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, OCT. 29, 1863. [VOL. XVI.—NO. 39.

Poetry.

For the SIGNAL.

The Southern Soldier's Death.

I'm going, boys, to leave you,
Alas! for evermore,
I've one request to make you,
And then the struggle's o'er;
Pray bear me to the "Field," boys,
And lay me by the side
Of yonder Oak, 'neath which, boys,
My noble brother died.

Oh! lay me towards the South, boys,
Upon that velvet moss,
And 'round my body wrap, boys,
The glitt'ring "Southern Cross."
There, comrades, I'm now happy,
Why should I wish to stay;
But firmly strike for freedom,
When I am called away.

"OSCEOLA."

The Kissing Deacon.

In one of our New England towns lived Deacon Brown, a staid, dignified sort of a Christian, and a model of propriety. Deacon Brown had the misfortune to lose his wife and at the age of forty found himself with a family of four small children, without a mistress to his farm-house. As he could not immediately take another wife and avoid exciting scandal, and could not get along without some one to take charge of the kitchen and nursury, he he had recourse to employing a young woman as house-maid. Nancy Sterns was a laughing, romping beauty, who delighted in experimenting upon the Deacon by way of testing the strength of human nature. For a long time the Deacon was invulerable; but at last, in a moment of unguarded weakness, he was led into temptation, and into committing a "slight indiscretion" with his beautiful house-maid, when in his wonted coolness a d presence of mind, he was horrified at the enormity of his sin. In vain he repented and grieved over lost virtue.

Finally, as a last effort for easing his conscience, at the conclusion of the services on the following Sabbath morning, he arose and requested the forbearance of the brethern and sisters a few moments, when he electrified them by making the following confession:

"My Christian friends, you all know that I lost my dear wife some months ago, (sobs and tears,) and that Nancy Sterns has been keeping house for me; and you know that I have a little child not a year old.—Well, that little child would cry in the night, and it would be a long time before I could quiet it; and last Tuesday night, God forgive me—the child cried so hard that Nancy arose and came into the room, and leaned over the bed to hush the child—and, brothers and sisters, her leaning over made me forget Christ!"

Here the worthy Deacon broke down entirely, and stood weeping, wailing and blowing his nose.

"What did you do?" sternly demanded the minister.

"I—I—I ki—ssed her!" stammered out the Deacon, between his sobs. "but I have been very sorry about it, and prayed to be forgiven—and I want you to forgive me and pray for me, brothers and sisters."

As the Deacon bowed himself upon his seat, like the mighty oak before the tornado, Deacon Goodfellow arose, and astonished the audience still more, by saying:

"Brothers and sisters, you have heard what brother Brown has said, and now he wants our forgiveness. For my part, I think brother Brown is truly penitent, and I am willing to forgive him with my whole heart. And, brothers and sisters, I will add still farther, that if I had no wife, and a pretty girl like Nancy Sterns should come to my room, and lean over me, I'd kiss her, and abide the consequences."

Dress.

The truth is that this mania for expensive dressing is only a step in the feminine march of intellect. It is a phase in the progressive history of female culture. It is an indication that the sex, as a whole, has risen sufficiently to the level of man to be ambitious. It shows that mutual rivalry, that desire to acquire an outward token of having excelled, which universal experience recognises as the condition of all human progress. It is not, perhaps, a very exalted subject-matter which ladies have chosen for the display of their emulation.—But it is always a gain that they should try to excel each other in something. The present English taste for dress, it must always be remembered, is not that common exhibition of vanity with which, in all ages, it has been the habit of satirists and moralists to twit the sex. There is a barbarous love of dress, common to both sexes, which it would be unjust to impute to the Englishwomen of the nineteenth century. The Kafir chief delights in the charming simplicity of a costume consisting of Wellington boots and a cocked hat. Queen Pomare took pleasure in exhibiting her tattoo, in obedience to the same human instinct as that which makes a child strut about and show its new scarlet sash. But this feeling, it is obvious, could have received a special or exceptional development in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Nor, again, is the English taste for dress altogether similar in character to the French fashion, from which it apparently takes its origin. With a Frenchwoman dress is a means to an end. It is the instrument for procuring male admiration, and to secure to herself a sufficient quantity of this necessary of life a Frenchwoman will forego a great many luxuries and even comforts. But then, having got the instrument, she uses it. She does not hide her light under a bushel, or wear her three or four gowns a day merely to impress those of her own sex. It is obvious that she does dress for the sake of securing the admiration of men, because she is constantly trying to secure it in other ways. But in England the passion for dress appears to extend itself far beyond the circle of those who can be accused of aiming at conquests. With the women of the upper classes, where Milly Madale flourishes and matrons "frisk," there is probably a tincture of flirting in most cases of extraordinary passion for dress. But the women of our middle classes do not, as a rule, flirt; and yet their expenditure on dress has risen much on the same scale during the last few years as that of their more fashionable neighbors. It is clear that, to a great many women, dress has become something more than either an expression of vanity or an aid to flirtation. It has become a token of taste. Wealth practically measures rank in England, especially among the classes where there are no titular distinctions to modify its influence; and the simplest way in which a woman can advertise that she has more wealth than others, is by carrying as much of it as she can upon her person. This was the feeling expressed with great *naiveté* by the young lady whose refusal was published by her distracted lover in the *Times*. "Your wife cannot feel at ease unless she is well-dressed," precisely expresses the state of feeling upon the subject among the sober, uninflammable type of womanhood that inhabits a suburban villa. She feels degraded unless she can carry about with her the insignia of the social rank to which she pretends. If she could by any other means proclaim to the world that her income was adequate to an expensive style of dress, the actual clothes would be of less importance. But the customs of society will not allow her to pin upon her back a certified statement of her husband's balance at his banker's; and so she must try to make known the fact by the less satisfactory evidence of an expensive trimming. Nor is it quite certain that a banker's certificate would answer all the purposes in view. It might be a little too truthful. In the English hierarchy of £. s. d., people generally make a struggle to take rank as being two or three degrees richer than they really are; and the principle of telling female rank by dress is conveniently elastic in this respect. It is always open to any woman who is unusually ambitious to leap at once to the rank which she desires to occupy, by the simple process of keeping her husband and children a little short, and putting the savings into her milliner's bill.—*Saturday Review.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The Island of Monte Christo, which owes its celebrity to Alexandre Dumas' popular novel, has just been chosen by the Italian Government as a penal settlement.

Eighteen of the colored waiters of the Delevan House, in Albany, were drafted. Sixteen of them took the skedaddler's railroad for Canada, and the other two have exemption marks.

A timber tower, named Edwin O'Brien, a resident of Diamond Harbor, died very suddenly on Saturday last, while in the house of a friend in St. Roches. He was aged 52 years.

Pook, King of the Yucatan Indians, has been assassinated by order of Te-Nich, a priest or medicine-man, who exercises absolute sway over them through a wooden cross, called Santa Cruse.

NOT CAUGHT YET.—The reported capture of Nana Sahib turns out to have been a mistake, the authorities having again seized the wrong man.

☞ Scarlet Fever, says the Norfolk *Messenger*, has appeared in a most malignant form at Port Dover, and in the South of Charlotteville.

☞ Mr. James Anderson, of Arthur, near Mount Forest, was on Tuesday evening last, seriously injured by being thrown from his waggon.

☞ On Tuesday the store of Mr. J. Waddell, King street, was set on fire by rats gnawing the matches, and the stock almost consumed.

IS FORTUNE.—A gentleman recently arrived from Scotland states that Dr. Stewart, late of Kingston, has been the recipient of a princely annuity, by the death of a relative, and has fixed his abode in the city of Perth. The Doctor has also established a journal called *The Argus*, wherewith to employ his leisure and ventilate his originalities.

☞ The Rev. Mr. O'Farrel, priest of St. Ann's Church, Griffinton, Montreal, addressed an earnest warning to his flock, on Sunday, against the efforts which are being made among them to induce men to go to the States. The engagements which are offered, by agents from the States to laboring men and mechanics, at high rates of wages, and paying their passages out, were represented as mere traps to get them into the American army, and they were earnestly counselled to remain at home.

☞ The conscription, by the way in which it is managed in some of the districts, is a farce. In the 4th (Hoaton) district, the number examined last week was 1135, of whom 970 were exempted, 70 paid $300, which makes 1009 that go clear; 108 offered substitutes, and ten were passed as fit for duty.—Thus less than one in a hundred of the original conscripts go into the army. One of two things; there is either much perjury, or we are the most sickly people that ever had an existence.

SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN PLOUGHMAN. At a ploughing match held in the county of Glengarry, last week, a young man named D. B. McLennan took the first prize; whilst Mr. Robert Sangster, who some years ago gained the first prize amongst seventy ploughmen at a ploughing match he attended in Scotland, was only awarded the third prize. This speaks well for the skill of our young Canadian ploughmen.

CAUGHT IN A MILL.—Last week a man named Solomon Pettys was caught by a shaft in Burleigh's Mill, Middleton, and only saved from death by his clothes giving way. His shoulder was dislocated, and his arm broken in two places.

A special despatch from Cincinnati last night says that large rebel forces are supposed to be in Wyandotte county, Virginia, making their way to Ohio, intending to strike in a north or northeasterly direction. The forces are under command of General Buckner, and the same that were driven out of Cumberland Gap and Knoxville by General Burnside. It will be remembered that Burnside, in pursuing Buckner to Jonesboro, lost track of him, and supposed that he had gone further South. In this he was mistaken, if judge by the present rumors. They are endeavoring to get into Ohio by way of Wyandotte or Wheeling. In view of this alarming state of things Adjutant General Hill has issued orders to the commandants of all volunteer militia, to know the exact number of men that can be got into readiness at an hour's notice, and the condition of their arms and accoutrements. The force of the rebels is not known, but is supposed to be about 20,000—the same number they had at Cumberland Gap.

RIBANDISM IN ENLAND.—A young man named Parker, residing in the county of Westmeath, has fallen a victim to the vengeance of the Riband Society. The Westmeath *Independent* thus describes the outrage:—"As Parker and his father were returning on Friday evening from the fair of Moate to their home, near Glasson, they stopped at a public-house, into which they were followed by two men named Mulvehill and Mahon, who, feigning drunkenness, contrived to raise a row, and immediately attacked young Parker, with the evident design of taking his life. The father was only saved by the exertions of the woman of the house, but the son was cut in several places, the scalp being beaten from the skull by a loaded whip carried by Mahon, who, with his companion, then decamped. At 7 o'clock next morning the police had them in custody; but young Parker, although in a dying state, refused to make any deposition against the prisoners, and the same reluctance was shown by all the witnesses, so great is the terror which Ribandism inspires in this part of the country. The prisoners are old offenders, and well-known members of the society. Parker suffers from concussion of the brain, and there is no hope of his recovery."

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., OCT. 23, 1863.

DISMISSAL OF CONSULS.

From the South, we have the important news that the Confederate Government has seen fit to expel all the British Consuls. The charge brought against them was that they had virtually advised British subjects in the Confederate armies to lay down their arms rather than fight against the Union forces. Some action, we apprehend, must be taken by the British Government in this matter. A large number of Her Majesty's subjects will be without the slightest protection, and it is evident that they must be exposed to serious privations and sufferings in case properly accredited Ministers are not sent out. The fact that such an act would be tantamount to recognition renders the situation still more complicated. Small thanks England receives for her endeavor to maintain a strict neutrality. She has now both sections for bitter enemies.

THE ATTACK ON THE GLOBE.—We are glad to see that the Reform press of the country has entered a protest against the unmanly article in the *Leader* of Saturday last, in reference to the seizure of the printing material of the *Globe* office by the Sheriff. If Mr. Brown unfortunately followed the example of "Audley Egerton" in devoting so much time to political affairs that he became pecuniarily involved, that was his *misfortune*, and no opponent with a single spark of generosity in his soul would have uttered the disgraceful sneer of which the *Leader* is guilty. The *Globe* does well, in our opinion, to pass the attack by with that cool silent contempt which is infinitely more cutting than the coarsest invective. It is bad enough, pity knows, for so many of our village editors to grovel in the mire of personality, but how much worse a big metropolitan daily looks while in that position. We have not the slightest fear that the liberals of Upper Canada will allow the *Globe* to go down.

THE WAR.

From the dispatches it is extremely difficult to make out whether Lee intends to offer battle, what disposition he has made of his forces, or how strong he is. The latest report, however, was that a battle was considered imminent. Gen. Grant has taken command of the department of the Cumberland, and it is rumored that Meade will be superseded by Sedgwick or Sickles. All was quiet at Charleston.

THE BRUCE CO. TOWN QUESTION SETTLED AT LAST.

Afteryears of agitation and bitter strife, the County Town question is now definitely settled in favor of Walkerton.—"Better late than never," is an old saying, but we think it is a thousand pities the Reeves of Bruce could not have arrived at this decision years ago. The delay has materially retarded the progress of the County, caused the useless expenditure of large sums of money, and heart-burnings have been created which will not be removed for many a long day. However, we hope the leading men will now lay aside local jealousies and endeavor to push on the work of improvement with vigor. The next step towards the developement of the resources of that magnificent county is the construction of *good Gravel Roads.*

THE COUNTY PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE above match came off on the farm of Mr. John Salkeld, about one and a half miles from Goderich, on Wednesday last. The day was one of the finest of the season, being clear, cool and pleasant. The Match was the most successful ever held by the Society, no less than nineteen competitors from different parts of the County being in the field. As the ploughmen got fairly to work, the scene was well calculated to convince any spectator who has lived long enough in the older townships of Huron to remember the stumps and old-fashioned ploughs of twenty years ago that a great change has been effected amongst our farmers in the matter of turning up mother earth. Young lads whom we distinctly remember seeing years ago, as they pursued their noisy way to school, have quietly taken their fathers' places, and on this occasion proved, by the beauty and finish of their workmanship, that they are fitted to make their mark upon many a well-wrought farm. The competition was very keen, and we were not many minutes on the field before we learned it was a trial of township against township, as well as man against man. Stanley vied with Tuckersmith, Goderich with both, and so on. Another pleasing fact was also observable: There was barely *one* second-rate plough in use during the day. One or two had the old Scotch plough, but the great majority used the splendid implements manufactured within the County by Messrs. Runciman & Co., Grey, McTavish, &c. The makers themselves were present and criticised the work keenly.

The following is a list of the competitors:

MEN.—Wm. McRae, Stanley; Jno. Cox, Goderich; Hugh Grattan, Goderich; Robt. Cameron, Stanley; Thos. Souter, Tuckersmith; Jno. Salkeld, Jr., Goderich; Jas. Chewing, Tuckersmith; Richd. Sands, Colborne; Jno. Whittet, Tuckersmith; Alex. Innes, Stanley; And. Green, Colborne; Jas. Torrance, Goderich; —— Somerville, Tuckersmith.

BOYS.—Stewart McDougall, Goderich; —— Girvin, Wawanosh; Jno. Beakem, Goderich; Jno. Mitchell, Stanley; Hugh Henley, Goderich; Jno. Boyd, Colborne.—At the close of the work, the judges, after a careful examination of the different allotments awarded the prizes in the subjoined order:

MEN.

1st, Robt. Cameron	Stanley.
2nd, Wm. McRae	Tuckersmith.
3rd, Jno. Whittett	Tuckersmith.
4th, Arch. Sands	Colborne.
5th, Jas. Chewing	Tuckersmith.

BOYS.

1st, Jno. Mitchell	Stanley.
2nd, Hugh Henley	Goderich.
3rd, Stewart McDougall	"
4th, Jno. Beakem	"
5th, Jno. Boyd	Colborne.

WOODEN PLOUGH.

1st, —Somerville	Tuckersmith.
2nd, Alex. Innes	Stanley.
3rd, Thos. Souter	Tuckersmith.

JUDGES.—James Thompson, Hullett; Geo. Anderson, Stanley; Wm. Gleeson, Goderich.

We must not forget to say that the ploughmen and visitors from a distance were treated by Mr. Salkeld with the hearty hospitality peculiar to the farming community.

THE DINNER.

When the labors and sports of the day had terminated, (for many amongst the large number of spectators amused themselves in athletic games,) the ploughmen and their friends adjourned to Dark's Hotel, where, about half-past seven o'clock, they sat down to one of the landlord's splendid dinners, which they attacked with as much gusto as if indigestion were a myth and supplementary headaches a thing unknown. Robt. Gibbons Esq., President of the Society, occupied the head of the table, and friend Torrance loomed up from the other end.

After the removal of the cloth, and the drinking of customary loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed "The Ploughs and Ploughmakers of Huron." In response, Mr. Mc Tavish, of Clinton, said he was proud to respond to such a toast, and expressed his satisfaction at the success achieved by the Society. He alluded to the rapid strides made by the County in population and the many indications of prosperity to be seen on every hand.

Mr. Grey said he was in favor of progression in everything relating to Agriculture, and had come that day along with other manufacturers not only to see the progress made by farmers, but to show them the progress made in the manufacture of the tools with which they had to work. He was proud to be a resident of Huron, which travellers united in calling one of the most respectable counties in Canada, and that proud position it owed to its fertile soil and enterprising population. The tillers of the soil were engaged in an honorable calling, the best and happiest to be found in the world since "Adam delved and Eve span." (Applause.) For his own part, as a ploughmaker, he was not going to lay down the hammer to either McTaggart or Runciman. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. G. M. Trueman proposed the health of Robt. Gibbons. Esq., the president of the Society.

Mr. Gibbons said he had been highly pleased with the turn out that day, and sincerely hoped that the ploughing match would excite still greater interest in future. In order to do this, he thought it might be found necessary to move it on the alternate principle nearer Harpurhey, so that the farmers of that part of the County might have an opportunity of competing nearer their own homes. With the great improvements being made in ploughs, he hoped soon to see our clever young ploughmen competing successfully with outsiders at the Provincial Exhibition, [hear, hear.] He thanked the company for the cordial manner in which his health had been drunk.

It was then moved by Mr. Trueman and resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Hon. D. McDonald and Jas. Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., for their generous contributions to the funds set apart for the ploughing match.

Mr. J. W. Elliott proposed "The Press." Mr. Cox, of the *Signal*, responded, and endeavored to impress upon the minds of those present the necessity of training up their sons to become not only industrious but *intelligent*, so that in after years they might be in a position to adorn their noble calling.

Mr. Grey endorsed the remarks of Mr. Cox, and from that text went on to make *the* speech of the evening. The address was a really eloquent one, and we are only sorry that we have not space to give it in full.

After some further conversation the meeting broke up, after spending a pleasant, and we hope, profitable evening.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

ACCORDING to promise, we propose to give a *resume* of the Volunteer and Militia Bills, commencing with the former. The Act provides that the Governor General shall be commander of the Volunteer force, which shall consist of 35,000 men, and which may be called out in case of war or to aid the civil power. Each troop of cavalry, military train, battery, &c., besides the regular number of officers, shall consist of 48 privates, although the Commander-in-Chief may sanction a greater number, not exceeding 75. Any number of companies up to ten of the same arm may be formed into a battalion, commanded by a Lieut.-Col., and having two Majors, one Adjutant, Paymaster, Quartermaster, Surgeon and Assistant, or into a Provisional Battalion with a Major and Adjutant. The rank of these officers to be the same as in the relative positions in the regular army. The privates and non-commissioned officers to be clothed and fitted out by the Government, the commanding officers to be responsible for the safe-keeping of the arms and accoutrements of their respective companies. The uniforms, &c., are not to be seized in execution for debt, and must not be worn except on parade or legal duty, and the arms, &c., shall not be taken out of this Province.—The Volunteers shall be drilled at such places and times as the commander-in-chief may direct, but may be ordered out at any time by the commanding officer for drill, practice, &c. Where expedient the commander-in-chief may cause to be provided proper drill grounds, sheds, and ranges for target practice. A sum of $5000 may be distributed in each year amongst the respective battalions for general purposes, the sum paid over to each battalion to be not less than $50 and not more than $400. Municipalities are authorized to raise by taxation the amount of money necessary for the erection of proper Armories. When called out to aid the ordinary civil power, officers to receive the pay allowed in the regular service, with $2 additional for every mounted officer, and non-commissioned officers and privates the sum of $1.00 per day, proper lodging, as well as the pay mentioned, to be furnished by the Municipality within which such service is performed. The officer commanding to call out his corps to aid in quelling riot, &c., when required so to do by the Mayor or head of the Municipality within which such disturbance takes place. Volunteers are exempt from serving as jurors or constables, and, when dressed in uniform, may pass through any toll-gate, bridge, &c., free of toll. The term of engagement of a Volunteer to be not less than five years, but except when on actual service, may quit his corps by

1st, Giving his commanding officer six months' notice in writing.

2nd, Delivering up in good order his uniform, arms, &c.

3rd, Paying all money due or becoming due by him, under the rules of his corps, &c., either before or at the time or by reason of his quitting it, for any subscription or fine or on any other account; and thereupon shall be struck off the Roll.

And Volunteer may be discharged by his commanding officer for disobedience of orders or neglect of duty, or misconduct by him as a member of the corps, but shall be required to deliver up his arms, &c., as aforesaid. For disobedience, &c., on duty, any Volunteer may be ordered into arrest by the officer then in command, and kept in custody while such duty continues.

When called out by the commander-in-chief, the Volunteers may be marched to any part of the Province where an attack is apprehended, and after being so called out shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion then applicable to Her Majesty's troops in the Province, and not inconsistent with thi Act, except that no man shall be subject to any corporal punishment except death or imprisonment, for any contravention of such laws.

All commissions of officers to be granted by the commander-in-chief, and no person shall be an officer unless a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization. Commissioned officers to furnish their own uniforms, arms, &c.

Secs. 32 and 33 relate to the manner in which the officers shall rank.

Hereafter no officer will be appointed or promoted, except provisionally, until he shall have passed an examination before a Board appointed for that purpose. This we consider a valuable provision. The Military Divisions are unchanged, and the Brigade Majors hold their former positions, at a salary of $600 per year and travelling expenses. Drill Instructors to receive $1.50 per diem.

Whenever the Volunteers shall be called out by reason of war, invasion, &c., the officers and men will receive the same pay as the officers and men of the corresponding rank in the Regular Service.

The remainder of the Bill makes provision for the passing of corps regulations (subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief), and the due protection of the arms and property generally of Volunteers.

☞ The news from Europe is quite important. The venerable Archbishop Whately and Mrs. Trollope, both names well-known in English literature, have departed from earth. The British Government has seized the Laird Rams, and we may expect to hear from Brother Jonathan that the act was prompted by fear of the great Yankee nation.

Among the literary announcements for the season is that of an illustrated "Chronicle of England, from the first Invasion of Julius Cæsar, to the year 1485." John Doyle has worked on it for several years.

Arrival of the "Hibernian."

FASTNET POINT, Oct. 19.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th, has passed this point. The Rev. Mr. Beecher had been addressing a public meeting at Glasgow, on the American war, which has called out the criticisms of the London *Times*. The *Times*, editorially, criticises Mr. Beecher's doctrines in favor of the Union. It says it can listen to any one except a monster of religion who blasphemously says the maintainance of the American Union is a religious end and sanctifies the means in the sight of God. No English audience can possibly listen to such language with any other feeling than disgust. Mr. Beecher is to deliver addresses in Manchester and Liverpool. The Paris *Journal des Debats* seeks in vain for confirmation of the report that Stephens is going to Paris with offers of emancipation to secure recognition. It ridicules the idea of emancipation by the South, and says the day on which it sees the Southern Confederatio proclaim emancipation, it will consider it in a hopeless state. The Southern statesmen will never raise such a bitter cup to their lips till they feel they are utterly lost. The Paris *Siecle* says that the Southern partizans are, as usual, under the late Northern repulse, calling out for mediation and intervention, but it is quite useless their doing so. The English Cabinet Councils were commencing earlier than usual. The first was called for the 13th. Lord Lyndhurst was no better; the low fever showed no abatement.

POLAND.—The Paris *Patrie* repeats that Czartoriski has, in the name of the Polish Government, demanded of France and England the recognition of the Poles as belligerents. The *Patrie* asserts that no such official demand has yet been made. The war contribution of 5 per cent. on net incomes has been imposed on all house proprietors in Warsaw.

ITALY.—The treaty of commerce between Russia and Italy has been concluded. It also represented that very intimate political relations now exist between St. Petersburg and Turin.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.—The London *Times* regards affairs between Germany and Denmark as extremely critical. The heavy tendency of the London Exchange was increased by the apprehension of a complication from the resolution of the German Diet to invade Holstein. It is reported that the French Government had advised Denmark not to consider the Federal execution in Holstein a *casus belli.*

London Money Market.—Funds flat and heavy. Mexican securities continue to fall The demand for discount had moderated.—The new Brazilian loan of £300,000 sterling, was introduced by Rothschild at 88, interest 1¼ per cent. England was startled by an earthquake early on the morning of the 6th. It was felt in all directions, but no damage was done. The English journals advance nothing new on American affairs. The two secession at Manchester are amalgamated into one, under the title of the "Southern Independence Association," the main object being to procure recognition of the South. Lord Thorncliffe is President. The course adopted by Archduke Maxamilian relative to Mexico, disappoints London speculators on Mexican securities. A considerable decline has taken place. It is reported that Spain is amongst the Powers resolved to recognize the new Mexican empire. Paris bourse dull and steady at 67f. 75c. Polish question unchanged. It is reported that Prince Czartorisky was taking formal steps on the part of the Polish National Government to secure recognition to the Poles, as belligerents. Great anxiety is shown for the sequel to the Chattanooga battles. The *Daily News* thinks that later news, per Adriatic, does not confirm pro-Southern hopes, while it convicts it of overrating the disadvantages of of its friend. The Paris *Pays* says it knows nothing of the reported mission of Mr. Stephens to Paris; but, at all events, the abolition of slavery must be indispensable to the recognition of the South by European Governments.

The Ionian Parliament had accepted annexation with Greece. The King of the Greeks has arrived at London. Princess Helena will be married to the Prince of Orrange in the Spring. Lord Lyndhurst continues weak, but the latest bulletins are more favorable.

The news by the *Africa* announces that Archduke Maxamilian, in reply to the Mexican deputation, made his acceptance conditional on a national plebiscite and a material guarantee by the great Powers. The London *Globe* says, in view of the language of the American Government, Archduke Maxamilian is quite justified in demanding a guarantee for the independence and integrity of Mexico. *La France* says most of the Powers have declared their intention of recognizing the new empire. The *Times* thinks the European Powe s will not give guarantees in the sense required as with Greece. Polish affairs unchanged. French journals now assert that no new negotiations have taken place between the three powers and the Russian reply.

Arrival of the Scotia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool with dates to the 11th inst., has arrived.

The government on the 9th formally seized one of the suspected rams, built by Laird on the Mersey. Another authority says that both have been seized. It is not known what additional evidence has been procured to induce this step. It is stated that the Confederate government had resolved not to grant clearances to blockade runners, except on condition of their taking one-third of outward cargoes on government account; also that a pressure was being used to get a prohibition of exportation of cotton on private account, except such as is pledged to holders of the Confederate loan.

The *Times* thinks the details from Chickamauga establish the total defeat of Rosecrans, and charges the Federal Government with keeping back news. The Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. Trollope, novelist, are dead. Lord Lyndhurst continues precarious.

The Polish and Mexican questions are unchanged.

The Paris *Patrie* maintains the complete accuracy of its statement that Prince Czartoriski had demanded the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady for fine white, and for inferior qualities an advance of 1d to 2d per quarter is quoted.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull and without improvement.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10, Evening.—A Constantinople telegram says that the Porte offers to buy the steam rams building in the Mersey. Earl Russell is said to favor this solution of the difficulty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the people do not see, in Maxamilian's reply to the Mexican deputation, any assurance that a monarchy will be as rapidly or easily established as desirable. They even go further and look on the answer as a civil refusal rather than an acceptance, inasmuch as he asks conditions that will be difficult to satisfy.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 11.—The *Globe* states that the seizure of the rams will bring the whole subject forward for judgment. It would be intolerable that a country without a port should possess fleets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening—Breadstuffs steady. Provisions firm and quiet.

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 10th, has the following:—

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—To-day a Government warrant was received by the Customs officials at this port, authorizing the detention and seizure of the two rams recently built by Laird Bros. The broad arms have just been placed on one of the rams.

Canada and the United States.

From the London Times, Sept. 30.

A representative of the Federal government recently observed that it would be nothing less than an act of madness in his countrymen to go to war with England. We are entirely of that opinion. Canada, supported by Great Britain, would be not less formidable as an enemy than the Confederate States, and it is scarcely conceivable that a people with one such war upon their hands should wish to add another to it. The idea that Canada was ripe for annexation, and was only retained by force in its allegiance to Great Britain, can hardly now be entertained by any Federal statesman. It could only be conquered, and the conquest of three millions of men, supported by one of the most powerful empires in the world would not be an attractive task. But it is impossible to deny that, though there may be little to fear, there is much against which it is necessary to guard. It was absolutely indispensable for the security of Canada that its defences should be efficiently organised, and it concerned the position of Canadians in our eyes that they should accept this obligation in an active and conscientious spirit. That spirit they are now displaying, and we trust we may soon congratulate them on such a state of their national defences as we at home have established for ourselves.

Affairs in the South-West.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* has a very interesting letter from Bragg's army, which conveys the latest intelligence we have from it. We copy a portion of it:—

"The President is arrived, and has come, as all men believe, to turn things inside out, to renovate the Army of Tennessee, to settle all its household quarrels, and to set the troops moving on their way. He has just reached here. I only caught a glimpse of him, fatigued and dusty. He is thin, but looks in better health than when he was last here. He was met at Chickamauga Station by a suitable escort, and conveyed to Gen. Bragg's head quarters. I have not a doubt that the two are engaged in earnest counsel while I am penning these hasty lines. The President has sought this department, I am assured, on account of the unfortunate difficulties which have disturbed the family of Tennessee, over which Gen. Bragg presided with such little tact. The suspension of Polk—the arrest of Hindman—the flare-up with Forrest—and the dissatisfaction of several others, all recurring right on the heels of a victory, and in the face of the enemy, are enough to excite the anxiety of such an administrative as Mr. Davis. His inquiries will be close, and his counsels general. He will by no means confine himself to the Commander-in-Chief, but will consult equally with Longstreet, Buckner, Hill and others. I have no doubt the Polk affair will be thoroughly sifted. In short, the army will be set on its legs again. The men are all right. Order is only needed to be restored among the Captains.

"The President mingles freely with the troops, and has made several speeches, which occasioned loud enthusiasm."

A special from Atlanta, Georgia, of the 12th says:—

"It is confidently believed that Longstreet or Johnston will be put in command.

"The President reviewed the army and works before Chattanooga on Saturday.

"He had an excellent opportunity to scan the works of the enemy also, and availed himself largely of it.

"His reception by the troops was enthusiastic, and he rode along the entire line in reach of the enemy's shells. Not a gun was opened on him.

"The Yankees lined their works at every available point to view, and doubtless were aware of the presence of the President, as the pickets held frequent conversation.

"It is not known whether the President has made any changes. The army is in fine condition, and most anxious to commence active operations."

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—A brass swivel gun, manufactured in Paris in 1732, and bearing the inscription, "Compaignie De France," 'Des Indes,' and 'Fait, Par, Gar, a Paris, 1853," has been discovered in the cellar of Dundurn Castle, the late residence of Sir Allan McNab. There is little doubt it had, at one time, belonged to the French during their occupation of Canada.

☞ Mr. George S. Daintry has been elected Mayor of Cobourg, in room of the late Mr. Wm. Wheeler.

☞ During the past year the large number of 483,558 passengers were carried over the Toronto street railway.

☞ Hon. Mr. L. T. Drummond, Q. C., is conducting the Crown Prosecutions at the Sorel Assizes before Judge Laberge.

☞ It is estimated that the wheat crop in England of this year will be equal to that of 1861 and 1862 added together.

☞ A French physician has introduced a method of curing burns by electricity. It is said to be very successful.

☞ The omnibuses of Paris being inadequate for the accommodation of the public, the company has decided to place on the principal lines carriages that will hold fifty-two passengers. Those now in use hold 26.

☞ A letter from the Federal Army of the Potomac gives the following curious description of the music of bullets passing through the air: "A musical ear can study the different tones of bullets as they skim through the air. I caught the pitch of a large sized Minie yesterday. It was a swell from E flat to F, and as it passed into the distance and lost its velocity, receded to D, a very pretty change. One of the most startling sounds is that of the Hotchkiss shell. It comes like a shriek of a demon. The tremendous scream is caused by a ragged edge of lead which is left on the shell."

A matrimonial advertiser describes himself as "an honest gentleman," and says that he would like to wed a tender-hearted and slenderly-formed young lady!

Mrs. Crowe, author of "The Night Side of Nature," and Mrs. Marsh, author of "Emilia Wyandham," are jointly writing a novel to be entitled "Heathside Farm."

Blackberries are abundant at Stoney Creek Wis. A party gathering them on the 17th ult., were overtaken by a furious snow storm which lasted several hours.

In Austria, paper for printing purposes is often made of "cornshucks"—that is, the leaves which protect the ear of maize. That material gives the page a yellowish hue.

Bills Assented to:

The following is the list of prominent public and private Acts assented to by the Governor General:—

An Act to repeal the interpretation acts of the Colonial Bank;

Of the International Bank;

Of the Clifton Bank; and

Of the Bank of Western Canada.

To re unite the north and south ridings of the county of Waterloo; for registration purposes;

To incorporate the Lay Association of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, at Montreal.

To amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada;

To authorize the Municipal Council of the village of Canada, in the county of Haldimand, to sell a portion of the market block of said village, and for other purposes;

To amend the Act incorporating the Fort Erie Railway Company, and to change the name of said Company to the Erie and Niagara Railway Company;

To provide for the succession of trustees of the church and manse property belonging to St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, and to rectify titles thereto, as also to authorize the trustees of the glebe of said Church to sell the indisposed or residue thereof;

Further to amend the Acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company;

To amend act twenty-third, Vic., chapter one hundred and five, entitled an act relating to the Northern Railway of Canada, so far as relates to the construction of the branch line into the town of Barrie and other matters therein mentioned;

For the reorganization of Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and to authorize the issue of preferential bonds for certain purposes;

To restrict the raising of public moneys in the incorporated village of Aurora, and for other purposes;

To repeal certain acts therein mentioned and to authorise the corporation of the city of Montreal to aid the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada in establishing a terminus in said city;

To grant certain powers to the County of Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and to change its name;

To incorporate the Drummondville Mining Company of Canada;

To empower the municipal council of the township of Dereham to loan a portion of their share of the Clergy Reserve moneys for certain drainage works in the said township;

To authorize the town of Sarnia to issue debentures for redeeming some of their outstanding debentures, for which no Sinking Fund has been provided;

To amend the Act 18 Vic., cap. 202, intituled an Act to incorporate the Molson's Bank;

To legalize and perfect a certain exchange of lands agreed upon between the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Paul's Church, London, and the corporation of the city of London;

To amend and extend two several Acts passed respectively in the twentieth and twenty-second year of her Majesty's reign, relating to the Western Canada Loan Company;

To authorise the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to sell certain parts of the Rectory lands of Peterborough, and for other purposes;

To amend the Act respecting duties of Customs and collection thereof;

To authorise and empower certain parties to purchase the Preston and Berlin Railway, and for other purposes;

To amend the Act respecting the erection and division of parishes, and building and repairing of church parsonage houses and yards, and fabrique meetings;

To incorporate the Royal Mining Company of Canada East;

To amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank;

To amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the City Bank;

To amend the consolidated assessment Act of Upper Canada, in respect to arrears of taxes due on non-resident lands, and for other purposes respecting assessments;

To incorporate the Accident Assurance Company;

To correct errrors in the Grand Trunk arrangements act of 1862;

To enable municipal corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus clergy reserve money for educational purposes in certain securities, and to legalize such investments already made, and for other purposes;

To amend Act 23rd Vic., chapter 130, incorporating the Agricultural Loan Association of Canada;

Respecting Militia;

Respecting the Volunteer Militia Force;

To incorporate "London and Canadian Loan Agency Company." (Limited.)

To incorporate the Lower Canada Investment and Agency Company. (Limited.)

To amend acts respecting County Courts in Upper Canada;

To extend provisions of the two hundred and seventy-fifth section of the act respecting municipal institutions of Upper Canada, and to provide for election of Councillors in several townships of Upper Canada, whenever the same may be divided into electoral divisions under authority of said section;

To amend the act respecting the partition of township lands held in common;

To revise and amend acts relative to grand division and subordinate divisions of Order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West;

To amend the law respecting the qualification and registration of Voters in Lower Canada.

☞ Coal oil has been discovered in the County of Wentworth