoppers, but an army composed of some hundreds of gulls were hard at work devouring them. This method may, perhaps, beat Mr. Green's. In the meantime, we wish both exterminators the utmost success.—[Salt Lake Telegraph, June 30.

☞ Unless the city, or county, or Townships, or private individuals, come forward and contribute towards the funds required, our chances of holding a Provincial Exhibition in London next fall are very dubious. At the lowest calculation, nearly $3,000 will be required for the necessary buildings. Surprise has been expressed that the buildings now up are not sufficient; but it should be remembered that the country is advancing and improving. At the last Provincial Fair held in London only 58 stalls were required—this year, 140 will hardly suffice. We are proud to find there is so improved an interest taken in these annual gatherings. If no other means can be thought of, we advise a private subscription through city and county. We must not allow the Exhibition to fall through. —[Advertiser.

BURNED TO DEATH.—As the daughter of Mr. Noah Herring, aged 8 years, was kindling a fire in the stove, on Saturday afternoon, 22nd inst., she struck a match, and thinking that it did not ignite, threw it away, but unfortunately it had ignited, and instead of her throwing it from her, she let it fall on her dress, and before she had time to strike another match, found herself on fire. Her father and mother were absent at the time, and left this little girl at home with a Miss Bouesteel, aged 17 years, and a sister aged 11 years, who as they discovered her on fire, did their best to put it out, but were unable to do so before everything was burnt off her body. She lingered in great agony till Monday, about one p.m., when death put an end to her sufferings. Dr. McNaughton was called in and did all that was possible for her, but of no avail.—[Guelph Advertiser.

☞ The petrified bones of mammoth animals have recently been found in large numbers near Yorktown, in the York River. Immense ribs four inches in diameter, and sections of spinal vertabræ ten inches in diameter, are among the specimens recently brought to Fortress Monroe by excursionists to the point mentioned.

PLOT TO KIDNAP.—A party of ruffians were found concealed in the cellar of Mr. G. N. S