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, MAY 9, 1867. VOL. XX.—NO 15

Business Directory.

Ira Lewis,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery, County Crown Attorney, Goderich, Canada West. Office a Court House v14n40

M. C. Cameron,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c., Kingston street, Goderich, C.W

Sinclair & Walker,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office, over the Store of W. Detlor & Son, Goderich.

John Davison
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, &c. Office, Market Square Corner of Kingston Street, Goderich. 9n43

John B. Gordon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Goderich, Canada West. Office—on the South side of West Street, third door from the Market Square.

D. Shade Gooding,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c., GODERICH, C. W.—OFFICE: Up Stairs, Watson's Block, West St., entrance First Door west of Glasgow House.

Toms & Moore,
ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, &c., Goderich, C. W. Office—CRABB'S NEW BLOCK
A. W. TOMS. LEWIS. MOORE.
Goderich, August 27th, 1864. sw105w37

William T. Hays,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Goderich, C. W.—Office, over C. E. Archibald's Store, Crabb's Block. w15n39

Money to Lend on Real Property

B. L. Doyle,
BARRISTER, &c., GODERICH, C. W. OFFICE—Savage's New Block.

J. Y. Elwood,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Blake's Block, opposite the Post Office, Goderich. January 3, 1866. sw37

J. Francis C. Haldan
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Goderich, C. W., and Bayfield, C. W. Offices—Kay's Block, Goderich, and Mr. Pattesou's Store, Bayfield.
☞ Mr. Haldan will be at his branch office, Bayfield, every Monday from 10 a. m. till 5 p.m. sw&w36

William R. Bain, B. A.
CHANCERY AND LAW OFFICE.
Cram's New Buildings, Kingston Stree GODERICH.
N. B.—Conveyancing. Money lent on reasonable terms. Disputed and defective titles to real estate Quieted.
Goderich, Dec. 24, 1866. sw34

C. F. Clarke,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Clinton, C. W. w34

S. Malcomson,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, &c &c., Clinton, C. W. w34
MONEY TO LEND.

William Fraser,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Walkerton Co. of Bruce. v16n40yly

Thomas Weatherald,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Toronto Street, Goderich. v15n3

L. H. Hamlin,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Land Agent and Conveyancer, Kincardine

Consulate of the United States of America.
DARKS HOTEL.
Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o clock, p. m.

JAMES SMAILL,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of Buildings, &c., got up in a neat and correct style
☞ Office at the Huron Auction Mart, Market Square, Goderich. sw v1n71yly

D. McDougall
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, BAYFIELD County of Huron. Sales in village or count attentively attended to. w9-1yr8

John Campbell,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT Commissioner in Queen's Bench, for taking affidavits, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office on Broad way, Village of Kincardine C.W. 9:9

Peter M'Rae,
FORWARDER AND COMMISSION Merchant, INVERHURON, C.W. Notes and Accounts collected. Business of any kind entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. w40-1y8ox

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS,
And COMMISSION Merchants
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.,
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
HARBOR QUAY, Goderich, C.W

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life Insurances
EFFECTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Office—J. F. C. Haldan's Law Chambers, Kay's Block, corner Court House Square and West St., Goderich, C. W.
JOHN HALDAN, JR., Agent.
Goderich, 27th Sept., 1866. w36tf

1859 HENRY GRIST, 1866
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA.
Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments. Takes out Patents for Inventions; Obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent, Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c., for parties residing elsewhere.
REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands. W. M. Wilson, Esq. Simcoe.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton. Hon. J. Carling, London.
Messrs. R Lewis & Son, Toronto. R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

Business Directory.

Dr. P. A. McDougal
WILL BE AT HOME FOR CONSULTATION up to 11 o'clock, a. m., every day. Will visit patients at any hour afterwards, night or day.

G. C. Shannon, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., GODERICH, C.W. 13:40-1y

DR. McLEAN,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER &c. Office and Residence third doors south of Central School

Medical.
Richard Moore,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Manchester, C. W.
February 7th, 1867. w8yr

Dr. Stanbury,
GRADUATE of the Medical Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and late of the Hospital and Dispensary, New York. Residence D. McDougall's (Bailiff) Bayfield. w49 4m

BY EXPRESS!

FRESH OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY THE KEG, CAN OR COUNT
LOBSTERS, SARDINES,
AND CLAMS.
FRESH LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES,
Cocoanuts, Figs, Grapes.
&c., &c., &c., at
B. BINGHAM'S,
West side of Market Square,
Goderich, Nov. 30. 1865. sw99

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000, STERLING.
Fire Department.
INSURANCES effected on all classes of risks at moderate rates. Losses promptly paid.
Life Department.
In virtue of the guarantee afforded by their large Capital and accumulated profits, this Company can adopt rates lower than are practicable by many other offices.
To Farmers.
Special low rates have been made for farm buildings and other isolated risks.
The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for Goderich and surrounding country, will be glad to receive proposals for insurance in both branches, and will always be ready to give information to parties wishing to insure.
Wm. RICHARDSON, Agent,
Bank of Montreal, West St.
Goderich, May 1st, 1866. sw70

FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE.
PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE Company of London England, established in 1782, one of the oldest, largest and best offices in Canada.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Company of Canada, Head Office Toronto. Will take risks on Country and City Property. Marine risks taken at as low rates as any other first class office.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.

MONEY TO LOAN
$20,000 on good farm security payable from one to twelve years. No mtere retained in advance.
HORACE HORTON, Agent.
Goderich, March 31st, 1866. sw70

WILLIAM'S
Victoria Organs and Melodeons
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES.
Illustrated Catalogues Free.
ADDRESS—R. S. William's, Toronto, W. T. Cox, Esq., Goderich, who will supply catalogues! w50

New Marble Works
Pollock's Block,
VICTORIA ST., GODERICH.

A. M. Johnston
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Table Tops, Posts, &c., Tombs, of every description and style of workmanship, furnished on short notice and at the lowest prices. Liberal reduction made for cash. All orders punctually attended to. Designs of Monuments, &c., may be seen at the shop.
Goderich, Dec. 19, 1866. w47-1yr

J. D. CAMERON,
HAS REMOVED FROM THE CENTRAL TO
The Bayfield Hotel
(formerly kept by Mr. Luby.)
CONSTANTLY on hand, the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and an attentive Hostler, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bayfield, March 8, 1867. w7 6m

GEORGE FORBES,
AGENT of the C. W. Farmers Mutual and A. Stock Company, Hamilton, C. W.
G. Forbes, Lot 26, Con 3, Morris.
w61y* Dungle P. O

Business Directory.

Malcolm Nicholson.
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, ELECTROPATHIST, &c.
TEETH inserted in either Plates, Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber on reasonable terms
☞ Office over the Post Office, West Street Goderich. w

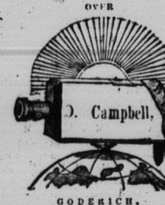
The Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested Funds, . . . $15,000,000
Invested in Canada, . . . 250,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT,
INSURANCES EFFECTED ON ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY AT CURRENT RATES.
FARM RISKS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
No EXTRA Charge for Military Service in Defence of the Country.
Life Policies for the benefit of Wife or children are secure from seizure by Creditors.
A POLICY for $1000, by the Guaranteed Bonus System costs at age 30, $21.70 a year. Should it become payable after 5 years, one-fourth of the Premiums are returned, with the Sum assured; if after 20 years, one-half are returned; after 30 years, three-fourths; after 51, the Sum Assured is doubled, and the heirs may claim $2000!!!
☞ Claims payable one month after Proof of death.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary, MONTREAL.
A. M. ROSS, Agent for Goderich; B. V. Elliott, for Exeter; W. N. Watson, for Seaforth.
Goderich, Nov. 2, 1866. w41

W. M. SAVAGE,
BUYS and sells New York Drafts—Greenbacks—National currency—State notes, and uncurrent money, at current rate of exchange.
19th Dec., 1865. w47-1yr83

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
OVER



CRABB'S BLOCK, D. Campbell, ARCHIBALD'S STORE,
GODERICH.
SUPERIOR LIGHT AND TASTEFUL ROOMS.
PICTURES taken in every style and in all kinds of weather. Porcelain or Opalotype Pictures, and
THE HELIOARISTOTYPIA,
OR "BEST SUN PICTURE,"
Taken in various styles from $1 50 to $20 (colored in water colours or oil.
Life-Size Photographs taken on reasonable terms—either plain or colored.
☞ PRICES LOWER than elsewhere in Canada.
D. CAMPBELL.
Goderich, June 1, 1866. sw27

Auction & Commission.
GODERICH & CLINTON
Established 1852.
SALES of Miscellaneous Property in Goderich every Saturday, and in Clinton every Wednesday.
Money advanced on Property for immediate sale and prompt returns made.
Farm Stock and other Sales punctually attended to throughout the County.
G. M. TRUEMAN'S Auction Mart.
w61 Market Square, Goderich

Money to Loan on Real Estate.
APPRAISER to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
w6 Market Square, Goderich.

Land Office,
A REGISTER of Improved Farms and Wild Land for Sale.
G. M. TRUEMAN,
Goderich, March 1, 1867. Market Square.

MONEY TO LEND.
ON FARM PROPERTY,
AT FROM 8 TO 10 PER CENT.
☞ Costs very moderate.
J. FRANCIS C. HALDAN,
Solicitor, &c., Kays' Block
Goderich, April, 1867 w1

MAY, 1867.
SITTINGS of the several Division Courts for the County of Huron.

1st Division, Goderich, Monday, 27th May.
10th " Clinton, Tuesday, 28th "
2nd " Seaforth, Wednesday 29th at Downey's Hotel.
11th " Ainleyville, Thursday, 30th May.
5th " Exeter, Saturday, 1st June, at Drew's Hotel.
7th " Bayfield, Monday, 3rd June.
6th " Dungannon, Tuesday, 4th "
At 10 o'clock a. m. each day.
Friday, 29th March, 1867.
(S'd) S. BROUGH,
J. C. C. Huron.
I certify the above to be a true copy as entered in the Division Court Record Book, pursuant to the Statute.
DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron.
Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 29th March, 1867. w47

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN.

MARTIN AMANN
BEGS TO INFORM HIS OLD CUSTOMERS, that he is still able to sell for cash, at the lowest rates,
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE
At his shop on Kingston street, opposite the Huron Hotel, Goderich. Give him a call.
Goderich, Oct. 3. 1866. sw11w37

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 Walk attached. Board $1 per day; single Meals or Beds, 25 cents. v1n51yly

Business Directory

DENTISTRY.
Dr. PHELPS,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST, Goderich, C. W.
Rooms over Mr. F. Jordan's Drug Store
☞ Teeth extracted without pain by use of narcotic spray.
January 13th, 1860 sw38-yly

PRINCE OF ORANGE HOTEL
DUNGANNON.

A. BLACK, Proprietor.
Ample accommodations, choice liquors and good attendance.
Dungannon, Mar 21, 1867 w9

CANADIAN HOTEL,
CLINTON, C. W.
W. TUDSBURY Proprietor.
THE establishment is furnished with all the requirements essential to the comfort of guests. w34tf

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
LUCKNOW.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
BEST OF WINES & LIQUORS.
Good Accommodation for Travellers.
GOOD STABLING AND ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
Lucknow, 5th March, 1866. w8tf

MONEY TO LOAN
THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
HAVE a large amount of Money to Loan upon the Security of Improved Farms for Five years, upon the most favorable rates. For terms and all other information, apply to
WILLIAM DURNIN, Treasurer, Township Wawanosh, Dungannon, P. O.
or to CHAS RIDOUT, Clinton.
CHAS WIDDER, A. LEERY, BENJ FRALICK, Goderich. } Valuers to the Co.
BENJ ELLIOTT, Exeter.
N. B.—Deposits received on account of principal at any time and interest allowed the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
January 21st, 1867. w52 m4q

THREE PRESENTS!
—TO—
Every Sixty Students.
1st. Sixty-five Dollars in Cash!
2nd. Fifty Dollars in Cash!!
3d. Thirty-five Dollars in Cash!
THE above prizes will be distributed among every Sixty Students who shall, after the 1st day of April, 1867, purchase of me, Full Course Scholarships in the London Commercial College and Seminary. Said distribution shall take place immediately after each consecutive sixty scholarships are purchased in some manner of which a majority of the students themselves shall approve, and which shall give each student interested an equal chance of obtaining them. If any such student shall, at the time, be absent, he may appoint any other person to represent him. We give
THE MOST COMPLETE
AND
PRACTICAL BUSINESS COURSE
AT THE
LOWEST FIGURES.
For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address with stamp,
J. W JONES,
Principal London Commercial College, London, C. W.
March 27, 1867. w2 2mq

AUCTION SALE!
OF
REAL ESTATE.
THE Subscriber having received instructions from W. G. Smith, Esq., to offer for sale at the
Huron Auction Mart!
ON
Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, noon, if not previously disposed of, that valuable property, being lot 3, on the 11th concession in the Township of Colborne. There are (122) one hundred and twenty-two acres, and 65 acres in a good state of cultivation, with a large frame barn and a newed log house, and fencing all in good repair.
This farm is one of the best in the Township of Colborne, being only about half a mile from the Northern Gravel Road, and only a very short distance from the Nile Mills. There is a never-failing stream running through the property. This is rare chance for parties in want of a good farm.
And on the same day and same time, I shall offer for sale
LOTS 180 AND 181,
with buildings thereon situated on Park Street, in the Town of Goderich. These lots are well situated and in a very convenient part of the town. On lot 180 there is a story and a half house, frame; and on lot 181 a two-story frame building, and well adapted for a large family; all in good repair, and will be sold cheap.
Parties intending to purchase call early.
For terms and particulars apply to
JAMES SMAILL,
Auctioneer
Goderich, 29th March, 1867. w10td

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE
SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
The above Society is prepared to make
ADVANCES
ON IMPROVED
Farm Property,
ON MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.
Advances may be repaid Monthly or Yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
S. POLLOCK,
Agent and Valuator for the Society at Goderich
Goderich, C.W., 1866. rw13

The Madoc Gold Region

The Madoc *Mercury* says:—"A report that gold had been found on lot 29 in the 4th concession of Madoc, about a couple of miles from the village of Bannockburn, on Friday last, has naturally caused a fresh access of excitement. The rumor was received by some with the feeling of incredulity which is growing more prevalent, and on Wednesday, after a lapse of some days, we heard that it had been pronounced a humbug. We have however, been shown some of the gold actually obtained by gentlemen who saw the stuff in which it was contained thrown out of the shaft, and who washed it themselves. From about two handfuls in bulk, a sufficient quantity of gold visible to the naked eye, to establish the probable richness of the mine, was obtained. Our informants—(one of whom is a gentleman mining in Australia)—upon whom we can rely, have furnished us with the following particulars concerning this new mine:—Mr. Johnson, who is working the mining claim on the Gardiner lot, has gained his experience in California, Idaho and Cariboo, and he is assisted by another practical miner. Their preparations are such as to show at once to any any one initiated in the science of gold mining that they are no novices in the business and that they 'meant work.' They have carefully selected their ground; they camp on the spot; and they have their forge and bellows with them so as to enable them to keep their drills in first-rate working order, without loss of time. In fact, it was the only instance our informant met with, during an extended scout, in which he saw anything like mining in the proper sense of the depth of about 20 feet; and the success they have so far met with only urges them to continue their work. Their progress is impeded by water in the shaft itself, and by what comes from crevices intersecting it; and the gold is found in the debris thus carried to the bottom of the mine; from which, after every blast, it is baled out into a bucket, and then hoisted up and emptied into a trough. In this way, more or less is found every time, but not as yet in what can be called paying quantities. There is enough, however to attract numbers to watch the operations going on, and tavern accommodations are already making for visitors, in the midst of the forest where the mine is situated. The same gentleman exhibited to us a little piece of quartz, containing just a few specks of gold, from lot No 8 in the 7th concession of Tudor, owned by Casper Imbachs; the claim from which it was obtained, however, belonging to Mr. Carson. We learn that Mr. D. Thompson, of Queensboro, on Tuesday, obtained some particles of gold, washed from decayed quartz, taken about two feet from the surface, on a lot a very short distance south of the village of Queensboro. Mr. B. C. Sills, of Madoc, informs us that he also washed some gold out, in the presence of other parties, on the same place, which is supposed to be a clerty reserve lot. The gold was taken away by some American speculators, who have agreed to purchase the farm of Mr. John Reid, lot 13 in the 10th concession of Madoc, for $5,000, paying $100 down to bind the bargain. Whatever "indications" and "shows" from other parts may be reported, matters little. Without the expenditure of much hard labor, and of considerable capital in machinery, gold mining, as we stated in the very outset, will not be likely to prove remunerative."

The Night of the Division.

We copy from late files an interesting sketch of the scene in the House of Commons, on the night of the division on Gladstone's amendment:

"After poor old Roebuck, here comes Beresford Hope, who unites a hatred of democracy with a detestation of Disraeli, and who vented himself in a denunciation of the Tory leader which was valuable to me as showing how much personal abuse is possible under the term, "parliamentary language." "I know," said Hope, white with anger, and almost sputtering out the words, that I may subject myself to gibes from one member of this House"—hear a dagger-look at Dizzy—"but gibes from some quarters might be compliments to an honest man. I have been longer out of Parliament than in it, because I would never fall down and worship the golden image set up in the deserts of Arabia. In the course of his speech, Disraeli with an air of contempt which made him for the moment a Mephistopheles, merely said how he enjoyed the gentleman's invective. "I have always regretted the absence of invective from our debates; and I assure the honorable gentleman that whenever he *exhibits* in this House, I am always charmed. And since he has spoken of Asia; I may remark that there is a Batavian grace about his exhibitions which takes the sting out of what he says." This allusion to Hope's Oriental-Dutch ancestry completely turned the laugh upon him, and he sat looking very spiteful. There is nothing that produces such an uproar of merriment in the House as any kind of blunder; and last night there were several, one of the most amusing being from Mr. Locke, who by the slip of the tongue, pronounced the words "household suffrage" "high souled suffrage." A great deal of curiosity follows every movement of Mr. Kavanagh, the new Tory Irish member, born without arms or legs. He is wheeled into the House, and set up on a bench, a skirt falling from his hips to the floor. He has a rough, healthy, and strong Irish face, and cares nothing for the curiosity with which he is inspected through the operaglasses which the Speaker now permits in the galleries. He is rich; keeps foxhounds and all that; is married and has six children, all of whom, it is a comfort to know, have arms and legs like other folks. Last night Baron Rothschild was also wheeled in to vote; his lower limbs are paralyzed. He voted with Gladstone. He is a white-headed and blonde old man, with a good and intelligent face. There was something hard and steely in Mr. Gladstone's voice and manner that betrayed his knowledge of the strength of the sea with which he had to contend: and a corresponding *elan* about Disraeli—a jubilance and good humor—which showed that he tore tasted his triumph. When the debate was over, and Mr. Dodson—a gentleman in fault, less white cravat and ruffled shirt bosom, who acts instead of the speaker—ordered a division, it was as the parting of sheep and goats. One by one the members are passed through a wicket gate, each recording his vote; drop by drop the flood returns to the House. Then they mix up and roar like a whirling flood. Then some one enters who has caught sight of the yet unpronounced figures. Disraeli sits with quivering mouth; it is the fulfilment of all the dreams in Coningby to him. It is whispered among the Tories. Suddenly, sharply, they burst, one and all, into a cry—a scream—of joy. The crowd presses forward, and several honorable dignitaries are almost trampled down—Gathorne Hardy among them; but no matter—the opposition is silent—the big majority rolls out, the House is transformed to a Babel, and the cheers ring out over sleeping London as the great clock thunders two o'clock.

☞ Several Portland merchants have recovered by law $2,015 from the Grand Trunk Railway, for unreasonable detention in the shipment of a quantity of flour from the West.

THE GRASS CROP.

In this country, the culture of grass crops must necessarily be a most important branch of practical farming from the necessity of providing for the sustentation of stock through a long winter. The practice, now happily becoming so general, of raising root crops, to some extent lessens the cattle-keeper's dependence on grass, but after all it is of the highest importance that abundant stores of hay should be provided. With plenty of hay and roots, in addition to comfortable shelter for his animals, the farmer is independent and may smile defiance at the longest and hardest winter that is ever known in Canada.

The idea that any description of land, how ever poor, will raise grass, is extensively entertained, and also that hay may be cut year after year without supplying loss by means of manure. It should be known more widely than it is that timothy, one of the most valuable and widely-cultivated grasses, requires very much the same substances in the soil as grain crops, in order to be grown with profit. The failure of grass crops, often regarded as a mysterious matter, and vaguely attributed to faults in the seed or peculiarities in the season, if not to that extensive mischief maker "bad luck," may often find its true explanation in the impoverished condition of the soil, and at once its prevention and cure in the enrichment of the land.

Another important matter, and one that cannot be too strongly pressed upon the attention of Canadian farmers, is the cultivation of clover. This will flourish in soil of moderate capacity, if it contains a good proportion of potash, lime, and gypsum, while the great advantages this plant confers on the land in which it grows, render it of the highest value. Clover sends its roots deeply into the soil, living to a considerable extent on the subsoil, and what is derived by the action of its leaves from the atmosphere. There is no better green manure than a crop of clover ploughed under when in bloom. This plant requires a deep, dry soil, and some care the season it is sown, in order that it may not be enfeebled by close cutting when the grain is reaped, or destroyed by turning in cattle and sheep during the fall. The cost of seed deters many farmers from growing clover, but with a little attention and care this difficulty may be obviated by farmers growing their own seed.

In conclusion, we will only add that grass crops when grown for fodder, should be cut early. A large amount of the hay produced in all over the country is rendered worthless or nearly so by being allowed to stand too long. It should be cut while the stalk is yet tender and full of nutritive juices, and never left to mature seed, unless the crop is grown for the purpose of obtaining seed, and not for feeding stock.—*Canadian Farmer.*

Mr. Seward's Acquisition in the West.

From the Scottish American.

What the more intense believers in the Monroe doctrine may have expected to follow the announcement of the purchase of Russian America by the United States it would be vain for us to attempt to conjecture. What Mr. Seward's special admirers may have looked for in the same line of national glory and national progress, we do not presume to calculate. But one thing is clear—now that we have our home files at hand, in which the whole merits of the transaction are discussed—that the despotic thrones of Europe are not shaken to their centre; nor, apparently, are they shaken at all by the latest revelations of Mr. Seward's marvellous diplomacy. There is, in the leading British journals, a tone of provoking indifference, which can hardly gratify the intense self-appreciativeness of the Secretary of State. Nobody seems to care about the thing. If the people of British Columbia have had their anxieties momentarily awakened, it has only been in a way which has justified their unanimous declaration in favour of admission to the British American Confederation. That, by itself, is not a very great diplomatic gain to Mr. Seward. The London *Times*, we think, rather hits the nail on the head, when it attributes the origin of the bargain to the United States Government's desire to retaliate upon the Provinces for forming a political Union under the British sovereignty. This is exceedingly probable. It is not altogether satisfactory to find a community of three or four millions, contiguous to the United States, deliberately prefering to establish a system of government on principles as purely monarchial as those which constitute the foundation of the British Constitution. This is what Confederation means in its broad sense. There may be other elements of union than that of a common adherence to the manarchial system; and the ultimate end of the Confederacy, as we have often pointed out, is likely to be independance. But meanwhile, the scheme of union, as it stands, does take the form of a deliberate declaration in favour of an anti-republican system. It would be a pity if this should give rise to heart-burnings on one side, or recriminations on the other. Whatever the Confederacy may develope itself into, at present it is wisest to regard the scheme as one essentially provisional in its character; and no greater weakness could be shown by any outside Power than to take umbrage at an intercolonial partnership which threatens nothing and nobody; which is a convenience, or held for the time to be such by those most immediately interested, and which no great Power can envy or seek to disparage, but with the loss of much self-respect.

It is exceedingly gratifying that neither the press, the parliament, nor the government of the mother country care to be worked into a flurry over Mr. Seward's new Polar territory. It takes two to make a quarrel. If Great Britain remains placid under the Russo-American bargain, who is going to get up the row?

Advice to Royalty.

Since the commencement of the illness of the Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess and their medical advisers have been overwhelmed with letters of advice and recommendation. All kinds of embrocation have been sent; the most varied specimens of leather, felt, and tin splints; and a thousand (and more) prescriptions of the most varied character. One good soul from Ireland of course recommends that a potatoe be worn; and a lady sends a large piece of ordinary oil-silk, which she feels certain from her own experience would effect a cure. We see it stated that, in one instance, a donation of £2 was forwarded to some one who had sent a g bottle of embrocation. This must have been under very peculiar circumstances—not really forwarded at all in reward for the advice or the embrocation. To have sent similiar recognition of the multitudinous and no doubt well meant prescriptions and embrocations, &c., forwarded, would have involved an expense of many hundreds of pounds. There is a large box full of such letters. This is always so on such occasions. When the late King of Portugal was lying ill with typhoid fever, some one wrote to Dr. Jenner assuring him that a certain cure was to turn sheep into the lower part of the house, and concluded by suggesting that if no sheep might be sent over in crates.—*British Medical Journal.*

Health of the Princess of Wales.

From the British Medical Journal, April 13th.

During the whole of last week there had been little or no progress in the state of the knee-joint of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and on Thursday a relapse occurred which continued during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, when a good deal of renewed inflamation existed. The splint was shifted in order to ease the limb; and, to prevent the pain which must have been caused otherwise by the necessary movements in handling the exquisitely tender joint, chloroform was administered by Mr. Clover with the apparatus which he has invented for the purpose. On Saturday Mr. Cæsar Hawkins and Mr. George Pollock were called in consultation at the request of Mr. Paget. They found, however, that the condition and treatment of the joint were such as not to call for any further suggestion or for any manner of change. Since Sunday the inflammatory condition of the joint has relaxed, and is still subsiding, although it has not yet passed away. Her Royal Highness's rest has been tolerably good this week, except on Wednesday night, when it was much disturbed. The persistence of the inflammation and tendency to relapse are naturally sources of anxiety, and the most careful watch is kept upon all the symptoms; nothing has, however, occurred to indicate any change in the nature of the inflammation, beyond a unfavorable, anguies of the clock result. The Princess has not lost flesh, and she has no permanent sense of suffering or expression of anxiety; on the contrary, she retains all her happy and genial characteristics, and is ready to be amused, and as kindly and vivacious as when in her best state of health. There is, of course no foundation for the rumor that her Royal Highness is about to take a journey to Denmark for the benefit of her native air. The Princess is not in a condition to be moved, and the question has not been entertained.

Success and Failure in Life.

A writer in the Saturday Review remarks: "The essence of practical wisdom is to take the world as we find it and make the best of it. The men who never felt envy can hardly have felt emulation—that is to say, one of the most valuable antagonist forces to sloth and frivolity which we possess. A mine of any toughness of fibre soon selects among its contemporaries and rivals those who are likely to run it hard in the race of life. A few qualms of envy do not work much harm in the beginning; they sting the languid energies into vigorous activity. But no wise man continues to harbor envy, under any preference or provocation, as a settled inmate of his bosom. It soon ceases to stimulate, and then its action is only to numb. Nothing but the most insensate vanity can lead a man to seek for triumphs in many, perhaps in more than one or two, provinces of genuine work. To accept your inferiority as your proper portion in all but your own domain is rapidly seen to be the merest common sense. But what, it may be asked, if you are beaten on your own ground? The answer is that, if you are beaten shamefully and hopelessly, it is not your ground at all, and that vanity, not power; aspiration, not inspiration, had led you to enter it. Your failures may be made your most precious instructor, if you are not too conceited to let them teach you. And the best way to look at your friends' successes and laurels is to consider them outward proof that these persons have, either by luck or good management, found their appropriate work, which you are sure to do if you are humble and courageous enough to unwearidly seek it. They have had, never doubt, failures and disappointments in abundance, though you may not know of them. No two minds are exactly alike: and whatever or whoever you may be, you can do something, if you search for it long enough, better than anybody else. But if failure only sours you—if you are too headstrong and vain to take in the lesson conveyed by stunning miscarriages—your case is, humanly speaking, hopeless. You have already something more convincing than Moses and the prophets; and if you will not take heed of that, you will not be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

What the Chinese do in California.

The crusade against Chinese labor on the Pacific coast seems to be increasing in violence. The *Bulletin*, of San Francisco, is doing all it can to set public opinion right and to prevent a race persecution. In a recent editorial it says that the number of Chinamen in California is but little greater now than it has been any time in the last fifteen years. Those who are not traders usually prefer to work independently in the mines, or as gardeners. In factories and on the railroads they fill places which white men would not take. The central Pacific road did not employ a Chinese labourer until compelled to do so by the death of white labourers asking double the wages paid to Chinamen. Yet the building of this road has opened quarries, established mills and machine shops, and started several towns. So the woolen mills of San Francisco, which now employ hundreds of skilled white operatives, could never have been undertaken without the cheap Chinese labor. In the case of domestic service the competition seems to be more injurious, though the *Bulletin* says that those who hire Chinese servants would, in their absence, do the work of the house themselves. The *Bulletin* points to the facts that the mere chaunts, saloon-keepers, barbers, &c., do not complain of Chinese competition, and advises the labourers to follow so sensible and manly an example.

Photographing a Cannon Ball.

The London *Journal of Photography* gives a very interesting account of some experiments in the photographing of guns while being fired. In the pictures which were taken, the moment had been so exactly timed that the ball could actually be seen protruding from the muzzle of the gun, while, as we might say, in the very act of leaving it. A description of the mechanism by means of which this exactness was secured, will be interesting. It will, of course, be evident that no person, however delicate his perception, could set with sufficient quickness to expose the plate at the exact instant desired. It could only be done by means of electricity. A stereoscopic camera is arranged with a disk in front of the lenses, revolving on its axis. This disk has two holes in it, either of which can be made, by its revolution, to correspond with the line of the lenses. A circular spring is attached to the disk, that when set free it will make a half revolution with the quickness of a flash, thereby bringing one of the holes in a line with the lenses, and admitting the light for an instant.

A DECORATED DOG.—In the Crimean war an English engineer regiment petted a dog called Snob, which was in four battles, and was subsequently decorated with a blue ribbon and a medal. The animal died at Chatham barracks in England last month, at an advanced age. The departed Snob is mourned by his fellows.

New Zealand.

Governor Sir George Grey writes an account of a recent tour in New Zealand. He says:—"On my recent journey I have passed through the North Island, traversing its central and most accessible districts, portions of which had not been visited by any Europeans for several years. I was everywhere received with joy and rejoicings by the native population, even in those districts where their losses of men during the war had been large; but there men had all fallen in places remote from their own territory, where they had gone to join their fellow countrymen who were in arms against us, and their surviving relations received us in the most reserved manner that we were not to blame for the large loss of life which had taken place. I consider the tour especially to be shown a better state than I have ever previously known it. The natives express great anxiety that Europeans should settle among them. They cheerfully conform to the views and wishes of the government upon all matters; indeed, they appear to desire to be directed and to be shown what they should do to render practicable a rapid amalgamation between the Europeans and themselves. I met everywhere, in the districts which had been regarded as unsafe, the utmost respect, and I was treated with a kindness so attentive and considerate that it was quite touching. I feel sure that the European population, finding from my journey that they can again safely traverse the interior of the country, will begin to spread into all parts of it, developing the great resources of valuable districts which are now but little known, and the advance of this northern island in wealth and population will be consequently henceforth very rapid."

Russian America.

New York, April 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondence of the London Herald says:—The report that the Government sold the Russian settlements to America was at first thought to be a *canard* that originated with speculators; but when it was ascertained as a fact some dissatisfaction was expressed by a portion of the public; but more sober men saw wisdom in getting rid of what was worth keeping. After further depreciation of the value of the country, the correspondent says Russia would have been a gainer had she got rid of it without receiving any pay.

A YOUNG GIRL RESCUED FROM INDIANS.—In one of the raids made by the Comanche Indians, on San Antonio, Texas, some months ago, two young girls named Metzger were captured on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, a few miles distant. Anna, the younger, cut, was captured, and is now at her home. Her sister was murdered. When they were captured, both were mounted upon stolen horses and instantly hurried away. The elder sister told Anna that they must escape or die, that she would not be carried off alive, and that she preferred death to the fate which was evidently in store for them. Twice she jumped from the horse and endeavored to reach the chaparral, but was each time brought back on the back of the horse.—Again she attempted to escape, which so exasperated the savages that they sprang upon her and buried their tomahawks in her brain. Half dead with fright and horror Anna suffered herself to be carried off without once attempting to escape. After two weeks the huts of the Indians were reached. Here the unfortunate young girl was treated horribly. Her hairs was cut off, and several times she was beaten and lacerated in a terrible manner. At length she was restored to her friends upon their payment of the bounty fixed upon by her captors. The other day Bishop Dubois performed the rite of confirmation at Fredricksburg, and Anna Metzger was one of the first confirmed.

The Mexican Muddle.

New Orleans, April 30.—Parties arrived by the morning's steamer from the Mexican border, report that Matamoras was besieged for a few days by Cenalea, and who was en route for Tampico. It is believed also that Cortinas will bring his army from the north and aid in expelling General Burriozubal from the gubernatorial chair of Tamaulipas. This indicates that Ortega is still alive and ambitious to become President of Mexico; that he will proclaim his first proclamation from the heroic city. Correspondence of the Mexican and border papers confirm the capture of Puebla and the massacre of the officers of the garr