Huron Signal.

GODERICH, OCT. 3rd, 1867.

"CLASSIFY RE MEMBERS."

In the palmy days of tory rule, when alarmed at the utterance of anything like reason and common-sense, the impatiant Monsieur Cartier would exclaim, "Dat vill do, call in ze members!" Now, however, the tune has changed to "classify ze members," and a very comic air it is, as rendered by the tory organ grinders.—The beauty of the thing is that it may be played to suit the idiosyncracies of the the men at the various cranks, whatever they may be, and the result is an "uncertain sound," no two chiming in alike.—One enthusiastic editor claims four to one in the Confederate Parliament, another says three to one, and still another, remembering that "the quality of Mercy is not strained," allows that the Ministerialists will have, at least two to one. In the Assembly of Ontario these individuals do not find so much consolation. They merely claim that the Combination Ministry will have a good working majority, and to obtain this majority every member is dragged in who has at any time said that he would be willing to give the government a fair trial. But even here, it is most amusing to read the classification ventured upon by some gushing scribes. They claim nearly every member elect, generously throwing in a handful of 'factionists' by way of spice on the opposite side. This disingenuous classification has a purpose running through it. Richards, the scatless, they perceive, is not prepared to 'come to time,' and the vast preponderance of conservatives demands that a *tory* minister should be placed in his stead. That is the pretty little dodge attempted to be played, brt if any reliance is to be placed in the statements of Hon. J. S. McDonald—and he is known to be as honorable as he is independent—no such a trick will be played with *his* consent. Mr McDonald knows very well that many reformers have been elected to give him an opportunity of placing his policy fairly before the country, and he has repeatedly stated that he was not to be bullied into wrong-doing by men whom he has opposed all his political life.

This speculative classification of members is very absurd, for it is clear to any intelligent mind that the true state of affairs cannot be ascertained until the respective Houses meet, and it is just as obvious that very shortly after such meetings, circumstances may, and probably will, arise, which will, by necessitating the striking of new party lines, render nugatory the present raving of those who, while denouncing partyism, are furnishing in themselves the most brilliant examples of abject partizanship.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Government organs are considerably exercised by the result of the Nova Scotian elections, which have demonstrated the important and, to many, disagreeable fact that the people of that Province are almost unanimously opposed to the Union. The issue in Ontario and Quebec was not whether we should have Union, but rather whether Coalition was the proper system of Government to start with. The asseverations of the tory press that the re'orm party of Ontario was opposed to Union, was a mean device to delude the people and catch votes—neither more nor less.—With but very few exceptions our people are heartily in favor of giving Confederation a fair and impartial trial. In this they are actuated by a knowledge that if it can be worked out successfully it is the only means by which British Americans can be consolidated into a great and prosperous nation, and that it offers the only practical remedy for long-standing abuses and gross injustice. Not one liberal in our midst has raised his voice for disunion, and not one, we are satisfied, but wishes well to the New Dominion in all its entirity. But it is different with the people of Nova Scotia. They did not like Confederation from the first, and would never have entered into it had it not been for outside pressure. This the recent elections have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the fact now stares us in the face that our infant Dominion is to start on its career with the elements of discord already sown and ready to crop out at a moment's notice. It is a thousand pities that this Nova Scotian anomaly should exist, but it is extremely difficult to see how it could have been otherwise. It it not a thing of sudden growth, for, from the very first the people of that Province objected to the principles upon which they were asked to enter the Conferation, to the manner in which the negotiations were carried on, and even to Confederation itslef. It is quite right and proper that we should pity the ignorant prejudice which stands in the way of their entering heartily into what we all hope is destined to be a great and prosperous empire, but "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and the probability is that if we were Nova Scotians nine-tenths of us would view British American politics through Nova Scotian spectacles. Be that as it may, our legislators must be prepared to meet the representatives of an unwilling Province. They may be treated with contempt and told that as they are but a drop in the Confederation bucket they may help themselves, and yet it will be admitted by thinking men that this cloud, which is, at present, "no bigger than a man's hand" may contain the elemants of future trouble. Opposition to Coalition governments or to indivjduals is perfectly legitimate, but a bitter hatred of confederation itself is a thing not to be got over very easily. It will need great patience and the exercise of great wisdom to assimilate Nova Scotia with the rest of the Dominion in sentiment as well as in name.

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

Europe is again threatened with war. No apparent cause is discernable, no great quarrel is on the tapis, no great insult seems to be given to any particular nation, and yet there is a vague feeling of uneasiness—a low, grumbling sound which presages a coming storm. Quietly, almost secretly, vast military preparations are being made, it is understood that fresh alliances are being formed, and we in America need not at all be surprised if the Cable flashes the news some morning that hostilities have been commenced. As usual, all eyes are turned upon the Emperor of the French. And what do they see? Great activity in the French navy arsenals, the formation of battalion after battalion of troops armed with a new and terrible gun, movements toward the frontier, the dispatch of troops to Rome! With regard to the Roman contingent little surprise will be felt, as the movements of Garibaldi, the great agitator, have rendered it necessary for the Emperor to fulfil his pledge to support the Pope in his temporal power. Then again Garibaldi has been arrested by order of Victor Emmanuel, who promised on his accession to the throne of Italy to secure the Pope in his temporal rights, as then understood. Although arrested in his progress towards the Eternal City the work of the great chieftain will probably go on. With a bold hand he threw the fire brand into a mass of the most inflammable matter to be found on the continent of Europe, and it will be most surprising if the people of Italy will rest satisfied until Rome occupies its ancient and natural position as capital of the Kingdom. Old fogyism must retire before the spirit of enlightment and enquiry that has gone abroad amongst the people! After all, however, the war cloud may pass over harmless as it has often done before, and in the interest of humanity we trust it may.

Terrorism in Goderich Township.

The worthy and 'intelligent' tories of 'Tipperary,' Goderich Township, enraged at some of their neighbors for voting independently, are using every means in their power to insult and alarm them.—Several instances of their scandalous conduct have been brought to our knowledge, one of which we will relate:—On Friday evening, the 20th ult., a wagon load of men and boys and one *woman* drove up to the gate of Mr. James Sheppard, and having laid a quantity of straw they had brought with them in close proximity to his fence, fired it amidst unearthly yells. Hearing the noise and seeing a party of wild looking creatures performing a sort of war-dances around a great blaze, Mr. Sheppard loaded his gun with ball cartridge, and went forth to reconnoitre the supposed Fenians, whom he recognized as neighbors, who were venting their chagrin in the vilest language. The probability is, that if he had not been made aware of what was going on the whole of his premises would have been consumed. We can tell these worties that such attempts to drive peaceable citizens from their midst will not be sanctioned and, if occasion requires, must be put down by the heavy hand of the law. The sooner their eyes are opened to this fact the better.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The recent Provincial Exhibition, held in Kingston, has not been a great success. Kingston is much too far East to admit of the transportation of the usual number of articles from the great producing Counties of Ontario, or to enlist the interest of the people generally, and hence, we urge that it get the go-by in future. In glancing over the prize lists we cannot see that the County of Huron did anything at all towards the display of stock or produce. Singularly enough, we had the distinguished honor, as we have had for several years, of sending the best specimens in the department of fine arts. W. N. Cresswell Esq., of Seaforth competed in the respective classes of oil and water-color paintings and took away *every first prize*. The extraordinary success he has met with on this occasion places Mr. Cresswell in a proud position at the head of his profession in Canada, and we have no doubt he will long wear his laurels, as he is still in the prime of life and in the full enjoyment of those noble faculties which have raised him so high as a painter. Certainly Huron has reason to be proud of such a man. The next Exhibition is to be held in the city of Hamilton.

☞ The *Leader* chuckles over the idea of Mr. Pardee being named as a party leader, and asks with a lofty self consciousness, "Who is this Mr. Pardee?" The *Leader* should remember that there are men on its side of the house who are unfit to be party leaders because they *are* known.

NEW AUCTIONEERING FIRM.

We refer all parties interested to the business card of Messrs. Smaill and Hardy, auctioneers. Mr. Smaill is well known as an honest, reliable man, and Mr. Hardy is a young man of much energy and cleverness and some experience in this branch of business. We have no doubt the firm will merit a share of public patronage.

SALT. — We understand that still another Salt Well is to be sunk by a party of Americans on the property formerly owned by Mr. Spence, Maitlandville.

OUR MARKET REPORTS.—As many of our readers are particularly interested in the markets of the County, we have, at considerable expense, arranged for telegraphic reports of the Clinton and Seaforth Markets up to noon of the days of publication. The utmost pains will be taken that all our market reports are as nearly correct as careful attention and money can make them, so that our town and agricultural friends may rely upon their accuracy. We ask, in return, that our enterprise may meet with a corresponding degree of countenance and support.

DRY WEATHER.—The weather is now, and has been for some weeks, extremely dry and fine. We have had little or no frost thus far. Rain is wanted badly on many pasture fields.

Salt Intelligence.

ANOTHER WELL.—We are pleased to learn that a strong company has been formed to sink another salt well at Maitlandville. Operations are to be commenced immediately, and the works prosecuted with vigor.

IMPROVEMENTS.—A second block of kettles has been laid down at the Goderich Salt Well, and it is expected that the Co. will in a very short time be turning out 100 bbls of splendid salt per day. Success to the enterprise.

☞ We have been informed that one or two American gentlemen have signified their intention to sink a Salt Well here immediately.

☞ Some trouble has been experienced at the new well near the Station, on account of the tools getting stuck in it. It is to be hoped, however, that it will come all right. The well is over 900 feet deep at present.

☞ Goderich Salt brings from 10 to 15cts per bbl more in the Canadian market than the American article, owing to its superior quality. The demand for it is daily increasing.

THE EMPORIUM.—We would direct special attention to the advertisement of J. C. Detlor & Co. Their stock is one of the largest, if not *the* largest and best of the kind ever brought to Goderich, and their prices are very reasonable. It will be remembered that they have removed to their splendid new store opposite the Market.

☞ A correspondent writes to coincide with our remarks touching the fate of the unfortunate man Ackridge. He says the woman who gave evidence against him was seen around the streets that very same night in an 'elevated' condition, and that she was undeniably 'tight' next day. The jurymen when they learned these facts were very naturally disgusted, and promptly signed a memorial to the Government to have his sentence commuted. That Ackridge committed a wrong deserving of punishment is admitted, but it would be outrageous to hang him, under the circumstances.

CHILD DESERTION.—A few nights ago an infant was heard crying out of doors, when, after a short search, the poor little thing was discovered lying in an almost nude condition on the bare common, where the heartless mother had deposited it. A neighbor took compassion on the waif and adopted it for the time being.

SOUTH HURON.

"Mr. D. H. Ritchie, in a letter to the 1452 electors who supported him, says:—Numbers of bad votes were polled against me, and irregularities as to the place of holding the polls, in at least one municipality, and that in a situation unfavorable to my supporters, may require the attention of the House to decide upon, and should I be advised to make application for redress, you may rely upon my using every exertion in my power to unseat the present member.

Mr. Isaac Carling is similiarly placed, and we yet hope to see both those gentlemen legally and firmly seated."

It is cruel of the London *Free Press*, the self-constituted organ of 'brother John', to be poking run at the defeated of South Huron in this fashion. If these gentlemen were lucky enough to get into the House they would be so 'firmly seated' that they would not be able to 'get on their legs', during hours of debate.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING.

The Town Council held its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening last. Present, His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Gibbons, McKenzie, Smith, Rumball, Seymour, Horton, McKay, Hays, Leonard, Clifford and Pasmore.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Communication from Mr. James McN. Breckenridge, secy. of St. Andrews Church stating that Mr. Morris had been appointed to ring the bell.

Mr. Rumball said he would rather not have the bell rung at all rather than be dictated to by a church. It would be better to buy a bell at once.

Mr. Detlor said Morris was the son of a widow.

Moved by Mr. Hays sec. by Mr. Leonard, that the ringing of the bell, in so far as this Council is concerned, be discontinued until the Council is in a position to purchase one.

The clerk said the secy. of the Church com. came to him and asked him if the Council would be likely to appoint a person they would name, and he said he thought it would, if a sober person was employed. The letter was not, he thought, sent in a spirit of dictation.

Mr. Leonard said the Church people had dictated to the Council, and if they would name a mule to draw the rope the board would be expected to sanction the appointment.

Moved by Mr. Rumbull sec. by Mr. Seymour, that a com. consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Seymour and Hays, be appointed to negotiate the purchase of a bell and to decide upon a proper place to hang it, and that the nominee of the church be employed in the meantime.

Petitions were given in from Wm. Reid, Mr. Moss, and other parties, applying for the position of bell ringer.

Mr. Hays withdrew his motion and moved in amendment that the latter clause of Mr. Rumball's be struck out.

Motion carried.

Account of H. Gardiner & Co., $17.53. Ordered to be paid.

Account Buchanan & Lawson, $2.00 Ordered to be paid.

Account R. Runciman, repairing Market Scales, $2.50. Ordered to be paid.

Account G. Hilton, meat, relief, $1,00, to be paid.

Account T. B. Van Every, for relief, $12.76, to be paid.

Account C. Crabb, for a great variety of articles, $18.00. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Mayor laid before the Council the subject of an application to the military authorities to send a number of troops to Goderich. The suggestion was favorably received and His Worship requested to correspond with the proper officer, with regard to the matter.

The finance committee reported, recommending that the Council pay $20.00 of the sum required to purchase a cork foot for one Thos. Finn, as soon as he can raise sufficient, with that sum, to purchase one. Adopted.

Mr. McKenzie stated that the gravel side walk on the West side of Hamilton street, needed repair.

Mr. Clifford suggested that some slight repairs were absolutely necessary on the bridge hill road, Platt's mill road, the culvert at the foot of Hamilton street, &c.

Mr. McKenzie moved sec. by Mr. Pasmore, that a culvert be constructed to carry the water from the front of Mr. Wells' grocery.

Referred to Road and Bridge committee with power to get the work done provided it cost no more than $25.00.

Market Committee reported stating that the committee had provided a table for the market house and recommending that a tank be made for the purpose of providing water for cleansing the premises. Report tyled,

Mr. McKenzie said it should be seen to that no nuisance be left on the floor of the Market house, such as fresh hides, &c.

The Council then adjourned.

THE FALL ASSIZES.

(CONTINUED).

McDermid vs. D. L. Sills, defended issue. Verdict for plff $676,24 damages. Cameron for plff. Moore for deft.

Maze vs. Graham.—Ejectment. Defended issue. Verdict for plff. Doyle and McKenzie for plff. Cameron for deft.

Corporation of Huron vs. Clarke. Defended issue. Verdict for plff $1005. Cameron for plff.

Armstrong vs. King.—Defended issue. Verdict for plff. $58.00 damages. Doyle and McKenzie for plff. Moore for deft.

Ross vs. Adams.— Defended issue. Verdict for plff, $41.00 Cameron for plff. Benson and Sinclair for def.

Fisher vs. Grance.—Defended issue. Verdict for plff. 1s. damages. Doyle and McKenzie for plff. Sinclair and Robinson for deft.

Anderson vs. Sills.—Defended issue. Put off on payment of costs.

John Griffin, jr., on an indictment for assaulting John Boulton in 1865, was arraigned and, there being no evidence produced, he was discharged.

WATCH STEALING.

The Queen vs. Wm. Johnston, larceny. The prisioner was charged with having stolen a silver watch from Mr. Smaill, of this town, in August last, when the circus was in town. Prisoner was connected with the circus in some way, and contrived to increase his emoluments by 'prigging' a silver watch from Mr. Smaill's shop. Verdict guilty; sentenced to two months in gaol. B. L. Doyle for the defence.

A CASE OF RAPE.

The Queen vs. Joseph Ackridge.—This was a case of alleged rape, the prosecutrix being Mrs. Lillias McNaughton, who lives in Turnberry, near Days' Tavern. As is generally the case in these trials, the woman was the principal witness. She testified that she was at Days' tavern on the 5th of April last, and had several glasses of liquor there—was in the habit of drinking for some years past. Left the tavern about six o'clock and had gone about a mile towards home when she was overtaken by the prisoner, who had been turned out of the tavern prior to her departure. Prisoner accosted and made improper overtures to her, and, on her ordering him to keep on his own side of the road, proceeded to use force, when, after a struggle, he succeeded in violating her person. She cried murder, and called repeatedly for help, upon which he threatened to take her life if she did not 'whisht.' She was six months advanced in pregnancy at the time, and was soon afterwards delivered of a still-born child.

Other witnesses swore to having seen the pair together, and to having heard the woman's screams.

His Lordship charged strongly against the prisoner, and the jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict without any recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence of death. He spoke of the enormity of the crime committed, and said that while the sentence might be commuted, the prisoner should not build his hopes too high, but rather prepare for the full execution of the sentence, which was that he be hanged on the 18th of December next.

Ackridge was considerably moved when he heard the severity of the sentence pronounced upon him.

The Queen vs. *John Splan.*—Assault. This was an action brought against Splan for having maltreated young Fraser at Holmesville on the second day of the recent election. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that Splan had struck Fraser a blow in the face and afterward seized him by the nose with his teeth, and holding on until choked off. For the defence it was said that Fraser, who was very drunk at the time, had offered to fight any man in the crowd for $10.00, and that although Splan struck him, he did not bite. Other witnesses for the defence admitted the biting, but added that in their opinion Fraser was trying to 'gouge,' Verdict, not guilty. Prisoner discharged. Hays and Robinson for deft

The Grand Jury brought in the following

PRESENTMENT.

County of Huron, to wit: } The Jurors of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen upon their oaths present, that they have visited the gaol and find it clean, comfortable, and apparently in good repair. The prisoners express themselves well satisfied with the treatment of their kind and feeling gaoler, Mr. Campaigne. The jury are sorry to find two poor females therein confined on the plea of insanity, and would beg to suggest the propriety of providing at the earliest possible date a more appropriate asylum. One of the cases here alluded to is truly a pitiable one: The female appears to be far advanced in years, and is sinking rapidly, and notwithstanding the kindness and sympathy she meets with from Mr. Campaigne, we deem the common gaol a very unfit asylum for such cases, and feel that it is imposing a duty on the gaoler foreign to his office and incompatible with his duty as such. The jurors rejoice to hear that their much esteemed townsman, the Rev. Alex. Mackid, is very regular in his attendance at the gaol, endeavoring to improve the condition of its inmates, by ministering to their moral and spiritual necessities, and are glad to find that his services and attentions are appreciated by, and acceptable to them. The jurors, highly appreciating the kind attentions and services of Ira Lewis, Esq., C. C. Attorney, during their sittings, beg to tender him their cordial thanks, and also to congratulate His Lordship, Mr. Justice Morrison, presiding Judge of this Court of Assize, upon the comparative lightness of its calendar. The jurors, having received a presentation from Mr. John Blake, foreman of a jury of inquest, they have taken the liberty of affixing the same hereunto, and beg to say that they fully concur with him in his view of the matter therein set forth.

J. T. NAFTEL, foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Sept. 25, 1867. }

The following is the document referred to in the above:

"Goderich, Sept. 24, 1867.

To the foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the present Assize Court.

I, foreman of the jury of inquest met this day to inquire into the circumstances attending the death by drowning of James McLeod, fireman of the Steamer Bonnie, find that the deceased came to his death by attempting to walk a plank, reaching from the shore to the boat, from which he slipped; would in the strongest manner possible, represent to you the shameful and dangerous state of some parts of the wharf. Much of business of the wharf is done after sunset which makes it still more dangerous to passengers and others. Therefore, we humbly beg that you will embody this in your presentment to the Court now sitting.

JOHN BLAKE, foreman.

His Lordship said he was glad they had found the gaol in such a good position. With regard to the issuce persons, it was to be regretted that there was at present no sufficient accommodation for that unfortunate class of persons, the Asylum at Toronto being filled up. It would be for the Local Legislature to see that the evil complained of was remedied as soon as possible. He was also glad to hear of the beneficial services of Rev. Mr. Mackid, as kindnesses of that sort from him, or any other clergyman, deserved the thanks of the community. He heard with regret of the dangerous condition of the wharf. If it was private property, there would be a remedy at law for any damage done to life or property, and if it was public property the authorities should take steps to place it in a proper position. He trusted the attention thus drawn to it would be the means of its being improved. He was much gratified that there was such a small amount of crime in such a large County. It was to be accounted for, he thought, by the general prosperity of the people. He would now discharge the jury from further attendance.

The Queen vs. *Wm. Mills*, burglary. In this case there were two counts in the indictment, but his Lordship ruled that only one could be adjudicated upon, whereupon Mr. Lewis elected to take that charging Mills with larceny on the premises of one Margaret Jones of Goderich town on the the night of Sept. 13-14th inst. The witnesses, Mrs. Jones and an inmate of her house named Christina McKenzie, swore that on the night in question the accused had, about 11 o'clock, forced his way from the cellar through a trap door, and after acting roughly, had taken some bacon and a bottle of oil. For the defence the evidence of the women was seriously shaken on some points, and witnesses were called who testified that they were abandoned characters, and therefore not to be believed on oath. Verdict, not guilty. Mills was allowed to give bail for his appearance at next Quarter Sessions, to answer to another charge of having committed an assault with intent on the girl McKenzie on the same night.

The business of the Court was concluded on Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock.

TEA-MEETING.—A tea-meeting is to held at Wilkinson's corners, centre road Goderich Township, in connexion with the Good Templars, on Friday Oct. 11th. Several speakers have been engaged for the occasion; the proceeds to go towards erecting a Hall. The public are invited to attend. Tea to be served at half-past six o'lock p. m.

STILL THEY COME.—The British authorities, for reasons which they doubtless deem sufficient, are pouring troops and material of war into Canada. The *Hamalaya* and *Simoom* will shortly land a large force. We are glad to hear that our town Council are likely to act on the hint we threw out a few days ago and try to secure a few hundred of the regulars for Goderich. It can do no harm at all events.

GREAT PEACHES.—We have been shown peaches grown in the garden of our townsman, Mr. Ross, which measure *nine inches* in circumferance. They are of the Early Crawford and Gros Mignon variety. If any one can send in a peck or so of larger ones we will be happy to notice them.

BLUEVALE.

The Good Templars of Bluevale held a Tea Meeting on the 25th Sept., for the purpose of raising funds to defray the debt on their new temple. The weather was splendid, and quite a large number from the neighboring Temperance Societies, and the public generally, came to see that justice was done to the good things prepared by the ladies of Bluevale Temple. After they had satisfied "the keen demands of appetite," they repaired to the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Mr. Monkman, the Rev. E. S, Jones of Bluevale, and the Rev. Mr. Sinclair of Wingham, delivered effective addresses to an attentive audience. The best evidence that they were *effective* is the fact that several who have hitherto held aloof consented to become connected with the Good Templars' Society of this village. The Bluevale Choir was also in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings by some choice vocal music.—COM.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

Goderich, Sep. 27th, 1867.

DEAR SIR.—I see from the remark made by the Editor of the "Star," of this morning, with reference to our late County Agricultural and Horticultural Show he feels annoyed that the reporter for that paper was politely refused admission to the ball, during the time the Judges in the different classes were at their duties. In justice to the directors of the Society, I wish to state that neither the President or Directors had anything to do in the refusal. One of the Judges in the classes of Fruit and Flowers, requested me to admit no one while they were examinating the different articles; he said at last fall's Exhibition, he and the other Judges were very much annoyed and detained in their duties by parties who were admitted, in handling the Fruit and Flowers, and also in talking to the Judges. All parties had plenty of time and room to take notes of the Exhibition up to one o'clock, p. m., the time the Judges entered upon their duties, and I think I saw you leisurely doing so just previous to that time.

Yours, &c.

G. M. TRUEMAN,
Secretary.

C. H. A. S.

A Profitable way for young men to spend the Fall and winter.

It is an old adage that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." No man should embark in any kind of business without first, to the utmost of his power, preparing himself for doing that business correctly and systematically, and keeping a proper account of each transaction as it occurs. The want of this necessary qualification, is beyond dispute, the most fruitful cause of the numerous failures which are constantly occurring around us, and if such men did not actually fail, they would be subject to endless losses and annoyances which they would have otherwise escaped. We would therefore say to every young man, "Before starting in business, whatever that business may be, make yourself acquainted with everything which will enable you to conduct it intelligently and as it should be conducted, in fine—take a 'Business Course,' and go where you can obtain that which is the most efficient and thorough." Of all the institutions established for the express purpose of furnishing such a course, we know of none that bears a better name and that we believe possesses more real merit, than the LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE and SEMINARY, the advertisement of which may be found in our columns. The course there pursued is invaluable to young men who acquire it, and those who spend the coming fall and winter there will in future life find it one of the best investments they ever made.

Company No. 7 Attention.

Goderich Township, Sept. 28th, 1867.

This company has been organized over a year, and has been working under every disadvantage ever since. After it was organized the men were a long while without their arms, and were obliged to drill in a cold narrow frame barn, in the cold nights of last winter, without their military clothing. Some dissatisfaction prevailing, the Captain resigned. The command then devolved on the lieutenant who has taken very little interest in the prosperity of the company. The whole of this beautiful summer has been allowed to go by without any drill, and the winter is again coming on, without any prospect of a drill shed, although the money was granted for it. This company made its first public appearance in Goderich on the first of July, and considering all its drawbacks was worthy of great praise which it received from Colonel Ross. The company is at present almost full and it is a lamentable fact that in a locality where a company can be kept full, that its commanding officer is not instructed in the drill and therefore cannot be expected to compete with the older companies, at the Clinton match, the men having little or no practice at all. "Company No. 7 if your commanding officers continue to wheel you at the rate they have been doing they will soon wheel you out of existance." Truly you have been standing too long at ease and should immediately spring up to attention, anyhow that is the opinion of a

LOYAL VOLUNTEER.

Southern Elections.

Nashville, Sept, 26.—Gen. Thomas arrived late last night and had a conference today with the city and State authorities. He took no decisive action, and requested an interview with both parties together at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when his course will be resolved upon. There is still an anxious and feverish state of public mind, increased to-night by rumors that General Thomas will interdict the election. The feeling is intensified by a report that Gen. Cooper, last night, in a speech to a mixed crowd of negroes and whites, with closed doors, said there were three ways to meet the present emergency, to wit:—By ballots, bayonets, or by matches. Gen. Cooper's friends deny the correctness of the report, while the Conservatives say it will be substantiated. The developments of to-morrow are looked for with great interest.

The Expedition to Abyssinia.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* contains the following:—The naval arrangements in connection with the Abyssinian expedition in the Indian seas will be under Commodore Health. Commander Tyron will have the direction of the Transport Service from India to Massowah, or whatever port may be decided on as a base of operations and depot station. Colonel Clark Kennedy will have the control of the Land Transport depots and the transport generally, and Colonel Ross, who is charged with the overland route arrangements in Egypt, will no doubt have full scope for his great experience and abilities.

The London *Bullionist* says:—Although the estimates of cost have been placed as high as £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 sterling, it is thought the outside amount will be £3,000,000 to £4,000,000. It is expected that immediately the despatch of the expedition is known, King Theodorus will make terms for the release of our countrymen.

The *Nile* of Alexandria writes as follows respecting the arrival and passage of British troops through Egypt:—The most contradictory statements are current regarding the approaching arrival of English troops in this country. It was generally understood that these troops, before leaving for their destinations, whether in England or India, would remain for a certain period of time in Egypt, where some said that they would put up at certain parts of Gabarl or at the hospital at Suez, while others represented that they would encamp under tents at Ramleh. We are enable to announce that British troops passing through Egypt will only land at the moment of traversing the isthmus on the way to their destination. Five vessels have been chosen for the transit services of the English soldiers to and from India; two will perform the service of the Mediterranean and three that of the Red Sea. The latter vessels have already left by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. Each of these transports is fitted up to accommodate 2,000 men. Troops fresh from England on their way out will remain on board one or two months, in order to become acclimatised, and they will only land for the purpose of crossing Egypt by rail and embarking at Suez in the transport which is to carry them to India. Troops arriving from India will be treated *vice versa*. It will be seen, therefore, that there is no intention of housing them in Egypt with arms and baggage, and England will be no better treated in this respect than France, which keeps its troops on their way to Cochin China on board its guardship at Alexandria. The belief is that Great Britain will take advantage of this movement of her troops in the Red Sea to organize an expedition into Abyssinia. A Bombay paper goes so far as to mention the actual regiments which are detailed for the purpose. In any case, we have reason to believe, notwithstanding statements made in certain prints, that the Egyptian Government will not lend its aid to an expedition of this kind."

☞ Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but in being resolutely mindeo in a just cause.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

The *Herald's* Richmond special says it has now been definitely settled that the Davis trial will take place at the November term of the Circuit Court here. Judge Chase has expressed his intention of presiding, and if the rebel ex-President does not fail to come to time on his straw bail, questions of great importance will arise, which will require all the diplomacy and ability of the Chief Justice to evade and decide. The opinion is expressed that, allowing Davis will appear, the trial will be shirked by government, and the prisoner will again be set at liberty on bail. There is reason, however, to contradict such an erroneous impression. Indications lead to the belief that the trial will be proceeded with, and a mass of the most important evidence connected with the history of the rebellion disclosed. The council for the defence will demand a trial, and if the government urge as an excuse "not ready," the court will express its intention to remain in session a sufficient time to prepare. Failing in this, a *nolle prosequi* will then be entered, by which the discharge of the prisoner may be effected. The latter is not likely, and the trial which the nation at large demand will be proceeded with. Davis can scarcely be convicted.

Fenian News.

London, Sept. 28th.—Fenian rumours are still current. It is announced this morning that another Fenian cruiser was recently seen hovering about the Irish coast. Government is taking every possible measure to prevent an outbreak.

MANCHESTER, evening, Sept. 28.—The police are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the Court, nothing being proved to warrant their detention, nor has anything, as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited.

London, Sept. 28.—Despatches from Japan announce that Christians are maltreated by natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nagasaki and its vicinity.

THE SOUR LAKE IN TEXAS.

About sixty miles from Houston, in Texas, in a low, wet prairie country, but itself on quite high and dry ground, and surrounded by by a fine little forest, is a small lake, whose diameter may be counted by rods, the waters of which are so sour that it is almost impossible to drink them. A number of wells have been dug in the immediate vicinity, and the water of these contains iron, alum, magnesia and sulphuric acid.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching the place, and the poor accomodations, large numbers of invalids go there from Southern States to drink the waters of the wells and bathe in the lake; and they experience immediate and remarkable benefit. The effect of the bathe is sedative, and persons who have not slept comfortably for weeks, after taking a bathe in the lake in the evening, enjoy a refreshing night's rest. The water becomes more pleasant to the taste after a few glasses, and may be bottled or put in wooden casks without losing its strength. The soil is so strongly impregnated with the same qualities as the water, that if the mud be dissolved in pure water, and a little soda or saleratus put into it, it will foam and effervesce, and will be as sour as lemonade.

THE AMERICAN YOUTH.—Boys ought, not to be permitted to travel in this season they are so sharp. The American boy is a dangerous weapon, with edge to him and no handle to get hold of him by. At Fort William, Henry House, a correspondent, saw a lover and lady tormented with the company of the lady's younger brother. "'Tis a sweet lake!" sighed the lady. "I wish I might have an island in it, and solitude." "Without me? said the lover plaintively." "You are solitude to me!" she said; "you put the rest of the world far off from us." "Yes!" said the boy, "he is a sweet old solitude, he is! He is a solitude with a bar-room in it, and boys to set up ten pins. He's more solitude by himself than fortitude!"

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER.—Contents:—The Guardian Angel; Themistocles; Ben Johson; Uncharitableness; The Rose Rollins; International Copyright; The Flight of the Goddess; The Throne of the Golden Foot; The Autobiography of a Quack; Writings of T. Adolphus Trollope; A Native of Bornoe; By-ways of Europe; Dinner Speaking; Reviews and Literary Notices.

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BUTTER.

Butter is not that ring-streaked, speckled, spotted and grizzled material, that is transported to the New York butter markets in vessels that resemble an elegant swill pail more than a neat butter-tub, but it consists of the fragrance of green grass, the aroma of the melliluous clover fields, the exquisite nectar of new mown hay, collected in glowing globules, like sparkling dew drops on the petals of May roses, by fairy hands that are never soiled by dirt or offensive odours; and the delicious essence is imparted in an atmosphere as sweet and pure as ether, and wrapped in a napkin as clear as the unsullied snow-drift. Dirt, foul odours, infected air, pestilential earth and butter are perfect antagonisms. Soap grease, shoe grease, waggon-wheel grease, which we see in such vast quantities in the markets in butter-firkins, approximate about as nearly to butter as old Mother countryman's piecrust shortenings, which was extracted from the suet of skunks. Now, then, the next consideration is, what to do and what not to do to make delicious butter. Negatively, do not allow Pat, nor Dick, nor any one else, to do the milking after grooming the horses, dusting the piggery, or kneading the composit heap, without first giving his hands a thorough ablution in soap suds. Then set the milk in an apartment as neat and sweet as a bee-hive; and, if possible, let the cooling breezes from the green hills pass in at one window, over the milk, and out at another window. As soon as a thick cream has risen, remove it, with as little milk as practicable; and the sooner the cream is churned the better the butter will be. Never allow the cream to rise in temperature above sixty-four degrees Fahrenheit. If it can be kept at sixty degrees, the butter will be all the better for it. After churning, instead of throwing the golden coloured globules into a dirty wash-tub with the fire shovel and allowing Bridget to mount on it with her pattering trotters to tread out the buttermilk as a donkey tempers clay at a brick-kiln, remove the butter with a clean ladle into a butter-tray or worker, never touching it with the bare hands. Then with the sharp edge of the laddle, make deep gashes all through the butter, and the buttermilk will flow into gashes thus made; and when the gorge is closed, the liquid will flow away. After buttermilk has once been liberated by gashing the butter, it is not practicable to confine either or buttermilk again in the butter. *S. E. Todd, at American Institute Farmer's Club.*

QUICKNESS AT THE BAR.—A Barrister on the northern circuit, passing on the rail from town to town, rushed to the bar for bitter beer and biscuit. "You have plenty of time," said Ganymede in crinoline, repressing the perilous haste with which he took his refreshment, "you have eight minutes."—"Oh," says he, "if I have plenty of time, there's no need to choke myself."—"Why, sir," was the philosophic reply, "there's no need to choke yourself if you haven't time."—"Too far north for me, that girl," muttered our Templar, and vanished.

Why is a newspaper like a wife! Because every man ought to have one of his own.

Why is an interesting book like a toper's nose? Because its read to the very end.

POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHY.

Ocean steamers will gladly carry a barrel of flour across the Atlantic for an average of say 110 cents; or, as the weight is about 250 lbs., for half a cent a pound. Why, then should it charge some ten cents per half-ounce for letters, which when done up in a mail-bag, are just as easily carried as the flour, or perhaps a little easier? Yet we suppose, the subsidies paid to mail steamers by Britain have amounted to a postage of fully that rate! In the one case, 64 half-ounces are sent for one cent; in the other, 64 half-ounces cost 640 cents,—or six hundred and forty times as much.—It may be truly replied that fast boats, such as are required for mail service, are enormously costly both to construct and to run; and if they could do no other profitable business, it is clear they should be enormously paid for the mails. But just such boats are required, at any rate, for passengers and valuable freight, and would be constructed and run were there no letters to carry at all. Nay, abundance of such boats are and have long been running across the Atlantic with no subsidy whatever for letter-carrying, and doing a good business. We say nothing about the past. To induce companies to try the new and perhaps hazardous experiment of building and running such boats as were required, the promise of a large subsidy for a term of years was doubtless necessary; but all that is changed now, and there is no reason that we can see why more than, say two cents a letter—which would be 128 times as much as the freight on flour—should be paid to mail steamers for carrying two letter-bags, which are just as easily pitched on and off. Were this the charge, and were the British post-office to charge a penny or two cents, and the Canadian post-office the same, the postage on a half-ounce letter to or from Britain would be only six cents:—a charge which would so encourage correspondence as to yield all concerned, unless it be the mail steamboats, a greater revenue than at present; and how much such a rate of postage would promote business and friendly intercourse, and consequently trade and emigration, we need not point out.

We are unquestionably on the eve of great changes; and a uniform three-cent prepaid postage in the Dominion of Canada, and six cent prepaid ocean postage, are probably among these changes.

This, with a uniform ten cent charge for ten words by telegraph, would make our postal system about perfect, and why should we not have it it so.—[Witness.

A wealthy man, who owns a country residence, recently became dissatisfied with it, determined to have another, and instructed an auctioneer, famous for his descriptive powers, to advertise it in the papers for private sale, but to conceal the location, telling purchasers to apply at his office. In a few days the gentleman happened to see the advertisement, was pleased with the account of the place, showed it to his wife, and the two concluded it was just what they wanted, and that they would secure it at once. So he went to the office of the auctioneer and told him that the place he had advertised was such a one as he desired, and he would purchase it. The auctioneer burst into a laugh, and told him that was the description of his own house, where he was then living. He read the advertisement again, pondered over the "grassy slopes," "beautiful vistas," "smooth lawn," &c., and broke out, "Is it possible! Well, make out my bill for advertising and expenses, for, by George! I wouldn't sell the place now for three times what it cost me."

DUTCH CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The following cure for drunkenness is practiced in Holland. The patient is shut